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The New York Times.

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LAKEWOOD DEER HUNT FORBIDDEN AS CRUEL

P. F. Collier's Animal Was About to be Loosed When Law Stepped In.

MANY HUNTERS AGGRIEVED

John P. Haines Heard of Proposed Pursuit of Tame Brute, and Sent for Constables.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 5.—Invoking a section of the New Jersey laws which up to that time had been more honored in the breach than in the observance, President John P. Haines of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, aided by the county authorities, vetoed a hunt which was to have taken place here with a tame deer for a quarry.

The hunt had been arranged by Peter Fenelon Collier of New York for his friends in the fashionable country set, but as a result of the action of Mr. Haines these had to content themselves with tamely following a trail marked out by the conventional aniseed bag.

Arrangements for the hunt had been under way for a week. Mr. Collier's friends who reside here have been all expectancy over the promised excitement. Word of the coming event, however, did not reach the community at large until last night, when Mr. Collier's tame deer arrived by express from Eatontown, N. J., where he has a large estate. When the plans became generally known the opinions expressed as to the propriety of the contemplated hunt were at great variance.

While Lakewood was busiest discussing the projected event, Mr. Haines, who has a country place at Toms River, ten miles from this place, arrived here to spend a couple of days with his mother and get some needed rest. Through a local newspaper correspondent he received word of what had been planned for to-day and determined to intervene.

He went at once to the house of Mrs. Jasper Lynch, who is President of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. They held a conference which lasted until nearly midnight, and to which the [illegible] of the local society was called in. At the close of the conference Mr. Haines directed that two constables be placed on guard [illegible] livery stable, where the deer was contentedly munching hay after its journey, to prevent it being taken out during the night.

This done Mr. Haines telephoned Sheriff Carr of Ocean County, who lives at Toms River, and ordered him to be on hand this morning with half a dozen of his deputies.

In anticipation of what the day would bring forth Lakewood was early astir this morning, and the interference of Mr. Haines and the authorities with the hunt that was to have been occurred amid scenes of the most animated this placid resort has ever witnessed.

FRIENDLY DEER TAKEN OUT.

The meet was to have been held in a field on the south side of the lake. Bright and early in the morning the crate containing the deer, an animal about the size of a large greyhound, and displaying a great deal of familiarity, or almost friendship, with human beings, was loaded in a wagon and started for the field. The constables followed in another wagon.

Mr. Collier and such of his friends as do not live here arrived on a train at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Mr. Collier is M. F. H. of the Monmouth County Hunt, and well known as a cross-country rider and polo player. Among those who were to have taken part in the event were Henry Lloyd Herbert of this village, Chairman of the American Polo Association; Jack Wilmerding, Charles Frizer, Charles Hart of the Staten Island Hunt, Dr. Charles L. Lindley, John J. Dwyer, Charles and William Dwyer, and the Misses Park, Ambrose, Greta Pomeroy, and little Miss Kittie Dwyer, who is only fourteen years old, and came to the meeting place riding the big hunter Kildare, which carried off a blue ribbon for timber topping at the recent Horse Show. Mr. Collier brought with him the fine Monmouth hounds.

Mr. Collier was met at the station by Mr. Haines and Sheriff Carr who read to him the section of the law under which they were acting, and informed him that if the deer were liberated and used for the hunt, he and everybody connected with the affair would be placed under arrest. The law on the subject reads as follows:

Any person who shall capture, torment, or overdrive any animal shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding $250 and imprisoned for six months.

Both Mr. Collier and Mr. Herbert expostulated with Mr. Haines and the Sheriff, and became very much worked up when all their arguments went for naught. They declared that the deer had been hunted for more than a year at Eatontown; that the hounds had never succeeded in getting a tooth in it, and assured Mr. Haines that the animal would come to no injury to-day.

Mr. Haines replied that it would be less cruel to tie the deer on the railroad track and let one of the fast expresses grind it to pieces than to give it up to the chase. He told Mr. Collier he had seen the deer, and that it was so tame it would eat from the hand of any person and would be more likely to come up to be petted and played with by the hunters than to run away.

WIRE FENCES AS TRAPS.

Mr. Haines had also taken pains to go over the ground over which the deer would have to lead the chase. This lies to the south of the lake, is heavily wooded, dense with underbrush, and abounding with barbed-wire fences. Mr. Haines explained to Mr. Collier that he did not see how the animal, however nimble of foot, could avoid being tangled up in the underbrush or caught in one of the many fences, where it would be at the mercy of the hounds and be torn to pieces by them before any of the hunters could reach the spot and intervene.

By the time all these explanations had been made it was very nearly 11:30 o'clock, the hour set for the throw-off. A fine array of huntsmen in scarlet coats and women in riding habits had begun to gather at the meet, eager for the chase, and only waiting for the arrival of Mr. Collier and the sound of the bugle. The procession of carriages, automobiles, and turn-outs of all descriptions containing persons of local prominence anxious to watch the spectacle, grew in length with each moment. A large crowd of villagers attracted by the publicity given to the event had arrived on foot in the meantime.

In a corner of the field liveried grooms were holding the horses in readiness for the hunt. The central figure of the event, the boxed-up deer, watched the scene with timid eyes. In point of animation, the only thing that was lacking was the baying of the hounds. It was not long before this was heard from afar, and a few minutes later they were led up panting in leash.

All were anxiously waiting for the arrival of Mr. Collier and his company and the start. Instead of those, a groom came galloping up and whispered some order to the men in charge of the deer. Without much delay they loaded the animal in the wagon and started back for the stable, followed by the constables. At that point, Mr. Collier came up and shortly afterward Mr. Haines and the Sheriff. The explanations that followed were not pleasing to the society folk, who had prepared for a fine day's sport. A real deer hunt would have been something entirely new for this resort of its fashionable residents, who have had their surfeit of polo matches, golf, horse shows, and other sporting events of the gentler nature.

When Mr. Collier saw the great crowd that had gathered at the field he decided to have some sort of a hunt anyhow, so an aniseed bag was hunted up and the hounds were unleashed and sent on the scent. This was tame and uneventful compared to what they had hoped for. After a fifteen-mile jaunt over the Lakewood country they gave it up. It is Mr. Collier's intention to hold hunts here regularly Wednesdays and Saturdays during the remainder of the Winter season.

GARNER ESTATE'S MILLIONS.

Executor's Report Shows $8,245,988 to Its Credit.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The accounting of William E. Thorn, surviving executor and trustee under the will of William T. Garner, deceased, has been filed in the Dutchess County Clerk's office, having been passed upon and approved by the courts. It shows that the estate amounts to over $8,000,000.

Mr. Garner was a wealthy resident of New York, and in 1876 was drowned with his wife by the upsetting of his yacht in a squall. He owned several large cotton mills and print works, which, since his death, have been maintained by his estate for the benefit of his three daughters, Marcelite Thorn (Garner) de Breteuil, Florence Josephine (Garner) Gordon Cumming, and Edith Marian (Garner) de Moltke Huitfeldt.

The accounting made by Mr. Thorn shows that on Jan. 1, 1901, he was charged with the sum of $14,808,976 for the Garner estate; from this the sum of $2,732,009 is deducted for various payments, leaving the balance of personal property on hand at $12,076,966.

After deducting the balance of income and profits due the testators' three daughters, amounting to $3,830,978, there will remain as the amount of the principal of the estate, exclusive of real estate, in the hands of Mr. Thorn, $8,245,988.

REVIVAL STOPS STATE BALL.

Evangelist Prevents Dancing at Inauguration of Kentucky's Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 5.—The ball which has been a feature of the inauguration of Kentucky Governors since the State was formed will not be held next Tuesday, when Gov. Beckham is inducted into office.

This is all due to a religious spasm which has swept over Frankfort, Kentucky's capital, and which was brought about by a traveling evangelist, who has been holding forth in the Frankfort Opera House.

Gov. and Mrs. Beckham have been constant attendants upon the meetings, and Mrs. Beckham has been particularly devout. When the pastor of the church to which she belonged spoke against the work of the evangelist, Mrs. Beckham threatened to withdraw her membership. The evangelist has been particularly bitter against dancing.

Yielding to the wishes of Mrs. Beckham the committee in charge of the inauguration programme has been asked not to arrange for the ball this year.

SHE WILL HUNT WILD PIGS.

Lady Constance Mackenzie in Texas to Kill Javelinas.

Special to The New York Times.

ALICE, Texas, Dec. 5.—Lady Constance Mackenzie of Scotland arrived here to-day on her way to the ranch of Mrs. Richard King, near here, where she will spend a few weeks hunting wild pigs, known in Texas as javalinas.

She is traveling alone, and has just come from the Lazarus ranch, situated in the Texas Pan Handle, where she ran wolves with hounds.

SUES FOR SKIN GRAFTING.

Patient at Philadelphia Hospital Charges Operation Without Her Consent.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Vera Anderson, nineteen years old, a housemaid employed in Germantown, brought suit in Common Pleas Court to-day against Dr. William L. Rodman of Sixteenth and Spruce Streets to recover $5,000 damages for an alleged unwarranted operation.

The young woman says that on Nov. 21 she was a patient in the Woman's Hospital and was to undergo an operation. While under the influence of an anaesthetic she charges that Dr. Rodman cut a portion of skin several inches long from her right leg and grafted it on the arm of a patient in an adjoining ward.

Miss Anderson brought a like suit against the hospital recently for allowing the operation to be performed.

Dr. Rodman, when seen at the hospital to-day and invited to give details of his defense, declined to say a word about the case.

EPIDEMICS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Tonsilitis and Mumps Affect a Large Number of Midshipmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—The exposure to which the midshipmen were subjected at the Army-Navy game at Philadelphia last Saturday is supposed to account for the large number of cases of tonsilitis which have been reported during the week.

At present there are about fifteen on the sick report, a number who have been affected have been discharged as cured, and there are fresh additions to the sick list every day. None of the cases are at all threatening.

There is also an epidemic of mumps at the Academy, and about twenty midshipmen are ill.

HOUSE FIGHTS SENATE TO END OF SESSION

Refuses to Take Recess Before Regular Meeting.

GEN. WOOD LOSES NEW RANK

President May Be Urged by Senators to Declare "a Constructive Recess Exists" to Save Many Appointees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Speaker Cannon to-day showed how little he regarded the recent warnings to him delivered in executive session by the Senate.

He again asserted the rights of the House against the Senate, and in a fashion that has upset the President's plans, carried dismay to over 160 army officers, driven Leonard Wood back to the rank of a Brigadier General, and set Republican Senators to planning a new and radical extension of the powers of the Executive.

Not only has the Speaker taken Wood down from Major Generalship and restored him to his old rank as Brigadier, but each of the 167 officers promoted as a result of Wood's promotion must step down to his old rank. The lowest grade, the Second Lieutenants, appointed from civil life, have no place to fall back on, and will be out of the army unless new places are found for them.

All this was accomplished by Mr. Cannon simply by adjourning the House to meet on Monday at noon.

The dismayed Senators are now planning to meet the move by having the President assume the power of creating a constructive recess where none exists.

Before the House met this morning Senator Kean of New Jersey was sent over to the Speaker as an ambassador from the Senate. He urged the Speaker to permit the passage of a joint resolution adjourning the extra session before the regular session meets next Monday. He pointed out the extraordinary situation that would be created should the contrary course be followed, particularly as relating to Wood and the other army officers.

"I won't do anything of the kind," said Speaker Cannon. "The Senate has got itself into this scrape and must get itself out of it. The Senate can adjourn if it wants to, but the House won't.

"If the Senate had acted upon the President's message and performed the work for which he called this session it would have been all right. Instead of that, the Republican Senators permitted the minority to hold them up, threw the President's recommendations aside, and now want to get the House to help them out of the scrape they are in. The House is not going to help the Senate out of its scrapes any more."

When Mr. Kean reported this to his colleagues there was a panic.

If the President makes a nomination in recess the officer appointed has the rank and pay of the rank to which he is promoted until the Senate acts. But if he is nominated while the Senate is in session this does not apply.

EFFECT ON GEN. WOOD.

Wood, having been appointed in recess, is now a Major General. The adjournment of Congress without action would leave him still a Major General, if there was a recess between the adjournment and the calling of the regular session to order, even if that recess was only five minutes.

But the House will not adjourn sine die. It adjourned to-day to meet at noon Monday. The extra session will therefore expire at the moment when the Speaker brings his gavel down to call the regular session to order.

All the President's recess nominations will die at that moment, and the Wood nomination and all the others will have to be sent in again and the whole thing started from the beginning.

Wood will therefore go back to his old rank, exactly as if he had never been promoted. Even if the President sent in his nomination at one second after 12 on Monday, it would be a nomination made in regular session, and therefore Wood could not become a Major General until confirmed.

Each one of the officers appointed by reason of Gen. Wood's promotion will also have to step back into his old rank and pay, down to the lowest grade, who will be out altogether unless they can be fitted into vacancies existing for other reasons. If that is done they will bar out the candidates already selected to fill those vacancies.

One of the House leaders, when this alarming state of things was represented to him by a Senator, replied grimly:

"Wood can go on killing Moros just as effectively as a Brigadier as he could if he were a Major General. Let him alone."

As soon as the Senate leaders recovered from their first fury over Mr. Cannon's reply to Mr. Kean, they began to devise ways for overcoming the difficulty. Senator Lodge finally evolved a plan, which other Senate leaders approved, and which has been submitted to the President.

Mr. Lodge's plan is that the President shall assume the power to declare that "a constructive recess exists." It is admitted by the Senators that no recess, not even so much as the hundredth part of a second, will really exist. But the President is to declare that, for the purposes of Gen. Wood's appointment, Congress may be considered to have taken a recess at some time not stated, and thus nullify the action of the House taken to-day.

Whether the President will do this cannot yet be stated. If it is attempted it will assuredly create opposition among those Senators who already believe that the President is assuming more powers than the founders of the Nation meant to bestow on that branch of the Government. These Senators are bitterly incensed at the Speaker and the House, but they fear even more what they regard as the rapid and dangerous assumption of legislative powers by the Executive.

"CONSTRUCTIVE RECESS" PLAN.

The general belief is that the "constructive recess" plan will be dropped by Monday as untenable and dangerous.

The saddest part of the whole thing, from a Senatorial point of view, is that the Senate had made all arrangements to meet early Monday morning so as to adjourn before noon and thus create a recess. It had no doubt that the House would agree, despite the frequent intimations it has had that the House, under its new Speaker, was not going to be dictated to in anything whatever by the Senate.

The Senate therefore met this morning and adopted a motion to adjourn until 11:30 A. M. Monday. It was not until after the passage of this motion that the lamentable result of Mr. Kean's interview with the Speaker became generally known.

As for the House, it talked tariff for a while and then adjourned until noon Monday on Mr. Payne's motion, and the Senate's last hope died.

The important civil appointments affected by the failure of the House to adjourn include William D. Crum, as Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C.; Charles P. McClelland as a member of the Board of General Appraisers of merchandise at New York, and T. V. McAllister of Vicksburg, Miss., as Receiver of Public Moneys, all of whom are serving under recess appointments, the effect being to vacate their present positions.

As Collector Crum's recess appointment has thus been terminated, and the situation in the Senate has been such that his confirmation is despaired of, the Collectorship of the Port of Charleston will remain vacant until the expiration of the next session of Congress, unless the President selects some one else for this place and the nomination is confirmed by the Senate.

All of the nominations, including army, navy, and civil appointments, it is expected, will be retransmitted by the President Monday next.

At the War Department the officials are not quite so clear in their minds as to the exact status of the military officers whose nominations have failed of confirmation. There is a disposition to take the point of view that between the expiration of the present session and the beginning of the regular session there will necessarily be an appreciable but practically infinitesimal period of time when there is no session and consequently Congress is technically in recess, and it would be within the power of the President, at any time after Monday noon, to make recess appointments to continue during the next session until otherwise disposed of.

The official are not united as yet in their view upon this point, but the new nominations, which are now being made out at the War Department to replace those which lapsed, are all to be dated as of the time the vacancy occurred.

It seems possible that the complex questions involved may require the decision of the Attorney General.

THOMAS W. LAWSON'S DAUGHTER HURT.

Thrown from Her Saddle Horse While Riding Astride.

Special to The New York Times.

SCITUATE, Mass., Dec. 5.—While taking her customary horseback ride this morning Thomas W. Lawson's second daughter, Marian, seventeen years old, was thrown from her saddle and dragged along the ground a considerable distance. The extent of her injuries is not yet known, but she was cut badly about the head. At first it gave rise to a report that she had been killed.

The accident occurred in the woods between Scituate and Norwell. Help was instantly summoned. Miss Lawson was taken to her home, doctors sent for, and her father, who was in Boston at the time, was notified.

Miss Lawson is an expert horsewoman and rode her pet saddle horse, which was considered perfectly safe. When thrown she was riding astride, and it is stated by Mrs. Lawson that had she been riding side saddle she would probably have been killed.

Miss Lawson was accompanied by her sister, Dorothy, who was in a carriage. The injured girl was first taken to the house of Dr. H. J. Little of Rockland, but later she was removed to her home.

MORE TUNNEL DAMAGES PAID.

New York Central Meets Two Verdicts Aggregating $145,000, Making $1,250,000 So Far.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The New York Central Railroad to-day settled the claims of the estates of Alfred M. Perrin, President of the Union Bank Company of New York, and Ernest F. Walton of the brokerage firm of Decoppet & Doremus of New York. Mr. Perrin and Mr. Walton were killed in the Park Avenue tunnel accident. A verdict for $75,000 was awarded in the Perrin case and of $70,000 in the Walton suit. The company carried both cases to the Appellate Division, which sustained the verdicts.

John F. Brennan, for the railroad company, and Guthrie, Cravatte & Henderson, for the Perrin estate, and Carey & Whitridge, for the Walton estate, met here to-day and the damages awarded were paid over. In the Walton estate, besides the amount of damages, $3,000 was paid as interest.

The tunnel accident has so far cost the New York Central $1,250,000 and several cases are still pending.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FAST TRAINS.

Quick Time from New York to West Is Promised.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 5.—From New York to Philadelphia in ninety minutes, from New York to Washington in four hours and a half, and from New York to Chicago in eighteen hours, are, according to General Passenger Agent Boyd, among the possibilities of the near future, when the Pennsylvania Railroad completes the improvements now under way and contemplated.

"With all the proposed improvements completed," said Mr. Boyd, "the Pennsylvania Railroad will have a four-track, stone-ballasted line from New York to Pittsburg, and a double track, stone-ballasted road from Pittsburg into Chicago.

"This will give the Pennsylvania a line from New York to Chicago sixty-nine miles shorter than the New York Central, which will make it possible to make the run between these two cities in seventeen hours, and maintain a schedule of eighteen hours very easily."

EPISCOPALIANS AND DIVORCE.

Mississippi Clergy Divided as to Marrying Divorced Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Although the convention of Episcopalian ministers held at Canton, Miss., last Friday did not embody the prohibition of marrying divorced persons by the members of the Episcopal Church, it was the opinion of the majority of those present that they would not solemnize such marriages.

It was secretly understood that the ministers are to use their judgment, and if they feel that the persons legally separated are not deserving of another marriage that they will decline to marry. Under the circumstances few Mississippi Episcopalian clergymen will officiate at the wedding of divorced people, but there are several who are determined to execute the last orders delivered by the late Bishop Thompson authorizing the marrying of any and all divorced persons.

Addition to Orange Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 5.—Plans are being considered to make a large and important addition to the Orange Memorial Hospital. The institution has been overcrowded for a long time, and it is planned to erect an extensive addition costing from $60,000 to $75,000. Work will probably be started early in the Spring.

GEN. GREENE'S PROJECT FOR EXCISE REFORMS

Would Have Board Determine "Open Hours" to Suit Districts.

REMOVE CAUSE OF "GRAFT"

Suggests Change in Law That Would Lodge Power in Mayor, Controller, and Police Commissioner After Approval by the People.

Gen. Greene has devised a new excise plan for this city which, were it put into effect by act of Legislature, would place the solution of the problem in the hands of the citizens themselves with but slight change in the existing law. It would afford home rule, not only to the city itself, but to the different districts of the city in regard to hours during which liquor might be sold. He proposes a referendum in regard to the matter, embodying his views in the following letter:

300 Mulberry Street,
New York, Dec. 4, 1903.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in to-day's TIMES regret is expressed that the outgoing municipal administration has not shown more interest in securing a modification of the excise laws. I am not certain that it is the duty of the outgoing administration to attempt to secure a change in the laws, and I am not authorized to speak for the administration, but as an individual I submit the following for your consideration:

Let the Legislature amend the existing liquor tax law by adding the following:

Provided, That the hours during which liquors may be sold in the City of New York under the provisions of this act shall be fixed and determined, from time to time, by a board consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Police Commissioner in said city, and said hours need not be uniform in all parts of said city. The said board shall keep a record of its proceedings, and its meetings shall be public.

This law shall not take effect until it shall have been, at a general election, submitted to the people of the City of New York, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and the same shall be submitted to the people of the City of New York at the general election to be held in November, 1904.

While the people of the City of New York, like the people of every other city and village in the State, are subject to the laws of the State, yet this excise question, so far as it relates to the hours during which liquors may be sold, affects them and them only; and as their numbers now approach four million people, constituting fully one-half, if not more, of the entire population of the State, it seems only right that they should be allowed to decide this question for themselves. It is, moreover, important that if a majority of the voters of this city desire to take into their own hands the regulation of the hours during which liquors may be sold, means should be provided by which without further legislative action these hours may be changed from time to time, and different sets of hours may be prescribed for different sections of the city.

These two purposes would be accomplished by placing the control of the matter in the hands of the chief elective officers of the city and the Police Commissioner, whose sworn duty it is to execute the laws, whatever they may be; and, further, by giving them the privilege of fixing different hours for different sections of the city. It is manifest that hours which are entirely suitable for Coney Island, North Beach, and Sulzer's Park may be entirely unsuitable for Fourth Avenue, Columbus Avenue, and Bedford Avenue.

ACCOUNTABILITY OF OFFICIALS.

By this proposed legislation, the regulation of the hours for the sale of liquors is placed squarely in the hands of the chief elective and executive officers of the city, who can be held accountable for their action at each succeeding election, and the purposes and programme of any candidate will form part of the platform of any party at a municipal election, thus giving the voters an opportunity to express their wishes definitely by their votes.

After the question of hours has thus been settled by the election of candidates representing the wishes of the majority on this question, there will be a public opinion which will support the enforcement of the law and put a stop to that disregard and contempt for the law which is one of the most serious dangers threatening municipal government.

F. V. GREENE.

"If this is adopted," said Gen. Greene last evening, referring to his letter, "the Raines law hotel will immediately disappear, because there would be no object in the saloon keeper having the expense of a hotel. It provides a self-acting or automatic system by which the chief officers of the city can regulate that portion of the liquor tax law which relates to the hours during which liquor may be sold. It enables them to change the hours without appealing to the Legislature in case the necessity for a change should be made evident, and it fixes the responsibility for the regulation of the hours upon the chief officers of the city.

"The question of whether liquor should be sold on Sunday is not a proper question to submit to the city because the problem is so different in different portions of the city, but this permits the chief executive officer to regulate the hours in different sections of the city according to the needs and wishes of the people in those sections.

"Mr. Jerome is opposed to the referendum because he thinks the people of the city would vote down a proposition to allow the sale of liquor on Sunday, and then we would be worse off than we are now. This is probably true if the people were called upon to vote on the question whether saloons should be open on Sunday in all sections of the city. He therefore proposes to frame a bill and ask the Legislature to pass it permitting the saloons to be open on Sunday, even although he thinks a majority of the people in the city would vote against such a proposition.

"It seems impossible that the Legislature would ever consent to adopt such a measure, and it is difficult to see on what ground the Legislature could be asked to accept a measure which the people of the city themselves are believed not to approve.

DISAPPROVE OF SECRECY.

"Mr. Ridder and Mr. Cutting advocate the legalizing of the sale of liquor on Sunday behind closed doors or a screen. It is not believed that the people of this city would approve of the secret sale of liquor, and certainly the Legislature will never give its consent to such a measure.

"Whether such a plan as I have proposed would be approved by the Legislature or not would depend very largely upon the attitude of Gov. Odell. I have had no conversation with him on the subject, and do not know what attitude he would take, but if this plan meets the apparent approval of the people of the city, as shown by any discussion which may follow in the press, and if it should appear that the people of the city consider this a just and rational solution of this very perplexing problem, I feel confident that the Governor would look favorably upon it.

"The present law gives to the Police Commissioner, with the approval of the Mayor, the right to issue an all-night license in his discretion to any saloon. I have granted such privileges very sparingly during the last year, and only for special and exceptional reasons in each case, because I believe it to be the intention of the law that it should be so limited, but I wish to call attention to the fact that the Legislature has already granted to the Mayor and Police Commissioner the absolute right, if they see fit, to allow every saloon in the city to be open all night. It is only going a little further to grant to the same two officials, with the addition of the Controller, the right to say whether liquor shall be sold in certain sections of the city on Sunday.

"It is difficult to see how this privilege could be abused or corruptly used when the power is lodged in the two chief elective officers of the city. When their decision can only be reached after a public hearing, and when a record is required to be kept of all their proceedings, any improper use of this power would promptly bring forth such an expression of public opinion as would prevent a repetition of it, and compel a reconsideration of their previous improper act.

"No one knows what the attitude is of the majority of the voters in this city on this question, and it never will be known until the question is squarely put to popular vote. The proposition is to have this vote taken at the general election of next year, when the vote will be at its maximum, because National and State tickets will be voted for, and there will never be a better time to get a full and deliberate opinion of the voters on this question. When their opinion has been ascertained by a popular vote, it is believed that the courts will take a very different attitude toward the excise law from that which they now entertain. At the present time nearly three-fourths of all excise cases are thrown out by the Magistrates, and often on such trivial grounds as requiring the policeman to state the percentage of alcohol in the liquor which was sold during prohibited hours.

EFFECT ON THE JUDICIARY.

"Doubtless there is a very large proportion of the community which is violently opposed to closing the saloons on Sunday and cannot understand the mental attitude of those who advocate such closing, and it is doubtless in deference to this widespread opinion that the Magistrates are so technical in the proof which they require in excise cases. If, on the other hand, the regulation of the hours is left to the local authorities, and with provision for fixing the hours according to the needs of the particular locality of the city, then the Magistrates will co-operate more heartily in the enforcement of the law, and thus put a stop to the police corruption which grows out of its non-enforcement.

"It is believed that the plan thus outlined will put a stop to graft or blackmail on the part of the police in connection with the saloons, for the following reasons: The question of the hours during which liquor can be sold in any particular section of the city will go before the Mayor, Controller, and Police Commissioner in a public hearing, and will be thoroughly argued by those who favor or oppose it, and as a result of such argument the board will make its decision, which will be a public record. If the great majority of the people in the particular section under discussion are in favor of Sunday opening—as, for instance, in the East Williamsburg district, which voted for Mr. Low in 1901 and against him in 1903—the board will naturally fix the hours in accordance with the wishes of that neighborhood, and the police will have no occasion to connive at any violation of the law. If, on the other hand, in some section, as, say, the upper west side of Manhattan, the people are strongly opposed to the opening of the saloons on Sunday, the board will grant their wishes, and then if the police attempt, for corrupt motives, to connive at a violation of the law, the entire neighborhood will aid in discovering the guilty parties, and the public sentiment of that neighborhood will make itself felt not only in Mulberry Street, but in the Magistrates' courts.

"In short, this plan provides for the fullest measure of home rule and for the concentration of responsibility upon the highest officers of the city, who are not only subject to the will of the voters at election, but between elections are subjected to concentrated, effective public opinion. It takes away from the people of any other portion of the State nothing in which they have a vital interest, and it gives to the people of the city complete control of a matter in which they are vitally interested. It does not modify the existing law in any particular except as to the hours during which liquor may be sold. It is not unjust to the State, and it is eminently fair to the city, and for these reasons I believe that if it is properly placed before the Governor and the Legislature it will be granted."

MRS. DILWORTH DIES IN SHOP.

Pittsburg Steel Man's Wife Is Stricken While Shopping in Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Virginia C. Dilworth, wife of Lawrence Dilworth, a steel manufacturer of Pittsburg, Penn., died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the store of Koopman & Co., dealers in antiques at 324 Fifth Avenue. She had been shopping and was on her way to the Waldorf-Astoria, where she had been staying with her husband and young son. Taken ill, she entered the Koopman store and requested a clerk to get her a chair. Before he could comply with her request she sank to the floor in a collapse.

Policeman Brawley of the Tenderloin Police Station summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital, but the surgeon found that Mrs. Dilworth was dead. The body was taken to the Tenderloin Station, and a search of the clothing revealed a card bearing the name of Miss Heath, 9 East Forty-first Street. Miss Heath was called and identified the body as that of Mrs. Dilworth.

Mr. Dilworth was notified at the Waldorf-Astoria, and arrived at the station house shortly afterward, accompanied by two friends. He was prostrated by the shock, and was obliged to lie down in Capt. Burfeind's office until he recovered. He explained that he and his wife and one of their three children arrived from Pittsburg Thursday evening for Christmas shopping.

Mrs. Dilworth was forty years old. In a hand bag that she carried was a box containing forty-one pearls, two turquois pins, a diamond pin, and a pearl pin.

WILLIAM R. GRACE ILL.

Stricken with Pneumonia Suddenly Thursday Night—Crisis in Disease To-day.

William R. Grace, President of the William R. Grace & Co. corporation, is ill with pneumonia at his city home, 31 East Seventy-ninth Street. He was on Thursday at his office, at 1 Hanover Square, and appeared to be well. He on that day attended a meeting of the Directorate of the Lincoln National Bank, of which he is a member, and thence went home. He did not then complain of feeling ill, but after dinner was stricken suddenly.

Mr. Grace had a paralytic stroke not long ago, so that alarming reports, based mainly on a consultation of physicians and the visit of a priest, were in circulation yesterday. Last evening, however, a member of the family said that Mr. Grace's illness was pneumonia, but that he was resting easily and quite comfortable, and that the crisis in his case would be reached to-day. His temperature was slightly over 100, but his pulse was normal. All the members of Mr. Grace's family are in the city. His brother, Michael P. Grace, is in Europe.

St. Paul Sighted.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which left New York Nov. 28, at 9:30 A. M., one hour and a half ahead of the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which reached Liverpool yesterday, passed the Scilly Islands at 12:30 P. M. to-day on her way to Southampton.

CONSPIRACY IN PANAMA

Army Officers Arrested for Plotting Revolt.

DEPORTED FROM ISTHMUS

Letter Intercepted Which Revealed Plan to Assassinate Gen. Huertas, the Commander of the Republic's Forces.

COLON, Dec. 5.—Through a letter the Panama Government has discovered what is alleged to have been a plot against the life of Gen. Huertas, Commander in Chief of the forces of the Republic of Panama, and an effort on the part of a few army officers to persuade the garrison at Panama to revolt.

If such a plot really existed, which those accused of participation in it deny, it was promptly nipped in the bud by the apprehension this morning at Panama of four alleged conspirators, who were immediately brought under guard to Colon and shipped thence to Port Limon, Costa Rica.

The prisoners were all born in the interior of Colombia, and have been on the Isthmus for some years. They were members of the Colombian battalion which gave its support to the new government when the republic was formed, and which was commanded by Gen. Huertas. They all took the oath of allegiance to the new republic, and continued to serve in the army. One of them is a Colonel named Ferol, two are Majors, and the fourth is the adjutant of Gen. Huertas. They declare that the charge that they were engaged in a conspiracy is the work of personal enemies, and that some Colombian who was deported from the Isthmus immediately after the establishment of the republic No. 3 sent the letter from Port Limon, addressed to Col. Ferol.

The communication was written in terms implicating them in such a plot. At the same time, they say, the writer advised some of the officials at Panama to secure and read the letter addressed to Col. Ferol before it was delivered to him. This was done, either last night or this morning.

The four prisoners were arrested this morning at the barracks and lodged in jail. This afternoon they were conveyed to the railway station, where they were placed on board a train bound for Colon.

According to their statement, they were not allowed to make any explanation. The writer of the letter, they say, may have been prompted by a desire to injure them because they had turned Panamanians, or the whole plot may have been concocted in Panama in order to get them out of the country because, as Colombians, they w[illegible] disliked here.

They do not dare go to Colombia, where they assert they would be treated as traitors. The Government will pay their passage to Port Limon. They are entirely without funds, and have no means of earning a living, but they express the hope that ultimately they will be permitted to return to the Isthmus.

Upon arriving here the prisoners were placed in jail. The reports in circulation that they attempted to assassinate Gen. Huertas are not true. Nevertheless the Government doubtless had some evidence against them sufficient, it is believed, to justify the radical step of deporting them.

The German Consul here, Herr Hauer, yesterday officially advised the Government of Panama that he had received cabled instructions from Germany to formally recognize the Republic of Panama. Consequently the Consul this morning paid an official visit to Prefect Melendez here, and tendered him, in behalf of Germany, congratulations and best wishes for the welfare and future prosperity of the new republic.

The Prefect made a suitable reply and offered the republic's sincere thanks for Germany's recognition.

GEN. REYES SEES PRESIDENT.

Chief Executive Gives Colombian Minister a Cordial Welcome.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Rafael Reyes, the special Minister from Colombia, practically initiated his mission when he called upon President Roosevelt at the White House to-day and told him why he had come to Washington. Gen. Reyes was accompanied to the White House from the State Department by Secretary Hay, who introduced him to the President, and by Dr. Herran, the Colombian Chargé.

The presentation took place in the Blue Parlor, where all regular Ambassadors and Ministers are received, but the President infused so much cordiality into his greeting that this occasion was a little out of the ordinary. There was no exchange of formal speeches, though the Colombians were prepared to do so in case of need. Instead the President greeted Gen. Reyes informally as a former acquaintance, having met him when the General was visiting the United States some time ago.

Instead of standing to receive his callers, as is the case in ordinary diplomatic presentations, the President himself sat down and invited Gen. Reyes to a seat beside him. The two then entered upon an animated conversation, which touched upon some notable exploits in Gen. Reyes's life with which the President seemed to be more or less familiar, and gradually drifted around to the subject of Gen. Reyes's mission.

There was no definite proposition advanced by the Colombians for the President intimated that the Panama problem was a matter with which the State Department alone could properly deal. So the conversation on this point closed with an understanding that Gen. Reyes, who now regards his mission as duly launched, should hereafter make any representations respecting Panama that he cared to broach to Secretary Hay. Nevertheless there was just enough intimation in the President's talk to make his callers aware that he saw little prospect of being able to meet their wishes.

Before discharging the duties of his mission Gen. Reyes will make official calls on the Ministers of the Diplomatic Corps and will address to the Ambassadors a note asking for an audience. He will then be a full-fledged Minister and ready for business.

No Support of Colombia by Vatican.

ROME, Dec. 5.—Señor Gutierrez Ponce, the Colombian Minister to the Vatican, after long interviews with Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, and other prominent Cardinals, is about to leave Rome, without having obtained from the Vatican the support for Colombia which he expected.

THE SHOREHAM, Washington, D. C. American and European plans. Best location, best service, and best cuisine, making it the leading hotel of the Capital City.—John T. De[illegible]

MUNDORFF'S "NEERANFAR" are the only glasses for reading and distance that are not cemented. THEO. MUNDORFF, Optician, 1167 B'way.—Adv.

Through Train to Hot Springs, Ark., from St. Louis via Iron Mountain Route. Pullman compartment cars. Tickets and reservations, 335 Broadway.—Adv.

Dewey's Wines Are Pure. Buy of the makers. We are the makers. Special Holiday assorted cases. Send for descriptive price list. Dewey's, 138 Fulton St., New York City.—Adv.

Nowadays It Is California. The Overland Limited is one of two daily trains, Chicago to California, every day, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific line, 381 Broadway.—Adv.

Shortest Route to Mexico City is via St. Louis and Iron Mountain Route. Sleeping cars from St. Louis without change. Dining cars. Tickets and reservations, 335 Broadway.—Adv.

TAMMANY CLUB CHANGES

Fox Will Not Seek Re-election to Presidency, It Is Said.

Carroll, Nixon, Shevlin, and Freedman May Be Succeeded as Governors by Ahearn, Delany, Levy, and Keenan.

The annual meeting of the Democratic Club will be held to-morrow night, when a new Board of Governors is to be elected. It is understood that Leader Charles F. Murphy's influence will be exerted to secure the defeat for re-election of John F. Carroll, Lewis Nixon, James Shevlin, and Andrew Freedman, and that John F. Ahearn, John J. Delany, Ferdinand Levy, and Patrick Keenan, all stanch followers of the Tammany leader, are slated to succeed them.

It is said that John Fox, who for some years has been President of the club, is anxious to be relieved of this position, and will not seek re-election. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien is talked of as his successor.

A meeting of the Tammany Society will be held to-morrow night also.

Leader Murphy is expected to arrive from Washington this afternoon, where he went to confer with Mayor-elect McClellan and Congressman Sullivan over appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Charles F. Murphy came to Washington to-day to attend the Gridiron Club dinner. He went to the Shoreham, where Mayor-elect McClellan is staying. Philip F. Donahue and August Belmont came over on the same train.

Mr. McClellan and Mr. Murphy talked politics and appointments, but would not tell anything about the subject of their deliberations, except that there was no announcement to make. Mr. McClellan made his stereotyped remark that he would not talk about anything related to politics, and Mr. Murphy said:

"Of course we talked over the situation in New York, but I am not at liberty to give out any details."

It is said that the names discussed were those of Patrick H. Keahon for Street Cleaning Commissioner, John T. Oakley for Fire or Dock Commissioner, Thomas J. Dunn for Dock Commissioner, and Thomas M. Campbell for a place in the Police Department. It is also said that no decision was reached in regard to any of these places.

POLICEMAN IS ACCUSED.

Charged with Declining to Arrest a Hopelessly Intoxicated Woman to Avoid Going to Court.

Because he was accused by two men of refusing to arrest a woman, alleged to have been helplessly intoxicated, on the excuse that he would have to go to court on his day off, Policeman William Rehan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station will have to face charges of neglect of duty which will be preferred against him at Police Headquarters by Inspector Walsh.

The midnight "shift" was taking place in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night, when a carriage drove up to the door and two men entered the station. The driver of the cab, who said he was Albert J. Palmer of 404 West Forty-eighth Street, said that he had a woman in his cab who was intoxicated. He said that the man who had entered the station with him had requested him to take the woman to a place where she could be cared for. This man, who said he was George Steven of 210 West Fifty-eighth Street, said he had seen the woman staggering around on the sidewalk at Sixtieth Street and Broadway, and had told a policeman he had better take the woman to the station house.

"To-morrow is my day off," Stevens alleges the policeman answered, "and I don't want to get stuck. Take her into some other precinct."

Steven said he then called the cab and asked Palmer to take care of the woman and he would pay the cab hire. Palmer said he did not want any fare, as he thought Steven had done what any man ought to do "when he sees a lady in distress."

Inspector Walsch was in the station house and ordered an immediate investigation, which resulted in Rehan being identified as the policeman who had declined to make the arrest.

The woman, who was locked up on a charge of intoxication, said she was Minnie Reynolds of 334 West Twenty-eighth Street.

DEERY'S RECORD OF RESCUES.

Boatswain, Who Saved Torpedo Boat, Had Previous Heroic Experience.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 5.—The plunge into the icy sea by which Boatswain Patrick Deery of the United States naval tug Peoria saved the submarine torpedo boat Adder last Wednesday was the fourth time that the daring seaman has carried lines through raging waters to wrecks and drowning men during his twenty years' service in the navy.

During the hurricane which wrecked the Trenton, Nipsic, and Vandalia, at Samoa in 1887, Deery jumped overboard from the Trenton and with a small line hauled hawsers ashore. With the assistance of the native Samoans he was the means of saving many lives.

When the old Kearsarge was wrecked on Roncador Reef, West Indies, Deery volunteered to swim ashore with a line attached to a hawser. He was the means of saving many lives. During the wreck all the boats of the ship had been stove in except two, a steam launch and a sailing launch.

Deery put out to sea with a small crew in the sailing launch in an attempt to obtain assistance. He was gone two days, when a steamer was sighted, and the Captain accompanied Deery and his crew back to the reef, where the survivors were rescued.

For the service Deery received a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy.

During the war with Spain Deery was in charge of the naval ferry between Manila and Cavite, and on one of the trips a marine fell overboard. Deery jumped into the water and succeeded in effecting a rescue. For this service he received a medal of honor and a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy.

Deery is forty-five years old, and has a wife and two children in Brooklyn, N. Y.

FUNERAL OF DR. EDSON.

Many Prominent Men Attend Services in St. Thomas's Church.

The funeral of Dr. Cyrus Edson was held yesterday afternoon from St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. There was a very large congregation present, which included many notable men, and the floral offerings were numerous. There were present many representatives of the City Government under many administrations, and there was also an unusually large attendance of medical men.

Dr. Edson's father, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, was present, as were the widow and four children of the deceased, with his brother, Dr. David Orr Edson, and his family.

The pall bearers were Dr. George E. Brewer, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Dr. Allen M. Thomas, Dr. Paul Outerbridge, Dr. Albert G. Weed, Jr., Walter Scott, Raymond White, and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. Interment was at Woodlawn.

OLD-TIME TELEGRAPHER DEAD.

Albert A. Honey of Chicago Invented the Underground Trolley.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Albert A. Honey, inventor of the underground trolley, is dead from a stroke of paralysis at the Chicago Union Hospital.

Mr. Honey was an old-time telegraph operator, beginning when twelve years old with the old Illinois Telegraph Company. He was one of the three operators first employed by The Associated Press in Chicago. Later he entered into the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and afterward superintended the construction of the lines of the Northern Pacific from Bismarck to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Honey located in Chicago in 1901, and until within the last six months, when illness necessitated his resignation, was President of the Magnetic Equipment Company. He was one of the organizers of the Old-Time Telegraphers' Association.

REVEAL EXPRESS THEFTS.

Arrests in Pittsburg Expose a Widespread Conspiracy.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 5.—Through the arrest of Howard R. Biddings and Leo Joseph Blough, two employes of the United States Express Company, the identity of the men who have been stealing packages handled by the company, it is alleged, has been brought to light, and many arrests are expected within the next twenty-four hours.

The investigations were conducted by a detective agency of this city, and this afternoon Blough, it is said, confessed and implicated twelve others.

For some months the express company has been receiving complaints of persons missing various articles from packages in transit. The company was unable to discover any clue.

On Nov. 20 Mrs. John C. Shaw of New York, who had been visiting relatives in Uniontown, shipped her trunk by express to Finderne, N. J. In the trunk was her jewel case containing diamonds and jewelry valued at $3,500. When the trunk reached its destination the jewel case was missing.

The detectives arrested Blough on suspicion, and after being "sweated" the prisoner confessed and implicated Biddings, who was on the express car with him. Biddings, when arrested to-day, refused to talk. Blough took the officers to his home in Cumberland and revealed the hiding place in his own home of his portion of the jewels.

Blough is only twenty-two years old, and has been in the employ of the company about three years. Biddings is between twenty-eight and thirty years of age. Both were trusted employes, Blough being a messenger and Biddings an express guard.

The detective agency is still working on the case, and it is said further arrests will include some of the oldest employes of the express company, one of the men who is to be arrested, it is said, having been in the service of the company for a quarter of a century.

Blough says that a wholesale series of robberies has been going on in the company for years, and that all sorts of methods have been used, some working the seal trick, as Blough did on Mrs. Shaw's trunk, and others simply stealing the whole package, seal and all. Biddings lives in Washington, and his run is between Baltimore and Wheeling.

POLICEMAN UNDER ARREST.

Accused of Extorting Money from a Contractor—Marked Bills Said to Have Been Found on Him.

Frederick R. Kotteman, thirty years old, of 37 Catherine Street, a Patrolman attached to the Fifth Street Station, was arrested shortly after noon yesterday at a saloon at Fourth Street and First Avenue by Patrolman Rappolt of the District Attorney's office, charged with extortion.

The patrolman who made the arrest and County Detectives Hammond and Reardon allege that three marked bills, two for $2 and one for $1, were found in Kotteman's possession. These bills, it is alleged, were paid to Kotteman by Charles Nowak, a contractor of 144 Howard Street, Newark, N. J.

According to the county detectives, about a month ago Charles Stadler, who had formerly lived with Nowak, at 216 Second Street, was arrested on a charge of stealing Nowak's watch and chain and pawning it for $27. On Dec. 2 Stadler was found guilty by Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Kotteman was the patrolman in the case.

It is alleged that Kotteman, after the conviction, went to Nowak and said: "Don't forget me in this case." It is also alleged that Kotteman offered to get the watch and chain back for $15, and did get them, before any money was given to him. According to the complaint of Nowak, made at the District Attorney's office, he gave Kotteman first $1, saying it was all he had with him; on another time gave him $2, and promised to give him the balance yesterday. In company with his brother, Martin Nowak, the contractor made arrangements to meet Kotteman. The county detectives and Patrolman Rappolt were on hand, and after Nowak had gone into the saloon with Kotteman, and they had had a drink, they arrested Kotteman.

BLAIR SUFFERS A RELAPSE.

St. Louis Man Indicted for Forgery Confined to His Bed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—James L. Blair, who was indicted by the Grand Jury last Thursday on two charges of forgery, is reported to have suffered a relapse, and is now confined to his bed at the Mullanphy Hospital.

The head nurse to-night stated that Mr. Blair is in a greatly depressed mental condition, takes little nourishment, and is attended almost constantly by his physician.

The date of Mr. Blair's trial will be set next Tuesday.

FOOTBALL PLAYER'S DEATH.

Another Brooklyn Youth Succumbs to Injuries Received at Play.

Another victim of a football game in Williamsburg died yesterday, and the case was reported to the Coroners' office. James J. Dixon, a clerk, twenty-one years old, the son of Felix Dixon of 42 Driggs Avenue, succumbed at his home from injuries to his spine received six weeks ago.

He belonged to a team which played every Sunday in the open lots near his home, and during a fierce struggle for a ball that he bent over to capture all the players fell upon him, and he was pinned down to the ground. He was insensible when the other players arose. He was carried to his home, where a physician found that the young man's spine had been injured and several of his ribs broken.

The police of the Greenpoint Avenue Station were directed by Coroner Williams last night to make an investigation.

REPORTED FINDING OF E. L. WENTZ

Tennessee Dispatch Says Young Philadelphian Has Been Located.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 5.—A Bristol, Tenn., dispatch says:

It is reported to-night that Edward L. Wentz, the young Philadelphian, who has been missing since Oct. 14, has been found, and that he is probably demented. According to the report, young Wentz is either in Philadelphia or on his way there. His brother, Daniel Wentz, went to Philadelphia three days ago.

One of the Wentz attorneys, when asked about the matter to-night, would not deny that Wentz had been found, but said that it might be so. Further than this he would not express himself.

It appears that Wentz has been in hiding in the mountains not far from Finney, a station on the Clinch Valley Division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

SAMUEL H. GRAY DYING.

Ex-Attorney General of New Jersey Suffering from Heart Disease.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 5.—Ex-Attorney General Samuel H. Gray is suffering from heart trouble, and is not expected to live.

He was stricken some time ago, and has been growing weaker daily.

Orleans County's New Sheriff.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Gov. Odell to-day appointed David L. Cole of Eagle Harbor, Sheriff of Orleans County in place of Frederick [illegible], resigned.

GEORGE R. SHELDON TO GO

Will Give Up Republican County Committee Treasurership.

Some Surprises Expected at Committee Meeting for Organization—James E. March May Be Ousted.

George R. Sheldon will not serve as Treasurer of the Republican General Committee of the County of New York after Dec. 17, at which time the committee to serve for 1904 will assemble at the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue, corner Twenty-second Street, and perfect its organization by balloting for a President and minor officers.

Mr. Sheldon made known his decision to serve no longer in an interview yesterday, just preceding his departure from the city on a gunning expedition. With reference to his position as National Committeeman, however, Mr. Sheldon was silent.

"I have decided to complete my service as Treasurer of the County Committee this month," said the National Committeeman. "I have acted in the capacity of Treasurer of the County Committee now for four years, and I believe that it is time for some other person to assume the cares of that office. My relations with the members of the County Committee throughout my long incumbency have been of the pleasantest character, and I regret that it seems desirable to discontinue them."

"Have the recent political events moved you to tender your resignation?" Mr. Sheldon was asked.

"No, not at all," he replied. "I have not been spoken to in reference to this matter by any one, neither have I conferred with any person. I felt a year ago that I should retire as Treasurer, but at that time the urgent request of Senator Platt that I remain caused me to regard his wishes. I shall continue, however, to take the keenest interest in the welfare of the Republican Party in the coming campaign and all that follows. Whether holding any position or not, I shall still work for the weal of the party with which I have been so long identified."

The committee, for the first time in a number of years, is free of debt; in fact, during the last months of Mr. Sheldon's incumbency a comfortable balance has accrued. His withdrawal from the Treasurership is regarded in political circles as another evidence that there will be an exodus of Platt men from the County Committee during the next two weeks.

It is expected that the meeting for organization of the County Committee on Thursday of next week will develop some surprises. Before or by that time the members of the County Committee will have met in their respective districts and elected one of their number as member of the Executive Committee of the County Committee. At the primaries the man whose name heads the list of County Committeemen is as a rule elected executive member, but now and then the district members elect one of their number other than the member whose name headed the primary ballot. And it is because of those conditions that Gov. Odell, it is understood, expects to be able to have certain committeemen elected executive members who are favorable to him and whose names were not the first on the primary ballot in their district.

The Governor is known to view the administration of Leader James E. March of the Sixth as being open to improvement. It is expected that he will attempt to have some other man elected from the Sixth as executive member, though March headed the ticket at the September primaries. He is also credited with having in mind another man for March's position as Port Warden.

At the meeting on Dec. 17 there will be elected a President to succeed M. Linn Bruce, a First and Second Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Sergeant at Arms. All indications point to Charles H. Murray, leader of the Eighth District, as the probable new President.

The City Committee will meet for organization for the year 1904 on Dec. 28. Varying numbers of members are elected to this committee from every Assembly District in the City of New York. G. B. Van Wart is the Chairman of the committee as now constituted.

NEW ORLEANS COFFEE IMPORTS.

Receipts at Southern City Passes Million-Bag Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—The imports of coffee to New Orleans yesterday passed the 1,000,000 bag mark, and the records in the Custom House to-day will show that the total receipts in the eleven months of the current year are four times what they were five years ago.

The million mark was passed with the cargo of the English steamship Bellenden, consisting of 47,000 bags of coffee. Of this cargo 15,000 bags are from Santos, 15,000 from Rio de Janeiro, and 17,000 from Victoria.

In addition to this event, the local coffee dealers are congratulating themselves upon the fact that the business of the newly established option dealing department of the Board of Trade is increasing the range and scope of its activities each day.

FIGHT WITH BURGLAR ON A ROOF

Man Captured After Desperate Struggle Tried to Commit Suicide in Police Station Cell.

John E. Koehler, who was arrested, charged with burglary, yesterday afternoon, after a desperate fight on the roof of the five-story flathouse at 50 East Eighty-eighth Street, made an attempt to end his life by hanging himself to the door of his cell in the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station with a rope made of strips from his underwear. He was cut down by Doorman Carter before he had had time to suffer serious injury.

Mrs. Kate Rogers, who lives at the Eighty-eighth Street address, returned to her apartment yesterday to find Koehler ransacking a trunk in which she kept her jewelry. She screamed, and ran into the street.

Policeman Lederman was attracted by her cries. He found Koehler on the roof, where he had hidden behind a chimney. He was compelled to rain blows on him with his club before the man finally yelled for mercy and submitted to arrest. At times during Koehler's struggle for freedom the contestants came dangerously near the edge of the roof, to the horror of a great crowd that had gathered in the street below to watch the contest.

CRAIGHEAD CASE DROPPED.

Victim of Alleged "Wire Tappers" Freed on Worthless Check Charge.

Robert Craighead of 34 Locust Avenue, Flushing, L. I., one of two men who recently caused the arrest of some alleged "wire-tappers" on the complaint that they had been swindled out of something more than $3,000, and who later was himself arrested on a charge of aiding in the passing of a worthless check, yesterday was discharged by Magistrate Flammer, in the Tombs Court, the complaint against him having been withdrawn.

The complainant against Craighead was Edward B. Spencer, the agent in this city of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Both Craighead and H. L. Brotherton, who was his friend and his alleged fellow-victim in the wire-tapping swindle, were employed in the General Eastern Passenger Office of the railroad. Spencer, in his complaint, alleged that Craighead telephoned him on Saturday, Nov. 21, asking him to cash a check for $500 for his friend, and later, he declared, received the check back from the Citizens' National Bank, on which it was drawn, marked "N. G."

Brotherton exercised the duties of cashier of the company. Both he and Craighead were under bonds furnished by the National Security Company, the former in $2,000 and the latter in $1,600. Neither Craighead nor Spencer would discuss the reason for the withdrawal.

HAIR GOODS for LADIES

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Hair Dressing, Scalp Treatment, Hair Tonics, Powders, Rouges.

L. SHAW

54 West 14th Street (Near 6th Ave.), New York.

MARRIAGE OF THE DIVORCED.

Rhode Island Clergy Seek to Amend the State Law.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—Representative clergymen of Rhode Island, headed by the Right Rev. W. W. McVickar, Episcopal Bishop, who have been endeavoring for years to have the State divorce laws amended, have entered into an agreement regarding the matter of marrying divorced persons.

Out of 350 clergymen in the State more than 200 have agreed to make it as difficult as possible for guilty divorced persons to re-enter the marriage state, and to treat all questions of marriage and divorce in such a way as to advance interdenominational comity.

Of the number signing the agreement sixty-three ministers will refuse to marry a person of another denomination than his own, who, having been divorced, could not marry again according to the ecclesiastical laws of that denomination; eighteen agree not to marry a person who has been divorced for any cause, and 115 will adopt it as their practice in cases where divorce has been granted for unfaithfulness, and in such cases only to solemnize the marriage of the innocent party to such a divorce.

Nearly all the denominations in the State are represented among the clergy who have signed the agreement.

POLICEMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Saves Lives of Children at Risk of His Own.

At the risk of his own life, and just in time to save the lives of several children who were playing in the street with their sleds, Patrolman George Garcia of the Morrisania Police Station last night stopped a runaway team attached to a grocer's wagon belonging to Waltermade Brothers, at Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

The horse had taken fright while going under the Third Avenue Elevated structure, and bolted through One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. At Washington Avenue there is a slight hill, and down this many children were coasting. Garcia was on duty there, and seeing the horse galloping toward him, got in the roadway and waited. As it swept past, the policeman jumped for the bridle and succeeded in catching it; then, holding on with all his might and weight, he managed to bring the animal to a standstill but a little distance from where the children were playing.

BRIDGE TRAFFIC TWICE BLOCKED.

First a Feed Wire at the Loops Breaks, Then a Car Leaves the Track.

There were two blocks last night on the Brooklyn Bridge, causing delays of an hour all told.

The first was about 8 o'clock, when the feed wire on the north roadway between the lower and upper loops broke and fell to the roadway. Instantly all the cars on the four lower loops came to a standstill, and until the wire was repaired no more cars could travel over the loops. Big crowds were there trying to get home, and the place became jammed with humanity.

The second block took place at 8:40 o'clock, when the rear truck wheels of a Third Avenue car bound for Brooklyn left the rails at Loop No. 3. The motorman seemed not to know of it until the New York tower was reached, and then he found it out by the rear end of the car suddenly whirling against an empty truck which was being driven to Brooklyn. This block lasted half an hour or more and tied up a line of cars eighty-five in number, forming a chain clear around the loops and on to the north roadway.

QUESTION OF CITY LIFE.

William Sloane's Address to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Bible Class.

A meeting of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church was held last night at the club rooms of the class, 11 West Forty-fifth Street. William Sloane, who was introduced by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., spoke on "City Life," using the line from Goldsmith, "If to the city sped, what waits him there?" as a text.

He said that Goldsmith wrote that line at a time when the peasantry of England were flocking to the cities and much alarm was felt. He didn't agree with the idea expressed that it was a bad thing; on the contrary he thought it a fortunate thing to live in cities, because of the larger opportunities presented. Neither did he believe that in the cities there was any deterioration of character.

"But every one should question himself as to whether he is making the best of his opportunities," Mr. Sloane said. "We should be above our environment, and make it, and not allow the environment to make us. This can be done by the friends we make, by the associations we form, by the books we read, and by our stand on public questions."

Next Saturday Dr. F. L. Patton, ex-President of Princeton University, will address the class on "What Is Christianity?"

UNCONSCIOUS WOMAN'S IDENTITY.

Victim of Epilepsy Believed to be Mrs. George Irwin.

Much of the mystery concerning the identity of the handsomely dressed woman who was found at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street on Friday, and has since been in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital unconscious, was cleared up last night by the finding of a letter addressed to Mrs. George Irwin, at 160 West One Hundredth Street.

When inquiries were made at that address it was learned that a Mr. and Mrs. Irwin had been occupying the ground floor of the house for the last two weeks. The husband, it was learned, works at night, and was out when the inquiry was made. The janitor of the house stated that Mrs. Irwin had been missing since Friday, and expressed the belief that the woman in the hospital was she. She is suffering from a form of epilepsy.

Westchester Philharmonic Concerts.

The most important musical affairs of the season in New Rochelle will be the four concerts of the Westchester Philharmonic Society, to be given in the New Rochelle Theatre on the evenings of Dec. 8, Jan. 12, Feb. 15, and April 5. The first, on next Tuesday, is given by the Mannes Quartet, with Mrs. Clara Damrosch Mannes pianist and Miss Susan Metcalfe soloist. On Jan. 12 Sam Franko, with his symphony orchestra, will present one of his concerts of "old music," and the remaining concerts will be given by the Musurgia Club of New York and by Frank [illegible] and the symphony orchestra.

FAVORS 1,000-FOOT PIERS

Experts Report to War Department on Chelsea Improvement.

Extension of Line in North River Would Not Retard Navigation—Inland Project Impracticable.

Acting for the city in the capacity of a transportation expert, Samuel Whinery, civil engineer, has submitted to Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes a comprehensive report on the proposed Chelsea Improvement along the Manhattan shore of the North River, contemplating, from Twenty-third Street south to the north side of Gansevoort Market, an extension of the pierhead line far enough out into the North River to permit of the building of piers 1,000 feet long.

The War Department objected to the original application made by Commissioner Hawkes, on the ground that it would sacrifice a portion of the harbor at the expense of commercial interests, and suggested that if longer piers were necessary, the bulkhead might be removed a required distance inland. The Riparian Commission of New Jersey also protested against the Manhattan extension unless a similar extension was made on the New Jersey side. Permission was given by the War Department to submit a further report, and this report is now in the hands of Gen. Gillespie, Chief of the Engineer Corps. Final decision will be made this week.

Mr. Whinery, in his report, sets himself to answer the following four questions:

1.—Will the proposed extension, if made, be detrimental to the navigation of the river or to its use as a harbor?

2.—Are piers 1,000 feet long demanded in the interests of the commerce of the port?

3.—If piers 1,000 feet long are necessary, is it practicable to secure them by extending the bulkhead line further inland?

4.—Does this extension of the pierhead line on the Manhattan side of the river involve or justify an equal extension of the pierhead line on the opposite New Jersey shore?

In regard to the possible detriment to navigation the report says:

"The minimum distance between pierhead lines as now established, scaled from the official map before me, appears to be 2,800 feet. If the pierhead line should be advanced on the Manhattan side 200 feet, the clear space remaining would be 2,600 feet and the channel width would be reduced slightly over 7 per cent. It is difficult to conceive how such a slight reduction could seriously impair the usefulness and safety of the harbor or obstruct navigation unless it may be shown that the available space is already so contracted as to afford insufficient facilities for the requirements of navigation and commerce. It is not claimed by any one, so far as I know, that such is the case."

Mr. Whinery points out that the clear distance between established pierhead lines at a point about 800 feet below the Brooklyn Bridge scales on the map only about 1,300 feet, while a short distance above the bridge the clear width is only about 1,200 feet. This channel is used by an enormous quantity of shipping, including war vessels going to and from the navy yard, and affected by the swift current.

The necessity for piers 1,000 feet long is thus discussed:

"There are now in successful use no less than four vessels exceeding the Great Eastern in length. There is no evidence that the limit of length, whether considered from a structural or a commercial standpoint, has yet been reached; on the contrary there is every reason to believe that vessels much exceeding in length any now in existence will be constructed and used in the not very distant future. The Cunard Line is now arranging to build two new vessels, the exact dimensions of which are not, I believe, determined, but I am informed by an official of that company that their lengths will approximate 800 feet.

"Private shipping interests recognize the necessity of providing piers for present and future business, much longer than those now contemplated by your department. The fact that the North German Lloyd Line is now building piers over 800 feet long at Hoboken; that the Bush Company, Limited, is building piers 1,314 feet long at South Brooklyn, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has planned, and is now engaged in constructing, a great freight yard out from the Jersey shore at Greenville, to be provided with several piers over 2,000 feet long, offers the strongest evidence of the growing necessity for piers of much greater length than has been thought necessary heretofore, in order to accommodate and foster the commerce of the port."

The report considers that an extension of the docks inland would be impracticable, saying:

"The great additional expense it would involve must be considered, though I regard this as of less importance than the other objections that will be referred to later. To advance the bulkhead 200 feet landward along the Chelsea improvement would make it necessary to acquire something over 400,000 square feet of private property and to vacate about one-half mile of existing streets. I have not at hand the information needed to make an approximately reliable estimate of the probable cost of securing this property.

"Lower Manhattan is rapidly becoming one of the most congested city areas in the civilized world, and the geographical features of Manhattan Island point inevitably to the conclusion that in the near future the area available for business and residence purposes is going to be totally inadequate. The city cannot spare and should not permit the appropriation of 400,000 additional square feet of business area and more than one-half mile of streets for the enlargement of its harbor facilities."

Mr. Whinery thinks that the less important maritime interests along the Jersey Shore do not require a further extension of piers into the river, and continues:

"The utility of a navigable stream or of a harbor is measured by the commerce it serves or makes possible, and anything that will increase its aggregate service to commerce must increase its utility. As a harbor, the North River, however broad and deep it might be, would be of little benefit to the commerce of the port or the country, unless adequate docks existed along its shores for loading and discharging vessels. A study of the questions submitted to me, from this broad point of view, leads me to the following conclusions:

1. That piers not less than 1,000 feet long will be necessary in the very near future to accommodate the commerce of the port, and that provision should be made for them in the improvements now in progress.

2. The suggested project of securing piers of that length in the Chelsea improvement, by extending the docks still further inland, is open to so many serious objections as to be impracticable.

3. The proposed extension of the Manhattan pierhead line does not involve or make necessary an equal extension on the New Jersey side of the North River, nor does the commerce of the port require or justify such an extension on the west side of the river.

4. The extension of the pierhead line requested by you will diminish the present width of the channel in that locality by slightly over 7 per cent., and this slight reduction will not perceptibly interfere with navigation or otherwise be appreciably detrimental to the harbor. On the contrary, the commerce of the port will, upon the whole, be benefited thereby.

Hurled Twenty Feet by Train.

Timothy Shea of 1,705 Second Avenue, foreman of a gang of trackmen on the elevated railroad, was struck by a southbound Third Avenue train at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street last evening and hurled twenty feet along the tracks. He was taken to Harlem Hospital with severe contusions about the body, and possibly a fractured skull.

Est. 1856 — **HALL** — 47th Season

HOLIDAY FURS

We are showing decidedly the grandest effects in high-class Furs ever shown in this market. Everything in the Fur line is included in this sale, from the small neckwear piece to the elaborate sealskin or Persian Lamb garment; from a pair of fur gloves to a sleigh robe.

All at a Saving of 50%

Sealskin Coats, XX quality, worth $150,	$100
Sealskin Coats, XXX quality, worth $200,	$125
Sealskin Coats, XXXX quality, worth $225,	$150
Sealskin Coats, XXXXX quality, worth $275,	$200
Persian Lamb Coats XX quality, worth $100,	$65
Persian Lamb Coats, XXX quality, worth $125,	$75
Persian Lamb Coats, XXXX quality, worth $150,	$100
Persian Lamb Coats, XXXXX quality, worth $175,	$125
Persian Lamb Coats, EX EX selected, worth $225,	$150
Near Seal Coats	
XX quality	$25
XXX "	$30
XXXX "	$35
XXXXX "	$45
EX EX "	$50
XXXX Quality Near Seal Cony Coats (Mink trimmed); regular value $60; special	$45
Other Specials	
Children's Fur Sets. Regular value $10; special	$5
Fur Lined Overcoats (Lined with Muskrat.) Regular value $75; special	$50
Mink Lined Overcoats. Regular value $250; special	$175
Sealskin Caps. Regular value $15; special	$10
Sealskin Gloves. Regular value $15; special	$10
Beaver Gloves. Regular value $14; special	$8
Fur Mufflers. Regular value $5; special	$3
Electric Seal (Cony) Caps. Regular value $6; special	$4

Fur Stoles	
Dark Eastern Mink Stoles. Regular price $40; special	$25
Bear Boas. Regular price $45; special	$30
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Stoles. Regular price $40; special	$25
Black Lynx Stoles. Regular price $65; special	$45
Brown Sabled Fox Stoles. Regular value $25; special	$15
Gray Fox Stoles. Regular price $25; special	$10
Squirrel Stoles. Regular price $35; special	$20
Persian Lamb Stoles. Regular price $45; special	$25
Muffs	
100 Mink Muffs. Regular value $15; special	$8
Mink Muffs. Regular value $20; special	$15
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs. Regular value $15; special	$10
Chinchilla Muffs. Regular value $25; special	[illegible]
Brown Fox Muffs. Regular value $15; special	[illegible]
Bear Muffs. Regular value $25; special	$15
Squirrel Muff Pillow. Regular value $20; special	$12
Other Specials	
Electric Seal (Cony) Gloves. Regular value $6; special	[illegible]
Beaver Carriage Robes. Regular value $175; special	$100
Mink (Dark Eastern) Skins. Regular value $400; special	$275
Black Bear Robes. Regular value $250; special	$125

346 Sixth Ave. (Between 21st and 22d Streets.)

MOB SEEKS LIFE OF MAN WHO SHOT CHILD

Miner Fired Through Window at a Family in Hibernia, N. J.

Marshal Captured Presumably Insane Hungarian After Duel with Pistols, and Was Holding Crowd at Bay This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 6.—While Daniel Ruth and his family were sitting last night in their home at Hibernia, a village about nine miles from here, a shot rang out and nine-year-old Elsie Ruth fell to the floor. A pistol bullet had passed clear through her head.

The person who fired the pistol through the window is Frank Vetzar, a Hungarian miner, who boards next door to the Ruth family. Vetzar had behaved strangely all the afternoon, and the people in his boarding house thought he was insane. Mr. Ruth was called in about 8 o'clock in the evening to try to quiet the man and partially succeeding in doing so. He went back to his home, sat down with his family, and had been there only five minutes when the bullet crashed through the window.

The little victim this morning is still alive, but her death is momentarily expected.

It took very few minutes for the news of the shooting to spread, and a large and furious mob of men started on the trail of Vetzar. The latter's insanity, if insane he is, did not keep him from getting away with the utmost speed after the shooting. His pursuers scoured the woods and the country for miles around, but at 11 o'clock had found no trace of him. They kept on, however, with unabated zeal, vowing summary vengeance on the man if they should ever lay hands on him, and the residents of Morristown and Hibernia expected every minute to get news of a lynching.

While all this was going on Marshal Dobbin, from Rockaway, N. J., had started out alone on the trail of Vetzar. He took a different direction up the mountain from that taken by the mob, and about 11 o'clock came upon Vetzar. The Hungarian, when ordered to surrender, whipped out his revolver. Dobbin was equally prompt with his and the men fired at each other until Vetzar's weapon was empty. Then Dobbin overcame him and started with him for Rockaway, when he put his prisoner into safe custody.

The mob soon learned of it through a messenger and rushed to the town, but they could not get at Vetzar. Dobbin has the reputation through this section of being a very "nervy" man, and many in the crowd knew that he would allow no tampering with the prisoner. At an early hour this morning the mob was still gathered in Rockaway, but it seemed unlikely that they would ever reach the offender.

Frank Allen, Musical Critic, Dead.

Frank Allen, a musical critic, died in Roosevelt Hospital last night from pneumonia. Mr. Allen came from Philadelphia, and when it was seen that his condition was critical his parents were notified. They were present at his death.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The paint works of N. Z. Graves & Co., at Broad Street and Geary Avenue, were burned to-day. Loss, $100,000; fully insured.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, Dec. 5.—The dry goods store of C. L. McCown, in this city, with a large stock of goods, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The F. E. Avery Automobile Company's building was [illegible]

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LATEST style Squirrel Ties, $15, $20, $25, $30. Muffs to match, $20, $25 and $30. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12 Midnight.—264 West Houston Street; Charles McGirr; damage, $10.
1:10 A. M.—Pier 38 North River; Street Cleaning Department; no damage.
3:30 A. M.—302 First Avenue; Louis Cappel; damage unknown.
4:20 P. M.—Governors Island; United States Government; damage unknown.
5:10 P. M.—3,503 Park Avenue; William Ahearn; damage, $5.
12:10 P. M.—311 East Thirty-eighth Street; U. O'Donnell; damage, $500.
12:10 P. M.—1,273 Madison Avenue; Carnegie Hill Hotel; damage, $150.
5:15 P. M.—20 Sixth Avenue; Louis Barra; damage, $500.
5:30 P. M.—520 Broadway; Browning, King & Co.; no damage.
5:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues; owner unknown; no damage.
6:25 P. M.—1,862 Third Avenue; Millerman Kalmanoff; damage, $500.
6:45 P. M.—528 East Fourteenth Street; Antonio Maifredi; no damage.
6:45 P. M.—215 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Frederick Sutter; damage, $1,200.

GRAPE-NUTS.

ON FOOD

The Right Foundation of Health.

Proper food is the foundation of health. People can eat improper food for a time and not feel any ill results until there is a sudden collapse of the digestive organs, and then all kinds of trouble follows.

The proper way out of the difficulty is to shift to the pure, scientific food, Grape-Nuts, for it rebuilds from the foundation up. A New Hampshire woman says: "Last Summer I was suddenly taken with indigestion and severe stomach trouble, and could not eat food without great pain; my stomach was so sore I could hardly move about. This kept up until I was so miserable life was not worth living.

"Then a friend finally, after much argument, induced me to try Grape-Nuts food and quit my regular food. Although I had but little faith I commenced to use it, and great was my surprise to find that I could eat it without the usual pain and distress in my stomach. So I kept on using Grape-Nuts, and soon a marked improvement was shown, for my stomach was performing its regular work in a normal way without pain or distress.

"Very soon the yellow coating disappeared from my tongue, the dull heavy feeling in my head disappeared, and my mind felt light and clear; the languid tired feeling left, and altogether I felt as if I had been rebuilt. Strength and weight came back rapidly, and I went back to my work with renewed ambition. To-day I am a new woman in mind as well as body, and I owe it all to this natural food Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

RUSSIAN Sable Muffs, newest shapes, $125, $175, $250, $300, $400, $500, $650, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500 to $2,500. Neck pieces, victorines, &c., at corresponding prices.

NOTE.—I do not sell blended or dyed Hudson Sables. The genuine, natural color only.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

TO CENSOR STRIKE NEWS

Colorado County Is Now Under Strict Martial Law.

Officer in Charge Issues Orders as to What Reports Shall Be Printed.

VICTOR, Col., Dec. 5.—A censorship of the press has been established here. Major Naylor called at the office of The Victor Daily Record, the only daily paper in Victor, and informed its editor and proprietor that a censorship had been placed upon the columns of The Record.

Editor Kyner was told that he must not publish anything but ordinary news matter, and was compelled to show his proofs. Major Naylor prohibited the publishing of the leading editorial Mr. Kyner had written commenting on the situation. He likewise forbade the editor to print the official statement of the miners' Executive Committee.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 5.—Following the suppression of an editorial in The Victor Herald, Provost Marshal McClelland threatened to cut off Cripple Creek from the outside world by looking up the correspondence of the Denver papers and to censor all matter to be sent to the Denver papers.

Major Naylor, commanding officer in the absence of Col. Verdeckberg, stated to-day that a news censor from the City of Denver would arrive in the district and be in charge of all news to be published in the future. The name of the censor he has not divulged.

Judge W. P. Seeds of the district court has given out a signed statement in regard to some alleged interviews credited to Gov. Peabody and Attorney General Miller and published in the newspapers of the State, in which the administration of Judge Seeds was severely criticised. The Judge declares that the alleged charges against him are unfounded.

Concerning the release of the military prisoners by habeas corpus proceedings, he said no prisoners had been released where any charges had been preferred against them or where the military authorities had even suggested that charges would be preferred. In regard to the suggestion that the trials of certain prisoners were to be pushed through with too much haste, he said that all the trials were set for the first day of the next term of court, which will be in February next.

The declaration of martial law has paralyzed business in this city. Heavily armed pickets of the National Guards are stationed on all street corners, and many residents of the city do not venture upon the streets.

Provost Marshal Thomas E. McClelland is occupying the Mayor's office. He has caused the arrest of several persons, but no important arrests as yet.

In consequence of Governor Peabody's order placing Teller County under martial law a committee of the Women's Auxiliary of the labor unions in this city, numbering 700 members, has sent a telegram to President Roosevelt appealing to him "for protection against the unjust rulings of the Governor of the State."

DENVER, Dec. 5.—The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners today issued an address pledging the moral and financial support of the organization to its members in Colorado, Arizona, California, and every other locality where they are fighting a battle against corporate despotism and for the uplifting of humanity.

Concerning Gov. Peabody's action in placing Cripple Creek under martial law, the address says: "The Executive Board can find no words sufficiently strong to denounce this action, the most brutal form of coercion that makes a Russian Siberia a paradise when compared with Colorado.

"We know no surrender, and Justice will arise from the staggering blows administered by a callous executive, and the future will record the political revenge of an oppressed people who are awakening from their lethargy to deliver unbridled tyranny a blow that will end in its eternal death."

CHICAGO LABOR MEN ACCUSED.

Electrical Workers Charged with Conspiracy to Suppress Evidence.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Evidence that a conspiracy existed on the part of officials of the Electrical Workers' Union to keep witnesses from appearing in court and testifying in the cases of Harry L. Peikus and John Gallagher was secured by Assistant State's Attorney Olson to-day.

Fred Lippert, who was captured at Benton Harbor, Mich., yesterday, made an affidavit to-day, it is said, which warranted the State's Attorney in deciding to seek nine or more indictments.

Additional arrests were made to-day in connection with the conspiracy, the following members of the Electrical Workers' Union being arrested: J. B. Wilson, John Maloney, Charles White, and William Cloff. The men were placed under bonds of $2,000 each.

According to information which has been furnished to the State, Gallagher, alleged to have been a "hired slugger," was liberally supplied with money by the union. He is said to have been kept in luxury at Summer resorts, where he posed as a member of a wealthy family, and was correspondingly sought after and admired. At Lake Beulah Gallagher's good time was checked when he ran across State's Attorney Deneen. Fearing that Mr. Deneen would recognize him, Gallagher is alleged to have fled the place.

MEXICO FIXES MINERS' WAGES.

Government Insists on Uniform Scale for Native Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 5.—The Mexican Government is using its efforts to have a uniform scale of wages adopted by the mining companies of that country for native laborers. The Government has advised the larger mining companies which are operating in Western Mexico that they must not pay higher wages to their miners than are paid in other parts of the country.

It is stated that the fact that higher wages are paid in some of the mining camps of the State of Sonora, particularly at Cananea, where the Consolidated Copper Company is operating, than are paid in mining camps in other parts of the country has led to industrial dissatisfaction, and that the Government is seeking to quiet the trouble by providing that a uniform scale of wages shall be paid throughout the country.

Many American miners employed in Mexico and who received higher wages than the Mexicans have been discharged during the past few weeks.

SUIT OVER THE GLASS POOL.

Independent Concern Claims Labor Is Being Influenced Against It.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 5.—A suit was entered in the United States Circuit Court today which may have the effect of putting an end to the new National selling agency for window glass, almost before it has gotten down to business.

The Palmer Window Glass Company, a New Jersey corporation, which owns and operates a sixty-pot window glass factory at Shingle House, Potter County, this State, entered a bill in equity against President John Phillips, Jr., and the Window Glass Workers' Association of America, asking for a restraining order, preventing the association from withdrawing the scale which it presented to the firm, and from threatening to expel or expelling members of the association working in the factory of the plaintiff.

The bill alleges that the plaintiff refused to join in the formation of a pool or selling agency, and because of this the defendants have threatened to withdraw the scale and have visited the factory for the purpose of inducing the workmen to strike.

Judge Buffington granted a preliminary restraining order.

TYPE FOUNDERS ENJOINED.

Union Must Not Interfere with the American Type Founders' Company.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Judge Thayer, acting as special Judge of the United States Circuit Court, granted an injunction to-day restraining seventy-five members of the St. Louis Type Founders' Union No. 5, and other former employes of the St. Louis branch of the American Type Founders' Company from interfering with the business of the present employes of the company.

Service on the writ was made returnable Dec. 11, when the case will be argued for a permanent injunction.

Attorneys representing the American Type Founders' Company went before Judge Thayer, in Chambers, to-day and represented that the company had been suffering from a strike declared in six cities.

Since the strike in St. Louis, it was stated, the striking employes, most of whom are members of Union No. 5, have been picketing the foundry here and persuading employes to quit.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION PLAN.

Bill for Tribunal to Settle Disputes of Capital and Labor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The creation of a National arbitration tribunal, named by the President, to which shall be submitted all disputes between capital and labor, is the aim of Volney W. Foster.

He has drawn up a bill, copies of which have been sent leading business men, manufacturers, and labor leaders, with a request that they suggest such amendments as they deem necessary to make the bill, if enacted into law, as effective as possible.

The bill provides for a commission of six members at a salary of $8,000 a year, with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as an ex-officio member and Chairman. The members are not to accept perquisites aside from their salaries, under a penalty of a fine of $5,000, two years' imprisonment, or both. The headquarters of the tribunal are to be in Washington.

The proposed bill provides that the tribunal determine all cases, either in the affirmative or negative, on the claims of both parties. It also provides that there shall be no strike or lock-out pending the investigation, and both parties to the controversy are to resume and continue their former relations. This condition is to remain until a decision has been rendered.

DOMESTIC FREIGHT STANDS.

Steel Men Must Be Content with Cut on Export Rates.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The Central Freight Association roads have decided to refuse the application of the iron and steel men for a reduction of freight rates on domestic shipments of steel rails.

The central roads reached the conclusion that the reduction made in export rates was all that the manufacturers could demand reasonably.

ERIE AND CENTRAL NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Erie and Central New York Railroad, which was recently purchased by the Lackawanna Railroad, the following officers were elected: President—W. H. Truesdale; Vice President—E. E. Loomis; Secretary and Treasurer—F. F. Chambers; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—A. D. Chambers; General Auditor—O. C. Post. These officers, together with B. D. Caldwell, Vice President of the Lackawanna Railroad, and T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, will constitute the Board of Directors.

The Erie and Central New York Railroad runs from Cortland to Cincinnatus, nineteen miles. The line will be operated in connection with the Binghamton and Syracuse Division of the Lackawanna Railroad.

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

Mrs. Margaret Giles Charged with Attempt to Burn Attleborough Sanitarium.

ATTLEBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 5.—After an investigation of nearly a week into the attempt on Sunday last to burn the private sanitarium of Dr. James M. Solomon of this town, in which there were twenty-five patients, the State police to-day took into custody Mrs. Margaret Giles, a native of New Hampshire, and for many years the chief cook at Dr. Solomon's institution.

The arrest was made in Boston by Deputy Fire Marshal Scott of Chief Watt's staff, the specific charge being arson.

Investigations have been carried on by Deputy Sheriff John H. Herney, assisted by the State officials. Last night it was decided to take Mrs. Giles into custody, but when the Deputy Sheriff went to the hospital she had disappeared. Deputy Marshal Scott was notified, and located the woman in Boston.

Mrs. Giles was brought here to-night from Boston and examined by Drs. Holden and Roberts, who pronounced her sane. Acting upon this report the authorities decided to have her arraigned on the charge of arson before Judge Bryam in the District Court on Monday.

Mrs. Giles is the wife of a New Hampshire physician.

WOMAN SAID SHE TOOK ACID.

Didn't, but Wanted to Frighten Husband—Neighbors Scared, Too.

After a quarrel with her husband, Mrs. Sarah Freseley, thirty-six years old, of 356 South First Street, Williamsburg, told him Friday night that she had swallowed carbolic acid. He ran wildly through the building telling all the tenants that his wife had committed suicide, and they went to the rescue plying the woman with home remedies. An alarm which had been sent to the Eastern District Hospital brought Dr. Haberstraw with a stomach pump. He worked over her till finally she confessed that she had not taken acid, but told her husband so to frighten him.

She was arrested on a charge of attempted suicide, but yesterday morning Magistrate O'Reilly, after hearing her explanation, discharged her with a reprimand.

ACCUSES A "CANDY TRUST."

Williamsburg Dealer Says He Was Assaulted Because He Could Not Join.

Violence, it was alleged, was resorted to in Williamsburg by members of a newly formed "Candy Trust" to induce Arjie Keplow, a candy agent, of 91 Debevoise Street, to join it. He made this known yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, where he obtained a summons against Edward Schuman and Isaac and Abraham Nemerson, candy manufacturers, of 518 Manhattan Avenue, whom he accused of having beaten him on Friday.

Keplow said that the "trust" is known as the Brooklyn Jobbing Confectioners' Association, and its headquarters are at Lorimer and Ten Eyck Streets. Some time ago Keplow says he was approached by members of the alleged "trust" and told that if he paid $250 he could join. He could not raise the money, and alleged that afterward he was hounded, and on Friday afternoon he was murderously assailed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. N. Beckley, Buffalo; Baron W. A. F. Gevers, Dutch Minister to the United States, Washington.

HOLLAND—The Hon. H. Tracy, London.

NETHERLAND—Dr. Charles P. Noble, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA—Dr. C. Gentsch, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Frank W. Higgins, Olean; Dr. G. W. Van Pelt, California; Pierre Lorillard, Tuxedo.

ASTOR—Dr. Herman E. Parker, Washington; ex-Mayor F. S. Quinlan, Syracuse.

SEVEN ALLEGED COINERS CAUGHT IN THIS CITY

Four Believed to be Financial Backers of Plant at Revere.

DOUBLE TRAP CLEVERLY SET

Only Small Amount of Notes Out, Agent Flynn Thinks—Daring Coups in Both Hemispheres of John Davie, the Gang's Leader.

Seven men, who are alleged to be members of the gang of counterfeiters whose workshop at Revere, near Boston, was raided on Friday, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building yesterday and held for examination Thursday afternoon. They were all arrested in this city simultaneously with the three prisoners taken at Revere.

They were Benjamin Farber and Jacob Farber, who keep a saloon at Essex and Rivington Streets; Harry Stein, a restaurant keeper at 117 Monroe Street; Nathan Stein, his father, a grocer in Newark, N. J.; Morris Hauben, who runs the lunch counter in Farber's saloon; Mauritz Morganstern, employed by Harry Stein, and Morris Isenberg, who formerly conducted a quick-lunch restaurant in Eighth Avenue.

The charge was "forging, making, and counterfeiting United States money," and bail was fixed at $5,000, save in the case of Isenberg, who was released in $2,000 bail furnished by Ancel Markowitz of 107 Hester Street. The others were locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, their attorney, Otto A. Rosalsky, giving notice that he would apply to-morrow for a reduction in the bail.

William J. Flynn, head of the New York District of the Federal Secret Service, said that it was the biggest raid of its kind since a gang of counterfeiters was caught in Lancaster, Penn., in 1899. He was confident, however, that the operations had not been fully started, and that not more than $600 of the counterfeits had been put in circulation in different parts of the country by way of experiment. The Steins and the Farbers, he said, were believed to be the moneyed men of the crowd, and to have advanced the $2,000 or more which must have been invested in the plant captured at Revere.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS FOUND.

He displayed to Commissioner Shields several counterfeit $10 bills bearing the picture of the buffalo, and $5 bills of the Indian's head design, which were found upon the men when they were arrested. Some were printed only on one side, and he expressed the belief that the practical men in Revere had sent them on to their backers as samples of the work they were about to do.

From one of the prisoners he took a sample of "onion skin" paper, and this man on Friday afternoon was seeking to buy some more of it for shipment to Revere. With this paper he demonstrated the method of putting in the silk fibres, which he said were laid upon the sheet and another pasted upon it, the two sheets thus joined into one being then ready to receive the impression. The counterfeits seized are extremely dangerous, not only from their excellent workmanship, but from the presence of the fibres, which is an earnest to most handlers of money that a bill is genuine, counterfeiters as a rule contenting themselves with drawing short colored lines to represent them.

Plates and paraphernalia were found for making bogus twenty-dollar gold certificates and notes of many National banks.

Prosperity did not appear to have yet come to any of the prisoners arraigned here, however, for they were shabby and unkempt, looking like typical petty tradesmen of the east side. They had been detained overnight at the headquarters of the Secret Service men, except Isenberg, whom the Government regards as the least dangerous, and who was held at their request at the Eldridge Street Police Station. The Secret Service people say that they know nothing of the past history of any one. All the men were photographed before being taken to the Federal Building.

Capt. Flynn said that John Davis, caught at Revere, was the central figure of the plot. He is about thirty-five years old and was arrested charged with counterfeiting in this country in 1895, when four of his companions were convicted. He escaped, although indicted, and went to England. There he made bogus Bank of England five-pound notes and Russian documentary stamps until he was caught. He escaped there by turning Queen's evidence, and went to Belgium, where he remained until August of the present year, the Government believes, upon promises of financial backing in continuing his operations in this country. He has been under espionage ever since.

First he started in Newark, but suddenly moved, and, according to Capt. Flynn, he made a confession in Boston after his arrest that he knew then that the Secret Service men were after him. He will not be permitted, according to the same authority, to turn State's evidence this time, for the Government has too good a case against him, and, besides, he is wanted for the old Pennsylvania indictment. That he escaped the clutches of the English law was due to the fact that his counterfeits of the Bank of England notes were first discovered in this country, adding to the difficulty of securing a conviction without the aid of the United States authorities, which, however, was freely given, Capt. Flynn taking no small part in helping the British officers.

CAREER OF DAVIS.

Davis is a Russian by birth, and has traveled under many names, among them Leiberman, Smith, and Schwartz. He is said to be a master of photo-mechanical processes of printing, and the stuff captured in Revere included a complete set of lenses and apparatus for photographic copying, a lithographic hand press, zinc plates, lithographic stones, and glass negatives, some of which were found in developing solutions. He is also a skilled engraver. He possesses, too, the secret of a marvelous bleaching process, by which it is possible to obliterate all trace of the ink on parts of a bill to which it may be applied, leaving it perfectly clean to be reprinted in a higher denomination. He is an expert, too, in paper making, and the water-mark of the Bank of England notes, which are considered even a greater safeguard than the American fibres, were skillfully reproduced. It is said that Davis once worked for the United States Government.

Morris Novak and Joseph Daumplitz are said by their captor to be counterfeiters of lesser ability whom Davis brought with him from Belgium to assist him. Novak was the only one who went abroad from the Revere house. He purchased the food in near-by stores, while the others kept close indoors. The house was watched all the time through powerful glasses by Government detectives, and much was learned of what was going on in this manner. The raid was made only when Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service at Washington gave the word, on information that the gang had completed arrangements to send out finished counterfeits and place them in circulation on a wholesale scale through their New York "shovers."

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Nathan Stein and his son Harry formerly conducted a grocery store at 567 Orange Street, this city. Two weeks ago they sold the store and moved to a house on South Orange Avenue. Stein left home early yesterday morning and did not return. Mrs. Stein left her house late last night, taking her ten-year-old son Marx with her. She has not been seen since. After Mrs. Stein's departure Chief of Police Cosgrove visited the house with a New York detective. The rooms were thoroughly ransacked, but nothing of a suspicious nature was found.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The three alleged counterfeiters, John Davis, Moses Novak, and Joseph Daumplitz, arrested at Revere yesterday, were held in $10,000 each for further proceedings next Friday after a brief hearing before United States Commissioner Fiske to-day. Previous to the hearing the Bertillion measurements of the men were recorded at Police Headquarters.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Come and See New York's Largest Santa Claus.

THE BIG Santa Claus in the Rotunda is attracting no end of attention. It's certainly a Kris Kringle novelty that seems endowed with life, and the little folks—to them it's a giant Santa Claus in reality—as they gather in the large Rotunda and see him smile, nod his head and raise his huge hand and point to his great armful of wondrous gifts from his own workshop, they seem enchanted—to them Santa Claus is real.

THE foreground of this picture, the main theme that tells the story of the artist's real conception, is the holiday display of merchandise, gathered especially to supply typical Christmas needs. Every article that goes to form this great mercantile picture was selected by a connoisseur—a man trained to give quality, practicability and lasting worthful consideration—

Xmas Sale Artware, Bronzes and Art China.

YOU'LL find Christmas buying crowds in this section Monday—for here's where the most appropriate gifts are kept, and it's not once in a lifetime that you'll find these unusually low prices in force—wouldn't be now but for the fact that it's the policy of this house to reduce prices to the minimum right in season.

Bric-a-Brac at Half.

THOSE HANDSOME artistic pieces that serve to embellish and lend an air of luxurious refinement. An unusually large gathering—all suitable for gifts—at half.

$2 Bric-a-Brac at $1. $8 Bric-a-Bra at $4.
$4 Bric-a-Brac at $2. $10 Bric-a-Brac at $5.
$6 Bric-a-Brac at $3. $13.50 Bric-a-Brac at $6.75.

Royal Sevres Vases.

EVER VISIT that quaint little place just outside of Paris? If you have you know what these vases are in the world of art. Never heard of them being sold at these prices even in Paris.

$9 Royal Sevres Vases, $6.
$15 Royal Sevres Vases, $10.
$18 Royal Sevres Vases, $12.
$20 Royal Sevres Vases, $14.
$35 Royal Sevres Vases, 22.
$60 Royal Sevres Vases, $35.

Sale of Lamps.

RARE ornament and useful designs—very fine imported pieces—you'll never have another opportunity like this after these are sold.

$12 Lamps at $7.
$15 Lamps at $8.50.
$20 Lamps at $12.

Royal Vienna Vases.

NO NEED to dwell upon the beauty of these artistic creations—no need to impress upon you the remarkable values.

$7 Vienna Vases, $5.
$15 Vienna Vases, $9.
$20 Vienna Vases, $13.

Bronze Electroliers.

THOSE useful art pieces, decorative, yet very practical—couldn't think of a better gift, could you?

$15 Bronze Electroliers, 10.
$20 Bronze Electroliers, $15.
$30 Bronze Electroliers, 16.

Bronzes.

BRONZE FIGURE, subject flowers; regular price $15, at $9.95
FIGURE, ART NOVEAU effect; regular price $16.50, at $10.95
FIGURE, "THE DANCER;" regular price $25, at $16
FIGURE "THE SOWER;" regular price $40, at $25
FIGURE 25 INCHES HIGH, subject "Industry;" regular price $75, at $55

Sale of Christmas Handkerchiefs.

HERE ARE HANDKERCHIEFS at prices that are bound to make this store handkerchief buying headquarters for all New York.

It's considered that our showing is the largest and handsomest in America and now we want to impress upon you that our prices are absolutely the lowest.

Come and see the exclusive creations—the dainty conceits from the convents of France—come and see how we've revolutionized prices on handkerchiefs.

35c. Handkerchiefs, 12½c.

It's the greatest handkerchief buying news ever given out in New York. The surplus stock of a St. Gall and Belfast maker—beautiful embroidered and hemstitched effects, plain, sheer and heavy Irish linen handkerchiefs that you'll not find on sale elsewhere—for less than 20c., 25c. and 35c.; while they last 12½

$1.50 box of six women's embroidered hemstitched linen handkerchiefs—dainty boxes, all different; easily worth $2 a box.

39c. and 50c. each for men's Japanese silk initial handkerchiefs; narrow or wide hem; full line of letters; splendid value.

95c. and $1.50 each for men's silk mufflers; complete assortment; white, black, fancy effects; neat patterns; not those ordinarily offered at this price.

MAIN FLOOR.

Children's Box Handkerchiefs.

An elaborate showing—all neatly boxed—some have fancy borders, some plain white, others colored borders with colored initials—some plain white linen with initials. The values are without a doubt the result of the great purchase—at 50c. per box—25c. and 15

Men's and Women's box of six handkerchiefs, pure Irish linen with handworked initials; the best ever offered—all the result of the great purchase—at 50c. per box—25c. and $1.50

25c. each for a collection of women's handkerchiefs; styles very much superior to those sold elsewhere. Lace handkerchiefs; embroidered; convent worked; hand drawn; sheer Irish linen handkerchiefs; all at, each 25

Souvenir Boxes and Handkerchief Sachet Gratis.

THIRD FLOOR.

Special Furniture Sale.

THESE remarkable values will serve to give you an idea of the many exceptional saving opportunities this great furniture section has in store for Christmas shoppers.

Furniture makes a practical Xmas gift when it is substantial and built to last, like the Simpson Crawford Co.'s furniture.

$10 MUSIC CABINETS, mahogany finish, piano polish, at $7.50
$9.50 CORNER CHAIRS, inlaid frames, upholstered seats, at $6.75
$5.50 ROCKERS, genuine quartered oak, highly polished, at $3.75
$14.50 TEA TABLES, with separate tray, Vernis-Martin and Rookwood, at $11.75
$12 MORRIS CHAIRS, quartered and mahogany finish, complete with cushions $8.75
$20 COUCH, our special, in newest shades of velour, best upholstery, at $12
$5 LADIES' WILLOW ROCKER, comfortable and pretty, at $3.75
$3.25 FANCY PARLOR TABLES, golden oak and mahogany, at $3
$4 DESK CHAIRS in golden oak and mahogany $2.25

Now for Xmas Slippers.

COME and see the largest slipper exhibit in New York—the result of an opportune purchase—that's why the prices are so unusually low.

The loss is not ours, though—you'll find them shown on tables all over the house.

BOYS' $1.50 RED KID PATENT TRIMMED HOUSE SLIPPERS, turned soles—sizes 2 to 5, at 95
WOMEN'S JULIETTE SLIPPERS, in many excellent styles; black and red felt; fur trimmed: leather soles, at 95
WOMEN'S BEST HIGH GRADE FELT FUR TRIMMED JULIETTES, leather soles; four colors $1.50
WOMEN'S CROCHETED AND KNIT SLIPPERS; deep fleeced soles; ten or more dainty shades as well as mixed colors, at 75c. and $1.25
MEN'S SLIPPERS, by far New York's best display; every Christmas sort, prices ranging from 95c., $1.25, $1.50 and up to $3

Sale Oriental Rugs.

RARE gems from the Orient—notably artistic floor covering. Prices in a great many instances are what you'll have to pay for the ordinary domestic rugs. They'll make a lasting and appropriate Xmas gift.

$1.95 for $3.75 Anatolian Mats.
$4.75 for $6.50 Turkish Rugs.
$6.75 for $9.00 Persian Rugs.
$9.75 for $14.50 Beloochistan Rugs.
$11.75 for $16.50 Shirvan Rugs.
$12.50 for $18.50 Moussul Rugs.
$18.50 for $22.50 Shirvan Rugs.
$22.50 for $28.50 Antique Rugs.
$24.50 for $32.50 Anatolian Prayer Rugs.
$45.00 to $65.00 Kazak Rugs, $32.50 to $45.

You'll find the Rugs on the third floor, and it will certainly pay you to thoroughly investigate this unusual sale.

THIRD FLOOR.

Sample $5 Waists at $3.

YOU know the maker always bestows his best efforts upon his samples, for 'tis upon these garments that he depends for his season's sales.

That's why they are always preferred by knowing shoppers—here's the most remarkable sample waist sale New York has known for a long time.

Sample silk waists, voile, albatross, challie, velvet and flannel all made in the very latest style and bought for less than the cost of the material.

We divided the entire line into three immense lots.

$5 Sample Waists $3 — $7.50 Sample Waists $3.95

Unusual Saving Opportunities in the Food Store.

TOMATOES—Maryland pack red ripe, solid meat Tomatoes, worth $1.25 per dozen; special, case of 2 dozen, $1.88; dozen, 95c.; 3-lb. can 8
MACARONI—Selected from No. 1 stock, broken, 10-lb. box 41
MACKEREL—No. 1 Fat Shore, no heads or tails, 10-lb. kit $1.33
CHEESE—Herkimer County finest full cream, per lb. 15
BREAKFAST BACON—Armour's or Swift's choice lean strips, lb. 15
SMOKED BEEF TONGUES—Swift's premium, weighing from 5 to 6 lbs., per lb. 17
PANCAKE FLOUR—Uncle Jerry's, 3 pkgs. 25
SOUPS—Tricolor condensed soups (P. & W.,) tomato, chicken or ox-tail, 3 cans 25
SALMON—Royal Stuart brand, finest Columbia River, ½ doz., 85c.; ½-lb. flat can 13
SARDINES—Amieux Freres, boneless, in pure olive oil, keys; ½-size tins, 38c.; ¼ 25
FIGS—Fancy layer Smyrnas; worth 15c., lb. 12
PRUNES—Large Santa Clara fruit, fine flavor, 10 lbs., 70c.; 5 lbs. 35
ASPARAGUS—High-grade California, the new pack; dozen, $3.25; large cans 28
CANNED BEETS—Extra fancy, dozen, $1.60; 3-lb. can 14

Sixth floor.

HAMS—Armour's fine sugar-cured regular hams, 10 to 12 lbs. each, lb. 14
MUSHROOMS—Extra fine, all buttons, can, 28c.; first choice, can, 19c.; Hotels, dozen, $1.75; can 15
PEACHES—California evaporated, unpeeled, extra fancy, lb. 12
RAISINS—Royal Stuart, selected large, new fruit, 16-ounce package 12
CURRANTS—Royal Stuart, none better, 16-ounce package 12
DATES—New, delicious Hallowi, per package 8
PLUM PUDDING—Royal Stuart, made from selected fruits, nuts, spices and best russet apple cider; 4-lb. can, 69c.; 3-lb. can, 59c.; 2-lb. can, 39c.; 1-lb. can 22
EVAPORATED APPLES—Fancy, lb. 14
PEANUT BUTTER—Salted, ½-lb. glass jar 15
GUAVA JELLY—Finest Florida, 12-oz. bottle, 43c.; 6-oz. 23
CURRANT JELLY—Royal Stuart, 16-oz. tumbler 25
PURE FRUIT PRESERVES—Royal Stuart, Strawberry, Raspberry, Peach, Quince, red and white Cherry and Apricot; 16-oz. jar, 6 for $1.60; each 27
APPLE BUTTER—Royal Stuart, 5-lb. stone crock 48
PRESERVED FIGS—Royal Stuart, 16-oz. glass jar 35
BREAKFAST COCOA—Runkel Bros., ½-lb. decorated can 22

STRING BEANS—New pack, Maryland beans, natural flavor and tender; case of 2 doz., $1.65; doz., 83c.; per can 7
SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS—Cameron brand; doz. .... $1.25; per can 11
LIMA BEANS—Honey drop Maine packing; doz., $1.75; can 15
SUCCOTASH—Valley brand; doz., $1.50; can 13
PUMPKIN—Fancy golden; doz., $1.15; 3-lb. can 10
MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart; sweet, tender, and creamy; doz., $1.75; can 15
BAKED BEANS—Belle of Boston; doz., $1.00; per 3-lb. can 9
PLUMS—Eastern pack green gage or egg plums, doz., $1.30; 3-lb. can 11
BARTLETT PEARS—Southern pack in syrup, doz., $1.35; 2-lb. can 12
PEACHES—Old Glory, California fruit, packed in syrup, doz., $1.75; 3-lb. can 15
PINEAPPLE—Royal Stuart sliced perfect fruit, packed in loaf syrup; 2-lb. can 23
CALIFORNIA WHITE CHERRIES—1-lb. can, doz., $1.15; can 10
MAPLE SYRUP—Royal Stuart maple sap syrup, gallon tin, $1.15; ½-gallon tin 65
POTATOES—Fancy Long Island potatoes, uniform size, cook dry and flaky, per bushel sack (60 lbs.) 95

LARD—Armour's Shield brand; 5-lb. pail 53
MIXED NUTS—Guaranteed all new nuts; 4 lbs., 49c.; 2 lbs. 25
COFFEE—Finest O. G. Java and P. B. Mocha; fine flavor and pungent aroma; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. 26
TEA—Formosa, Oolong, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, Ceylon, and Japan; all high grade teas; worth 50c. and 60c. a lb.; 3 lbs., $1.00; or lb. 35
WALNUTS—Fancy Grenobles, lb. 15
ROLLED OATS—Best kiln dried; 10 lbs. 38
FARINA—Royal Stuart pure wheat Farina; 16-oz. pkg. 12
RICE—Finest Japan; 3 lbs. 25
MACARONI—Royal Stuart brand; per lb. pkg. 12
PANCAKE FLOUR—Royal Stuart ready rising Buckwheat Flour; 3-lb. pkg. 15
BREAKFAST TOAST—Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Co.'s, pkg. 15
BAKING POWDER—The Stuart guaranteed pure cream tartar Baking Powder; 1-lb. can, 29c.; ½-lb. can 15
OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart finest French Oil; pt. bot., 35c.; ½ pt. bot. 22
OLIVES—Royal Stuart selected large queen Olives; 10-oz. bottle 25
APPLE CIDER—Sweet russet; gallon jug 23
MINCEMEATS—Armour's Star brand; 2-lb. pail 25

Remarkable Values For To-Morrow.

IF YOU want to participate in the most remarkable values offered this season, don't miss reading an item—there's not one that does not tell of a saving that's extraordinary.

Of course, you understand that the SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S guarantee is back of every offer—that the high standard and excellent quality of the merchandise is not affected by the unusually low prices quoted for Tuesday's selling.

Men's fancy 25c. Hose, light weight, various colors, 15c.
Children's 25c. to 39c. Hose, heavy ribbed wool, 19c.
$1.75 Swiss Vests, imported white wool, $1.16.
Sale Men's winter weight Underwear, 69c.
Men's $2.50 and $1.50 stiff and heavy Negligee Shirts, $1.
$1.50 and $1 Night Shirts, heavy weights, 79c.
Men's $1 Neckwear of heavy silk, English squares, 50c.
Great Holiday Sale of Silk Suspenders at 50c.
$3 set Military Brushes, first quality, $1.95.
Round and Shawl Lace Collars, at 29c.
Women's Neckwear, Xmas Gift Boxes, at 25c.
$2.50 Alisa Corsets, all styles, at $1.45.
Rogers A1 $1.25 Teaspoons, per dozen, 95c.
$2.25 Dessert Spoons, proper styles, $1.75.
Rogers $3.75 Knives, heavy plated, $1.50.
$7.50 Mirrors, sterling silver, French finish, $6.25.
Women's $2.25 Dressing Comb, French finish, $1.50.
$40 handsomely tailored Tuxedo Suits at $25.
$45 silk lined Overcoats—all styles—$25.
Boys' $6.50 Suits, all sizes, $4.75.

SECOND FLOOR.

Boys' $2.50 Suits, small sizes, $1.75.
Fry's $3.95 Boys' Overcoats, $2.
$12.50 and $10 Smoking Jackets, $8.75 and $4.95.
Men's high grade $15 perfect fitting Overcoats, $9.75.
Men's first quality $15 Suits, this season's styles.
$4.50 full nickel Chafing Dishes, $2.75.
$2 Gas Heaters, 20-in. cylinders, $1.25.
$2.25 Gas Heaters, 4 tube, 30 inches high, $1.65.
$1.25 Climax Food Choppers, extra value, at 98c.
$2.50 Wine Coolers, neat and useful, $1.75.
$6.75 24-inch Suit Cases, sole leather, $5.
Sale of fine toned Mandolins at $1.95.
$2.25 24-inch Brass Horn and Stand, $1.50.
25c. Columbia Records, new pieces, 17c.
Talking Machines, $20; $1 down, $1 week.
50c. Sewing Cabinets, 39c.
75c. Hair Pin Cabinets, 46c.
15c. Collar Foundation, silk chiffon, 8c.
$1 Sterling Silver Pen Holder, full size, 75c.
Women's $4.50 Cashmere Wrappers, $3.50.
Women's $9.50 Bath Robes, mannish style, $6.95.
Infants' Outing Flannel Long Kimonos, special, 50c.
Sale of Children's Knit Sleeping Garments, 25c.
Maids', Women's, Misses' 50c. Aprons at 25c.
Fancy trimmed 75c. Aprons for Women at 50c.
Women's $1 Aprons, with bibs, excellent values, 75c.
Hemstitched Pillow Shams, 98c. to $16.75 a pair.
Women's Dress Capes of lace, for elderly ladies, $1.25 to $3.75.
Sale of Children's $8.50 Black Velvet Coats, $4.95.
Sale of Children's and Misses' Bath Robes, $2.50.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL

Century-Old Reign of the "'Igh 'At" at Last Ended —Miss Bertha Cave's Attempt to Become a Barrister— Political Meetings the Warmest Places in London— Chamberlain Gaining Support Every Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(Copyright, 1903.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Of all the developments of the week in London I doubt not that Americans will be most interested in what, to borrow the classic language of Silas Wegg, may be spoken of as the fall off of the silk hat.

In the last fifty years there have been few instances of the departure for the British Isles of an American into whose ears traveled friends have not dinned the admonition "You'll 'ave to 'ave a 'igh 'at when you get to London."

It is all over. In the last few years the 'igh 'at has been declining, and this week had its "fall off" in the shape of an acknowledgment by one of the great London papers that its reign had come to an end. Whoever will may wear the 'igh 'at, but it is no longer imperative. A man is properly clad without it. Whereas a few years ago the only two places where it did not have to be worn were the bed and bathtub, now its standing is no better than with New Yorkers. Many English silk hat makers are going out of business, for they cannot sell 'igh 'ats and do not care to make them for the sake of their health.

When it comes to explaining how the tyrannous reign of the 'igh 'at, which had lasted close on a century, was brought to an end a variety of suggestions are made, but the makers seem to put the blame on golf, wheeling, and motoring. They say that the Britishers, having once experienced the joy of emancipation from the old headgear and the comforts of the peaked cap and the squash hat, have relegated the 'igh 'at to ... ceremonial occasions like theatre parties, weddings, and funerals.

FROCK COATS ALSO GO.

Along with the hat have gone some other articles of clothing which were formerly insisted on rigidly. Of these other things that least mourned is the frock coat. It takes no courage now to appear anywhere in the West End without one of those masculine petticoats. An era of sartorial good sense seems to have dawned in England, and a man nowadays may wear in London whatever he would wear in New York—I would like to add—or Chicago—but that might be stretching the truth a bit.

These changes might have been delayed a great many centuries if anybody had attempted to bring them about by a vote of the people. They came along gradually and insidiously. Britons are not averse to progress, provided it does not come straight at them headed by a brass band.

The trouble with Miss Bertha Cave, the would-be woman barrister, was that in her campaign of progress she had to have a brass band. She could not sneak into Gray's Inn Court. If she could have slipped in through the cellar window, and little by little assumed the prerogatives attaching to a barrister, she might in course of time, say when she had reached her eightieth year, have found herself in the traditional wig, eating the traditional dinners, and smoking the traditional pipe.

She had to go to work in another way and appear before the tribunal of Judges sitting in the House of Lords. Clad in a navy blue walking suit with a bolero of the same material trimmed in white, and balancing a rather piquant black hat on her head, she carried her comely self into the presence of the august Judges. She deposited a purse and a package that looked like corsets on the table, and then pleaded her case. There was no question of ability raised; it was solely a matter of sex. So she told the Judges what other countries were doing for women who desired to practice law.

The Judges listened smilingly, and when Miss Cave was through promptly advised her that there was no precedent for admitting women students at any of the Inns of Court, and that they did not feel justified in creating one. "I wish your lordships good morning," said the little woman frigidly, and picking up her purse and her corsets she quitted the judicial presence and went out in the cold, cold world.

ALL LONDON SHIVERING.

That reminds me that it has been very cold in London this week. They are talking of skating in a couple of days close to the city if the cold keeps up. But it is indoors that one feels the cold most. There may be a few warmed houses in London, but the number is so wretchedly small that when I say all London shivers over the little grate fires I may not be charged with making a libelous remark about a great city.

Here is another chance for some great English leader. Let him make London comfortably habitable in the Winter, so that one may not be compelled to sit on his feet at dinner and use the time between the courses in breathing into his hands to thaw them out. Let him institute a reform that will enable a man to shave without turning to goose-flesh, bathe without sighing for the comparatively genial air of the frosty Caucasus, and button his collar without indulging in sinful expletives.

The warmest places just now are the political meetings held in halls too small to seat the audiences, which perforce are huddled standing on the floor. Many a poor man has succumbed to fiscalitis this week for the sake of getting warm.

It is worthy of remark in this connection that according to the composite opinion of the London papers everybody who is talking and writing about Mr. Chamberlain's plan is not over three removes from being an idiot. It is really amusing to note how universally the orators and pamphleteers are impounded in this category. Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Churchill, and all the rest have been writ down asses by the gentlemen who prepare the editorial utterances of the papers and magazines.

HARD WORDS FOR "C. B."

Nobody, however, gets hit quite so hard as that hyphenated gentleman Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The other day, for example, a morning paper, by way of sizing up Sir Henry, quoted approvingly a remark by one who knew him in Parliament. "If," said the person quoted, "the issue before Parliament were a small one Sir Henry could be relied on to make a small mess of it; if it were of middling importance he was sure to make a moderate muddle of it, and if it were a first-rate question the leader of the Opposition was certain to make a colossal hash of it."

It was a colossal hash that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was making just now, the paper said.

After reading this somewhat belittling comment, based on Sir Henry's anti-tariff reform speech the night before, it was instructive to find in a paper of free food persuasion a pronouncement to the effect that the speech in question was a crushing rejoinder to Mr. Chamberlain and a clear demonstration of the utter absurdity of the Birmingham idea.

Well, time will tell what the British public thinks, but unquestionably the drift now is toward tariff reform. The prevailing view is that England will very soon abandon free trade. Unless the signs are misleading, Mr. Chamberlain is gaining support every day.

I asked a London business man what his forecast was. "The people I talk with," he replied, "almost to a man say England is sure to have a protective tariff soon."

"And what will be the effect on the United States?" I asked.

"It will hurt American trade a great deal," he replied. "I see no escape from that conclusion. If it would not there would be no sense in having it."

DUKE TAKING REST CURE.

Dowager Duchess of Manchester Sets at Rest Reports About Her Son's Health.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Dowager Duchess of Manchester, (formerly Miss Consuelo Yznaga,) in response to an inquiry concerning the alarming reports circulated in the United States regarding her son's illness, telegraphed as follows from Sandringham House:

"Kindly contradict the reports. The Duke is only taking the rest cure."

DENSE FOG IN LONDON.

Flare Lights in Streets—Sailing of New York Delayed.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dense fog is dislocating shipping in Southampton water. Steamers are unable to either enter or leave the port. The sailing of the American Line steamer New York was delayed thereby.

The fog in London during the early hours was the thickest of the season. Locomotion was most difficult, and there were a number of casualties through collisions in the streets. The inconvenience was accentuated by the failure of the electric light system in some districts. Buckingham Palace and the whole district of Pimlico were plunged in darkness.

Through this cause many shops had to be closed. The authorities started flare-lights in the streets, thereby adding to the weirdness of the general gloom. Trains were much delayed, and outside work had to be stopped in many places.

RELEASED AND REARRESTED.

American Criminal Who Served Time in London to be Extradited.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Charles Allen, an American, who has just completed a term of imprisonment, was rearrested on an extradition warrant at the Governor's office in Pentonville Prison to-day the moment the Governor handed him his release.

He was charged with a Post Office robbery at Springfield, Ill., in 1895. Accompanied by two Scotland Yard detectives Allen was driven to Bow Street Police Court, where Deputy United States Marshal Watts of Springfield was waiting with representatives of the United States Embassy. Allen was much affected by his rearrest. He said:

"It was unfair. I was not warned that my freedom would be so short-lived."

The prisoner is quite bald and rather infirm. After he had been arraigned before the Magistrate on the eight-year-old extradition warrant the case was postponed until later in the day, when the extradition was granted.

The prisoner waived all objection to his extradition after receiving the Magistrate's assurance that he could only be tried on the charges mentioned in the warrant, which include robbery, larceny, and jail-breaking.

VESSEL'S CREW ALL PERISH.

Unknown Bark Wrecked Near Cape Race in Fearful Storm.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 5.—An unknown square-rigged vessel, believed to be a Norwegian craft, struck on Ferryland Head, near Cape Race, during a furious storm last midnight and every soul aboard perished.

One body was washed ashore this morning, but bore nothing which could possibly lead to identification except a gold ring marked with the initials "J. E." Portions of the wreck also drove ashore bearing the letters "terrena," "lovekahyt," "bestr," and "kukel."

These are the only clues so far obtained, and nothing is known of the ship in these waters, though it will probably be possible to identify her when the sea becomes smooth. The vessel struck at the foot of a steep cliff and hung on the rocks for a short period. Residents of the vicinity were unable to assist the unfortunate crew, as no boat could live in the sea which was running where the doomed craft lay, and nobody could reach them from the hilltops.

"RELIGIOUS" DRAMA HISSED.

Police Called to Restore Order at Production of "Een Herder."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—The first performance of "Een Herder," by Jan Bruylants, the brilliant young Belgian playwright, took place at the Flemish Theatre, Antwerp, on Wednesday. The drama brings into play two country priests, the one broad-minded and tolerant, the other narrow and bigoted. The purpose of the author in writing "Een Herder" was to proclaim the right for a priest to leave the Church and to marry if he feels so inclined. The entire play hangs on this theme.

A campaign had been led by the Catholic press for some time previous against the performance of "Een Herder," and on Wednesday night hisses were heard shortly after the curtain rose. As the disturbances became more violent the police were called in to restore order, and a number of militant Catholics were expelled from the theatre.

A meeting of protestation was then held in the foyer, followed by further expulsions from the house. Such a scene had not been witnessed in an Antwerp theatre for years. As the curtain fell, Jan Bruylants appeared on the stage, and was loudly cheered by his partisans. B. C. de W.

REPROVES GERMAN OFFICERS.

Gen. von der Goltz Condemns Their Increasing Extravagance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The December number of the Deutsche Revue contains an article by Gen. Baron von der Goltz, commander of the First Army Corps and the reorganizer of the Turkish Army, condemning the increasing luxury among German army officers.

The General says a false standard of outward show and expensive living prevails among the officers. Poor officers, he declares, should be proud of their poverty, and consider it dishonorable to make a show at the expense of others.

Besides urging the abolition of the custom of wearing expensive gloves, shoes, and equipment, Gen. von der Goltz thinks officers' expenditures can be reduced by putting an end to the practice of giving elaborate banquets. He says that with the exception of the celebration of the Emperor's birthday only two or three official celebrations in the year are necessary.

That these banquets sometimes become drunken carousals is shown by the case this week at Posen of Lieut. Roos of the Forty-sixth Regiment. This officer after a banquet struck a Sergeant named Reichelt, and a court-martial has dismissed him from the army.

In connection with the subject of the army it is interesting to note that the officers and soldiers at Magdeburg have been forbidden to attend performances of Beyerlein's play "Der Zapfenstreich," although the Crown Prince attended the opening performance in this city.

Berlin Electric Companies Combine.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—It was decided to-day to amalgamate the Allgemeine and Union Elektricitaets Companies, which had already formed a working agreement. The Union Company's 24,000,000 shares will be transformed into 16,000,000 shares of the Allgemeine shares, making the capital of the latter $19,000,000.

NEW CATHOLIC DIOCESES.

Three to be Created in United States—The Columbus Vacancy.

ROME, Dec. 5.—Although the Bishopric of Columbus, Ohio, through the appointment of the Rev. Henry Moeller to be Coadjutor Bishop of Cincinnati, was vacant before the death of Most Rev. Frederick X. Katzer made vacant the Archbishopric of Milwaukee, the appointment of a successor to the Columbus Bishopric has not been considered by the Congregation of the Propaganda because of the controversial reports received and the attacks made upon the candidates named.

Now, however, Cardinal Gotti, the Prefect of the Propaganda, has decided to hasten a decision in the matter, and will bring it before the Congregation during the present month. The candidates considered most likely to receive the appointment are the Rev. M. M. Mears of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Columbus, and the Rev. M. J. Hartley of Steubenville, Ohio.

A strange coincidence is noted in the fact that contemporaneously with the receipt of the news of the death of the Right Rev. John Baptist Brondel of the Diocese of Helena, Mon., there arrived in Rome papers requesting the division of that diocese. This request, with similar ones regarding the Archbishopric of Dubuque and the Bishopric of Providence, will soon come before the Congregation of the Propaganda, which will probably decide upon the erection of three new dioceses in the United States.

POPE PIUS STIRS VATICAN.

Apprehension Felt That He Intends to Surround Himself with Venetian Friends.

ROME, Dec. 5.—It is now considered to be assured that Pope Pius, who already has created Mgr. Callegari, Bishop of Padua, a Cardinal, is about to call him to Rome definitely.

This step is said to be viewed with apprehension at the Vatican, as what the officials there wish to avoid is the surrounding of himself by the Pope with outsiders, especially those from the Venetian provinces, which seems to be the desire of his Holiness.

"Did we not suffer sufficiently with the Perugini (the name bestowed upon the Perugia friends of Pope Leo, whom he brought to Rome) that we should be spared a new clique of Veneziani?" they ask.

These new elements are considered too advanced and not sufficiently observant of etiquette in Vatican circles, but the Pontiff, if he makes up his mind, will not be deterred from carrying out his determination.

The Pope is now centring all his attention upon the relations between the Vatican and France, his present most ardent desire being to find a means to put a stop to the anti-Catholic campaign carried on by the French Government, and of arranging a definite understanding between the French Republic and the Holy See on questions long pending.

He hopes that the beatification of Jean d'Arc, which will be the first ceremony of its kind to be performed under his pontificate, will aid in the fulfilment of his wishes.

From this conciliatory disposition of the Pontiff the inference is drawn that the Vatican may be able to find a solution of the difficulties which would allow President Loubet, when he visits the King of Italy, to pay his respects also to Pope Pius. Should this occur it would be the first instance since the fall of the temporal power of a Catholic ruler going to the Vatican while a guest at the Quirinal.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—The new Cabinet is constituted as follows:

Premier—Señor MAURA.
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Señor SAN PEDRO.
Minister of Justice—Señor TOCA.
Minister of War—Gen. LINARES.
Minister of Marine—Señor FERNANDEZ.
Minister of Finance—Señor OSMA.
Minister of the Interior—Señor SANCHEZ GUERRA.
Minister of Public Instruction—Señor DOMINGUES Y PASCHAL.
Minister of Public Works—Conde de ALLENDE SALAZAR.

American Yacht Has Bad Passage.

LEGHORN, Italy, Dec. 5.—The American steam yacht Safa-el-Bahr, owned by Col. Francis L. Leland, who is now in Florence, has arrived here from New York after a bad passage of twenty days, during which she sustained some damage.

Mark Twain's Wife Ill.

FLORENCE, Italy, Dec. 5.—Since Mrs. Clemens, wife of Samuel L. Clemens, ("Mark Twain,") arrived here Nov. 9 she has been so indisposed that no one outside her family has been allowed to see her.

SLAVERY IN THE CONGO

British Consul Finds It Exists in Revolting Form.

Speedy Intervention Will Be Recommended—Worst Reports of Outrages Confirmed.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Roger Casement, British Consul in the Congo State, has just completed a tour of investigation undertaken under the orders of the British Government, and he fully confirms the worst reports of outrages perpetrated on natives of that part of Africa. Mr. Casement's tour was to have lasted six months, but after the scenes he witnessed and the information he obtained in the first two months, the Consul decided that further evidence was unnecessary.

The report which Mr. Casement is now preparing for the Foreign Office will show that the most horrible outrages are still being perpetrated under the "rubber régime," and that slavery and barbarism in their most revolting forms still exist.

The Casement party traveled over 1,000 miles from the coast, along the Congo and its tributaries, visiting the Abir and Lulonga rubber zones. Pending the delivery of the report to the Foreign Office the investigators refuse to furnish any details, but a member of the mission summed up the situation by saying:

"The most terrible slavery exists, the administration is atrocious, and if there is not speedy intervention it will be too late."

RAILWAY IN UPPER CONGO.

Will Open Up One of Richest Districts in Free State—Sportsman's Paradise.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—An interesting report has just been published by the Congo Free State Government concerning the railway now being built in the Upper Congo; to this report is also annexed an account giving full information relative to big game shooting in the Free State. The new railroad from the Upper Congo to the great lakes will place Stanleyville in communication with Ponthierville by the left bank of the Congo. This road will wind around the falls, which prevent navigation between these localities, and will open up to traffic one of the richest districts of the Free State.

Stanleyville, the starting point of the new railroad, is destined within a short time to become a commercial centre of the first importance, for it is there that will flow all the traffic from the immense region extending to the south, that is to say, toward Katanga, as well as the products of the eastern region. The total length of the new railroad will be 140 kilometers, of which 40 will have been finished by the end of the present year.

As regards big game shooting in the Congo Free State, the station of Kiro, in Lado, should be the sportsman's point of departure. Kiro is a Belgian settlement and the centre of the best game district in the Free State. Following is a list of the game to be found in the neighborhood: The elephant, buffalo, and rhinoceros, including the white rhinoceros, which can only be found to-day in the Free State; the hippopotamus, leopard, giraffe, zebra, antelope, waterbok, boschbok, gazelle, and elk of an almost unknown species. B. C. de W.

OPENING OF PORT OF WIJU.

United States Minister Allen Confers with Emperor of Korea on the Subject.

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 5.—United States Minister Allen had a long interview with the Emperor of Korea to-day on the subject of the request of the United States for the opening of the commerce of the world of the port of Wiju, on the Yalu River. No definite decision was arrived at. The Government has been placed in a dilemma by the demand of the United States.

The Navy Department at Washington received a cablegram Nov. 16 from Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic Station, announcing the sailing that day of the United States cruiser Albany from Yokohama, Japan, for Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, Korea, to which capital Horace N. Allen, the United States Minister to Korea, was proceeding to further the request of the United States for the opening of Wiju to the commerce of the world.

Wiju was selected by the United States as a prospective port instead of Yongampho, because, lying forty miles above the latter port, which is at the mouth of the Yalu River, the country within that limit will likewise be open to traffic and neutralised, a substantial gain in the extent of the market afforded. The United States naval officers at first decided upon Ta-Tung-Kao as the second Manchurian port, after Mukden, to be opened, but it appeared that Japan had previously made the same demand and had secured its allowance in her treaty with China, so that a request from the United States was unnecessary, and An Tung was chosen instead.

But the naval officers who examined the reach of the Yalu River, on which An Tung lies, on the Chinese side, found that its position strategically and from a trade point of view would be vastly improved were Wiju, on the opposite side of the river, neutralised by being made a free port, and this was the object of Minister Allen's visit to the Emperor of Korea to-day.

THE MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY.

Observances at Tokio in His Honor on a Magnificent Scale.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Nov. 8.—The vexed and much-discussed subject of politics has for a week given place to the celebration of birthdays and garden parties, and I fancy all the world is the happier for the change. It was a treat to many to see the Emperor riding about receiving acclamations of a far more enthusiastic nature than is usually accorded his appearance.

Generally respectful homage is paid in a silent bowing as he passes, but in the review of the present year there were cheers, à la Japanese to be sure, but quite genuine as translated from our three hundred.

On the morning of the 4th, the Emperor's birthday, the only event on the royal programme to which the general public had access was the review of the troops on the Aoyama Palace grounds, the crowd being immense and enthusiastically proud of the troops, which probably contained representatives of almost every family in the city.

The display of flags was quite general along the route of the procession, and other simple decorations bore testimony to the excellent taste of this poetic nation in all such matters. The music of the various bands was unexpectedly good, that of the band at the reviewing stand being of a high order.

The roar of Banzai down the street proclaimed the coming of the Emperor, and we soon had him in sight in his uniform of generalissimo, surrounded by as brilliant a staff as one sees at the head of any of the European national troops. Just at this present time the appearance of the troops —16,000 of all arms—has significance quite above that ordinarily obtaining. The probabilities of war lent great emphasis, and criticisms were quite in order.

In the evening Baron Komura, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a reception at the Imperial Hotel, to which 3,000 people were invited.

The sixteen-petaled chrysanthemum is the imperial, or Government, crest, and this, the Emperor's birthday, coming at the height of the season, is made a gala day and the occasion of gorgeous flower shows. A community of florists tend, prune, dwarf, and cultivate these chrysanthemum plants in obscurity until blossoming time brings their industry before the people in the shape of gigantic set pieces made almost entirely of flowers. Under matted sheds, life-sized figures are arranged, whose faces and hands are of wax or composition, but whose clothes, the accessories, and scenery are made of living flowers, trained so closely over a framework that the mechanism is not even suspected.

Giants and saintly images fifty-five feet high are enshrined in mat pavilions as lofty as temples, and to these marvelous chrysanthemum creations the phonograph now adds its contribution.

CHILDREN'S WORLD'S FAIR.

Remarkable Exhibition Opened in St. Petersburg—Everything Relating to Child Life Shown.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—A Children's World International Exposition was opened to-day in the Tauride Palace with great ceremony by Elizabeth Mavrickievna. The opening was a brilliant function and was attended by the State Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, including United States Ambassador McCormick, military officers, and high Government functionaries in full uniform. The ceremonies were followed by a grand ball.

This is the first international exposition devoted exclusively to the life of children ever held, and is unique in every respect. It owes its origin to a suggestion made by Dowager Empress Marie, and is held under her auspices. All the countries of the world are invited to participate, and almost all of them accepted the invitation. Russia has the largest exhibit, and France, Germany, and Austria follow in the order named.

The exhibit of the United States, which is under the direction of Commissioner Schadt of Philadelphia, is one of the smallest, consisting chiefly of photographs of American schools and school children, but it enjoys the distinction of being displayed under the largest flag in the palace. When the American colors were unfurled the incident attracted unusual attention, the appearance of the Stars and Stripes being greeted with applause and cheers.

The most interesting features of the exposition are the exhibits relating to hygiene and the physical development of children, including the care of new-born infants, model nurseries, &c., and the section devoted to scientific teaching. All the larger exhibits show models of schools and playgrounds, while another section, devoted to child life, includes paintings of children by Russian and foreign artists. One very interesting section illustrates historical events in the lives of child heroes, the discoveries and inventions of children, and the ethnographical peculiarities of children of different nations.

One of the most pleasant incidents of the opening of the exposition was the presentation by Prof. Braumbaugh of Philadelphia to the Dowager Empress of an American children's textbook, written by Miss Hull. The book was presented on a tray bordered by small Russian and American flags and bearing masses of the Empress's favorite flowers.

The Tauride Palace, in which the exposition is being held, was a gift of Empress Catherine II. to one of her favorites. Much good-will is expressed by the management toward M. Lodygensky, the Russian Consul General in New York, who was largely instrumental in securing American representation. The exposition will continue for two months.

M. PLESKE SERIOUSLY ILL.

Names Mentioned for Succession to Finance Portfolio.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—M. Pleske, the Acting Finance Minister, who it was recently reported had been granted a long leave of absence, is seriously ill. Prof. von Miculics of Breslau has arrived here for the purpose of holding a consultation with M. Pleske's physician.

The control of the Finance Ministry will during the Acting Minister's absence from the office be assumed by Privy Councilor Romanoff, who is M. Pleske's assistant.

A number of names are mentioned as probable successors to the Finance portfolio, among them being M. Kokovsoff, Secretary of the empire; M. Ruchloff, First Assistant in the Department of Commerce and Navigation, and M. Kobeko, a member of the Council of the Empire.

FAVORS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—Count Witte, ex-Finance Minister and now President of the Council of Ministers, in an address delivered before a congress of Russian exchanges to-day, strongly supported the theory of industrial syndicates, contending that they are powerful agencies in regulating the production of labor. He predicted the gradual disappearance of small trade concerns.

Czarina Has Recovered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here to-day from Skierniewice, Russian Poland. Her Majesty has completely recovered her health.

LABOR RIOTS IN FRANCE.

Two Commissaries and Ten Policemen Wounded in Brest.

BREST, Dec. 5.—At the conclusion of a public meeting of workmen, held here to-night, a crowd of those who had attended, numbering 1,000, paraded the streets. Several collisions with the police occurred, in which two commissaries and ten policemen were wounded.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 5.—As a demonstration of protest against the employment agencies a large crowd paraded the streets of the city to-night. The demonstrators were finally dispersed by the police.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Ambassador Porter Views Proposed Gift to United States.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Ambassador Porter and Secretary of Embassy Vignaud to-day visited the atelier of the sculptor Noel, where they viewed a colossal bronze bust of Washington, the original of which was executed by David, and which has been offered to the United States Congress to replace the bust destroyed by fire in 1851. Mme. Leferme, a daughter of David, and M. Jouin, Secretary of the School of Beaux Arts, received the Ambassador and the Secretary.

DREYFUS DECISION DELAYED.

Revision Committee Will Not Be Able to Report for a Week.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—It is now stated that the great quantity of documents transmitted to the Revision Committee in the Dreyfus case will prevent the rendering of an opinion by the Commissioners before next Friday or Saturday.

The anti-Dreyfus movement has received a check through the declaration of the French Socialist Party that it had not signed and did not approve of the recent manifesto urging opposition to the Government's policy.

DOINGS OF AMERICANS IN FRANCE

Miss Marie Van Vorst Back in Paris—Mrs. Edouard Stern Gives a Reception to Introduce Her Daughter, Contessa Mario Venturini.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Winter has come so rapidly, and already several deaths from cold are reported, but the temperature undergoes sudden changes from day to day. Official weather prophets declare Paris must be prepared for a ten years' spell of bad weather.

Andrew D. White, ex-United States Ambassador in Berlin, who has just arrived in Italy, will pass through Paris with his family toward the end of the season en route for America.

Mrs. William Lanier Welsh will pass the Winter at her Paris home in the Rue de Bassano. Her Saturday afternoon receptions are always well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard sailed on Wednesday for America. They will return here in May.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Post of New York and Mrs. Arthur Paget are in Paris.

Prof. John V. Van Pelt, Director of the College of Architecture of Cornell University, who has been passing the Autumn in Paris on some special work at the School of Fine Arts, returns to his post in February. His predecessor in the same post, Prof. Trowbridge, is also busy at the School of Fine Arts.

Ralph W. Hickox of New York is in Paris.

Mrs. L. Ward and Miss Ward of New York have left London for Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern and Miss Stern of New York, who have been passing several months in Paris, have left for London.

Miss Marie Van Vorst, the well-known American author, has returned to Paris and is at her home in the Rue de Varenne.

A charming reception was given at the home of Mrs. Edouard Stern in the Avenue d'Eylau to introduce her daughter, Contessa Mario Venturini. Masses of flowers were arranged from the porte-cochère to the beautiful salons through which the guests passed. The young Countess looked beautiful in a dress of duchesse lace, the pattern of which was specially designed for her, a wedding gift from her mother.

PARIS BOULEVARD GOSSIP

Death of Man Who Held Secrets of French Politicians.

M. Bunau-Varilla's Paper Conducts Peculiar Lottery Scheme—French Art Exhibit at St. Louis.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The death of M. Puibaraud, who was at the head of the French detective system, solves a difficult administrative problem. As in Rome there are three Popes, the White, the Red, and the Black Pope, so the French police service in France is governed by three potentates, each of whom is to some extent independent of the other. There is M. Lépine, the Prefect of Police, who has in his charge the organization of the general police of the city. There is M. Cavard, Director of the Sureté Générale, whose important post forms part of the Ministry of the Interior. And then there was M. Puibaraud, Directeur des Recherches, who was responsible for the political secret service.

There has been a good deal of tension of late between these three departments. M. Cavard is a great personal friend of President Loubet's, being a native of the same town, Montelimar. They are constantly together, and M. Cavard is credited with exercising considerable influence over the Presidential decisions. M. Puibaraud was a protégé of M. Lépine's. M. Cavard has made no secret of the small opinion which he entertains of the intelligence of the present Prefect of Police, and this resulted in a lack of confidence between him and M. Puibaraud, whose department is really subordinate to his own.

A week or two back the somewhat brutal suppression of the riots around the Bourse du Travail caused M. Combes, the Prime Minister, to promise an official inquiry into the matter, and M. Cavard was intrusted with the task. It is not yet known what the outcome of this investigation will be, but it is not expected to be favorable to M. Lépine. In fact, there is a general belief in official circles that when the report is published M. Lépine may be forced to resign, and in that case M. Puibaraud would almost certainly have followed him into retirement. Meanwhile, however, M. Puibaraud, who was comparatively still a young man, has died of consumption at Arcachon, so that M. Cavard is now to all intents and purposes master of the situation. M. Puibaraud would have been a difficult official to get rid of, even if the Prefect of Police had been disgraced. It was he who manipulated all the difficult and essentially delicate negotiations which surrounded the Panama scandal. He was the depositary of a vast number of political secrets, and the reputation of more than one politician of note was at his mercy. His sudden death makes the situation of the Prefect of Police even more precarious than it was before.

NEWSPAPER LOTTERIES.

I have already mentioned the popular excitement caused by the different prize competitions which some of the papers have opened here. These have now been adjudged illegal, being looked upon as disguised lotteries, and they will be forbidden in future. Those which are actually in progress will be allowed to be brought to a termination so as not to disappoint too many people.

The real reason, however, for the Government's interference is that the competitions were in some places of the most deceptive character. One paper, for instance, established a short time ago a system of giving away surprise tickets to its customers which entitled them to some species of present. The most valuable of these gifts was a villa situated in a desolate part of the Paris outskirts, in the centre of a forest. The ground landlord made an arrangement with the paper to give the site. The house, which was built of wood, was hastily knocked together, and then furnished with the gratuitous offerings of a number of Paris tradespeople anxious to secure advertisement. Great stress was laid in the columns of the paper upon the elaborate nature of the arrangements of the villa, which included even pots of jam in the kitchen and a watch dog in the garden. The prize was won by a postman in the neighboring town of Epinay-sur-Orge, who, having only one arm and a large family, became in consequence quite a popular figure on account of this unexpected windfall. The circulation of the paper went up by leaps and bounds.

A few weeks after the excitement had subsided the ground landlord's gardener transferred all the furniture of the Villa Surprise into his master's house. The postman never occupied the snug little residence, and subsequently admitted to his boon companions that he had been "squared" to play the rôle of the lucky winner of the prize with a few dollars. At the present juncture, when all the world is talking of the coup d'état in Panama, it is interesting to note that the proprietor of the paper in which this joke of the "Villa Surprise" was perpetrated upon the public is M. Bunau-Varilla, the brother of the new Panama Envoy to Washington.

Great admiration is expressed in artistic circles for the big canvas by Dagnan Bouveret which covers the back of the Richelieu lecture room of the new Sorbonne. It was exhibited to the painter's friends for the first time last Friday. It is entitled "[illegible]," and represents the top of a mountain in Greece, clothed with [illegible], on which are assembled Apollo and the [illegible]. An air of [illegible] tranquillity and [illegible] Eros is wandering in the foreground. At the back is a range of snow-clad hills. The artist has endeavored to achieve antique simplicity both in the composition and in the harmony of color, and in this he has been quite as successful as in his previous works in which classical subjects have been treated.

FRENCH ART EXHIBIT.

In response to the invitation issued some time ago by the French Government to the artists of France to contribute to the art section of the country at the St. Louis Exposition, 4,000 canvases have been received at the Grand Palais on the Champs Elysées, where the work of selection is to be performed.

But although the French section is to be of vast proportions, it will be impossible to send anything like this number of pictures, the whole weight of the exhibit to be sent totaling only 150,000 kilos. The authorities therefore estimate that 600 pictures will be the outside limit, with 150 pieces of statuary, 150 architectural drawings, 300 engravings, and about 100 miscellaneous curios.

The Department of the Fine Arts have set aside a sum of 560,000f. for their exhibit at the forthcoming exhibition, and of this already 150,000f. have been spent for the construction of the Grand Trianon in Forest Park. This will probably prove one of the most interesting features of the French section. It is an exact reproduction of the famous building at Versailles. The work of transport will begin in January next, and artists will be glad to know that their works are being insured for the sum of 4,000,000f.

Smokers in Paris have complained bitterly that there was no accommodation for them on the Metropolitan Railway, and accordingly a commission has been appointed to consider a suitable form of smoking carriage. Two plans were adopted for experiment and were tested this week. One was 8 meters in length, and the other 2m.50, and both had, instead of glass windows, perforated zinc. The draught, however, produced in the larger compartment was so strong that votes were unanimously in favor of the smaller, and this will probably be adopted.

The flood of illustrated postcards shows no sign of diminishing; there are in Paris shops which now sell nothing else, and the variety and range of designs exhibited are surprising. But, unfortunately, side by side with the artistic or merely ingenious Paris is inundated with others of so frankly obscene a nature that the Secretary of the Postal Department has found himself in a dilemma.

Thousands of cards which in any other country would be condemned as unfit for publication are in Paris Post Offices passed through the hands of male and female sorters, and are an outrage against all decency. To obviate this, M. Bérard has left it to the judgment of his employes to refuse to forward such postcards as on careful examination may seem an offense against public morality, and these repudiated cards will be submitted to a commission, which will have the option of bringing an action at law against the senders.

This option, however, is not likely to be exercised very often, such cards being generally anonymous. The plan of action thus adopted by the Secretary will in any case prove entirely futile, and the newly appointed censors can scarcely hope to stem the tide of indecent publications.

WAR ON WILD BEASTS.

A sum of 100,000f. has been voted by the Chamber for the extirpation of dangerous or destructive beasts. As a matter of fact, the animals more particularly aimed at in the new bill, the wolves and boar, are by no means so common as is generally supposed. The Wolf Hunt Club of France has been accused of buying wolf cubs and keeping them till they are old enough to hunt, although a full-grown wolf provides very poor sport for a good hound, being invariably taken and killed in two hours at most. But however that may be, it very rarely happens that sheep are attacked or carried off in daylight, even in the extensive forests of Dordogne and Charente, where wolves are the most numerous. It occurs occasionally, but the damage done by these beasts is not comparable with that of the boar. Apart from the ferocity of this animal, it does incalculable harm to the crops in the districts where it is found. Entire fields of potatoes are often destroyed in a single night by one or two boars. A boar hunt is attended by real difficulties; every animal killed costs the life of one, if not more, valuable hound. The only satisfactory method of waging war is by shooting him, and there is no more difficult game. Besides these two animals, there is in France a premium offered by the State for every fox, polecat, or badger brought, either living or dead, to the authorities. The amount of this premium is too small to inspire much zeal in the peasants, though some gamekeepers realize considerable sums by trapping and snaring such "vermin."

R. S.

"BOXERS" SLAY CHRISTIANS.

Massacre Reported in Szechuan Province of China.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Rappel publishes this morning a dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing the massacre by Boxers of a number of Christians in the Szechuan Province of China.

Wants an Article by B. T. Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Booker T. Washington has been invited by M. Brunetière, editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, to write an article on the negro problem.

William J. Bryan in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here to-day.

JAPAN PRODS RUSSIA FOR REPLY TO NOTE

Cargoes of Ammunition Go to Russian Ports in Asia.

CHINA REORGANIZING ARMY

Yuan-Shi-Kai Made Commander in Chief and the Warlike Spirit Is Gaining Strength.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—Japan has communicated indirectly with the Russian Government urging upon it the desirability for an early response to the Japanese note regarding affairs in the Far East on account of the political situation in Tokio, and the Foreign Office here has expressed the opinion that the reply will be ready by Tuesday next.

The return to St. Petersburg to-day of Emperor Nicholas will facilitate early action on the document.

Some Russian financiers are arranging for the establishment of depots along the line of the East China Railroad for the sale of Russian goods by wholesale.

JAPANESE DIET ORGANIZED.

News That Great Britain Had Purchased Chilean Warships Welcomed.

TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 5.—The Japanese Diet met to-day and proceeded to organize for the dispatch of the business of the session, which the Emperor is expected to open Tuesday.

Admiral Alexieff, the Russian Viceroy, is still at Port Arthur.

The news that the British Admiralty had purchased the two battleships Libertad and Constitution, built on the Clyde for Chile, was heartily welcomed here.

CARGOES OF AMMUNITION.

They Are Going from Copenhagen to Russian Ports in Asia.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5.—The ships of the Danish East Asiatic Company, which has a number of vessels under the Russian flag and is connected with the French East Asiatic Company, are carrying unusually large cargoes of ammunition and other war supplies to Russian ports in Asia. The last steamer of this line leaving Russian Baltic ports prior to the close of navigation has just sailed so loaded to her fullest capacity. Hereafter the shipping will be from Odesso, from which port the Danish company is prepared to transport troops. Every effort has been made to maintain secrecy regarding these war shipments.

Exceptionally well-informed persons here believe that, despite the warlike activity, the measures taken are chiefly precautionary, and they express little doubt of an ultimate amicable settlement unless hostilities are precipitated by some unexpected move on the part of Japan.

CHINA'S NEW COMMANDER.

Yuan-Shi-Kai Raised to Highest Rank in Empire.

PEKING, Dec. 5.—An edict issued to-day appoints Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary; Yuan-Shi-Kai, and a Manchu official to be a committee to reorganize the armies of all the Chinese provinces on a national basis, with similar arms, equipments, and organization. Yuan-Shi-Kai is to have the entire command of the imperial army and navy, the highest rank in China.

The edict indicates that the Dowager Empress has some appreciation of her country's needs. Prince Ching continues to be optimistic on the subject of the restoration of Manchuria. He tells the officials here that the Czar favors its evacuation, and, although Viceroy Alexieff desires its annexation, the Czar, according to Prince Ching, will overrule him.

Ching, with other Chinese officials, is apprehensive of the results of the British advance in Thibet. The native press fears it is a step toward partition, which the other powers may imitate.

Reports from Mukden say numbers of Russian civilians are settling there. The new Taotai of Mukden, who was appointed to succeed the Taotai who was withdrawn after the recent reoccupation of that city by the Russians, remains at Peking, fearing to go to his post.

Recent dispatches from Peking have represented the Chinese Government, especially the Manchus, as being more concerned over the reoccupation of Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, by the Russians than by any other event since the fall of Peking. That a warlike sentiment prevails in the Chinese Court has also been reported, and the appointment of Yuan-Shi-Kai as Commander of the army and navy would seem to support this statement.

Yuan-Shi-Kai is probably the best-fitted among all the high Chinese officials for the post to which he has just been appointed. Foreigners in China were in doubt as to his ability before his appointment, on the death of Li-Hung-Chang, as Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li, the province in which Peking is situated, but since then he has made it plain that he is not only a man of progressive ideas, as are many other of the Chinese officials, but that he possesses the energy of an Occidental in carrying out those ideas. Had it not been for Viceroy Yuan it is very doubtful if Tien-Tsin would have been returned to the Chinese.

Yuan has had a good deal of experience in organizing an army, but hitherto he has been handicapped by lack of support from his superiors. Now that he has a free hand it is quite probable that he will be able to transform the Chinese military forces into a really effective organization. At the time of the Chinese-Japanese war he was in Korea, acting as agent of the Imperil Government there. After the war, with its disastrous lesson to China, he obtained permission to enlist a body of troops, arm and uniform them in foreign fashion, and engage German instructors for them.

Yuan's first experience with foreign officers was an unfortunate one. He found that some of the men sent to him knew practically nothing of the work required of them, while others by their overbearing demeanor made it impossible to obtain satisfactory results. Yuan, in order to secure the foreign officers had been obliged to engage them for a term of years.

"What did you do with those fellows when you discovered how incompetent they were?" some one asked Yuan.

"I paid them," was the sarcastic reply.

In spite of this experience, Yuan managed to bring together a number of young, able-bodied men, and under competent foreign officers they became a well-drilled and efficient body of soldiers. At the present time the small army under his control is without doubt the best in China.

As a politician Yuan has been accused of shiftiness, or in more direct language, of bad faith, amounting to treason. It is charged that, after the young Emperor had put his trust in him to aid in carrying out reforms, Yuan found it would pay better to go over to the reactionary party. It is certain, at any rate, that, after being a favorite of the Emperor, he became an equal favorite of the Empress Dowager. Foreigners in China call Yuan "the traitor" to this day.

It is quite possible, of course, that Yuan, perceiving that the country was not ripe for the Emperor's revolutionary programme, and that any attempt to carry it out could end in nothing but disaster, decided that the only possible course was to side with the Court party and wait his chance to introduce reforms gradually. His subsequent course would seem to justify this view.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY RESIGNS.

St. Lawrence County Official's Shortage Costs Him His Position.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, Dec. 5.—George W. Hurlbut, District Attorney of St. Lawrence County, has retired, and the Board of Supervisors has discovered a shortage in his accounts amounting to $599.95.

Mr. Hurlbut's attention was called to the matter by a committee of the board. He admitted the shortage, but protested that the county was amply protected by his bond in the sum of $3,000. The sureties, Mr. Hurlbut's brother, Eldridge O. Hurlbut, and James E. Johnson, Postmaster of Canton, were informed of the matter, and Mr. Johnson went before the Board of Supervisors and asked the board to request the immediate repayment to the County Treasurer of the amount of the shortage, and that he might be relieved from the bond.

A resolution demanding such payment was promptly passed, but the District Attorney failed to make good the shortage.

Matters came to a crisis yesterday afternoon when Mr. Johnson paid over the whole amount of the shortage to the County Treasurer and demanded Mr. Hurlbut's resignation under threat of criminal proceedings. Mr. Hurlbut thereupon placed his resignation in the hands of Mr. Johnson to be forwarded to the Governor. The resignation is to take place Jan. 1.

DIED TRYING TO SAVE A BODY.

Two Men at a Wake Suffocated While Carrying Casket from Burning House —Two Others Badly Burned.

In a fire following a wake in Brooklyn early yesterday morning two men met death trying to save the body from the flames, and two other men were badly burned. The tragedy occurred at 87 First Street, where lives the family of Mrs. Mary Gilligan. Michael Stafford, seventy-eight years old, the owner of the house, and Charles Burley, twenty-three years old, of 241 State Street, were the men who lost their lives.

The fatal blaze was a sort of finale to a run of hard luck which the Gilligans and the family of Dominick Doherty, who live at 91 First Street, have been experiencing. The Gilligans and the Dohertys have been neighbors and close friends for years. Arthur Doherty, ten years old, died on Wednesday in the Long Island College Hospital from an attack of rabies, as a result of being bitten by a dog. Mrs. Gilligan had been a patient in the same hospital for some weeks suffering from cancer. The Gilligans were mourners at the bier of Arthur Doherty on Thursday, and the boy had hardly been buried when word was received from the hospital that Mrs. Gilligan was dead.

The body was removed to the Gilligan home and there a wake was held on Friday night. Stafford, Burley, and Alfred Wren, twenty-seven years old, of 40 First Place, kept John Gilligan, a son of Mrs. Gilligan, company all night.

At 5 o'clock in the morning Stafford discovered that the crape draperies about the casket had taken fire from one of the candles. He aroused the others, and then with Burley started to carry the casket containing the remains of Mrs. Gilligan from the house. The hall had filled with stifling smoke, and the two men groped their way through it in an effort to reach the street door. When near the door, however, they both stumbled over something and fell. Both were suffocated before they could make another attempt to reach the door, but a few feet away.

When the firemen arrived they found the dead bodies of Stafford and Burley laying near that of Mrs. Gilligan in the hall. John Gilligan and Wren were found to be suffering from burns on the head and hands. Their burns were dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Rossiter of the Long Island College Hospital.

When the fire had been put out the three bodies were taken back into the house, which was not badly damaged.

ACTED STRANGELY ON PIER.

Man Found Searching Among Baggage for American Line Is Arrested.

Daniel Rulyea, who said he lived at 612 Sixth Avenue, was arrested on the pier of the American Line, at Dey Street, yesterday by Detective Sergts. Mooney and Leeson of the Central Office, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Rulyea was found rummaging among baggage on the pier. He was asked what he was looking for, and said he was trying to find the baggage of a friend. At this time the man was marking pieces of baggage with chalk in the letter "X." He then told the detectives that he was a detective. Not being able to show any evidence of that he was arrested.

At Police Headquarters, where he was taken, it is said, he showed signs of intoxication. He there said he was a butler and lived over the saloon of Charles Eiseman at the address given. Eiseman was notified and went to Headquarters, where bail was furnished for the prisoner.

BIG CARGO OF MAIL.

The Philadelphia Steams Away with 2,000 Bags—The Rivalry Between the Lines.

The American Line steamship Philadelphia, which sailed yesterday, carried to England 2,000 bags of United States mail. When she sailed at 9:30 in the morning she had about three-quarters of that number of bags aboard, and had to lie in the North River until the remainder of her consignment arrived at the pier. Several tugs were pressed into service, and as fast as the bags of local mail and overland mail from Australia and New Zealand arrived they were thrown on the tugs which steamed alongside the waiting steamship and delivered them.

The Cunard liner Campania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought 1,500 bags. In the Wireless Bulletin, which was published aboard the steamer on her trip over, is a paragraph which was inspired by the rivalry in the mail service between the Cunard Line and the American Line. The table shows that the Cunard ships Lucania and Campania hold the record for delivery at London, the Lucania having delivered her mails there 169.5 hours after leaving this port, the Campania one hour longer, while the Philadelphia of the American Line has never done better than 178.7 hours.

The Bulletin also says that the Campania brought the entire Saturday London mail for this country, containing the replies to letters received in London from this country, one week ago yesterday.

Delaware Club's Annual Ball.

Thomas J. Dunn, ex-Sheriff and Tammany leader in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, has sent out the invitations for the annual ball of the Delaware Club, the Tammany organization in his district. The affair is to take place to-morrow night at the Lexington Opera House, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and all of the prominent Tammany men in town, from Charles F. Murphy down, are expected to attend.

MACEDONIA'S HEROIC STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

System of Operation Adopted by the Revolutionary Bands.

Turkish Soldiers Fear Them and Avoid Engagements—Women Fighters as Brave as the Men.

The insurgent bands in Macedonia are in organization and method of operation developed from the system used in Bulgaria before Bulgaria became free. At that time the bands were formed in Roumania and used Roumania as their base. The traditions of the leaders of those old Bulgarian bands are celebrated in song and story, and many of the chiefs after Bulgaria became free occupied important posts in the administration of the new country.

The life of an insurgent is one of the greatest hardship. He often goes days without food, seldom spends the night twice in the same place, and, of course, is in perpetual danger. Before joining a band the insurgent takes oath never to surrender. The conduct and the membership of the bands are practically entirely in the hands of young men. There are, however, several known women among them. The most celebrated is Ekaterina Arnaudova. She is said to be one of the best shots in the Balkans, and there are many stories of her prowess. There are also many former schoolmasters among the insurgents. While I was in Bulgaria a former schoolmaster and his fiancée were both killed while fighting with one of the bands.

The Macedonians were nearly freed from the Turk at the end of the Russo-Turkish war in '78. Knowing this, and seeing the great prosperity of their kinsmen in Bulgaria, they have never ceased their struggle to obtain the same position. The movement began to be particularly strong in the early part of the nineties, and received a great impetus in 1895, owing to the interest that Prince Ferdinand then took in their affairs. At that time Bulgarian officers, Sarafoff among the number, first seriously attempted to raise an insurrection. This, however, was easily stifled by the Turkish soldiers.

However, the revolutionary propaganda made great headway among the younger generation in Macedonia, who became greatly interested in the work for future freedom. Rifles were obtained and military exercises started in the villages. But for some time a central organization was not worked out, or rather there were several conflicting small organizations. In a few years, however, one current became dominant, the one having for leaders Delcheff, (since killed,) Grooyeff, now chief of the Monastir staff; Gyorcho Petroff, and Tatarcheff, the foreign representative. They took for their motto the words of Gladstone, "Macedonia for the Macedonians." They differentiated themselves from the Bulgarians and the Macedonians living in Bulgaria, who formed the old committees with headquarters at Sofia.

After some struggle the Bulgarian committees were obliged to take the secondary rôle of gathering money and representing the movement before Europe. At the same time the internal committee of the Macedonians had to contend with discordant elements, but finally came into entire control. It then began to perfect its organization and to systematize the levying of taxes, finally monopolizing the cause of liberation of Macedonia.

Meanwhile the committee at Sofia, very moderate in tone, was gradually losing its influence, and was at last obliged to give way to a new and more radical policy. Sarafoff took the lead, and the committee assented to his policy of terroristic activity by the internal organization. But this, of course, soon made the official existence of the Sofia committee impossible. Sarafoff's course was too severe, and he was obliged to give up the Presidency. The power fell into the hands of Gen. Tsoncheff, whose movements were supposed to be inspired by Prince Ferdinand. Sarafoff went to Macedonia, where he has since taken an active part as leader of one of the bands.

Gen. Tsoncheff began propaganda for an immediate revolution in Macedonia. That started a new and bitter strife not only between the internal committees and the Sofian committees, but among the insurrectionists themselves, and many of the most important and influential leaders inside Macedonia fell into the hands of the Turks. Gen. Tsoncheff, however, decided to force the situation, and, although the results showed that the organization was not in shape to proceed on the best lines, it also showed that the elements were too many and too powerful to be stopped after the movement had once gotten under way.

Then the internal organization after some hesitation decided to co-operate with Tsoncheff, and he on the other hand agreed to acknowledge the leadership of the internal committee. The whole region of insurrection had already been divided into circuits, and the members of the internal committee who survived divided among themselves the leadership of these circuits. To preserve unity of operation they held monthly meetings where the whole movement was discussed and the programme adopted by a majority vote. Communication among the bands in action was also well established. Their headquarters in the mountains are practically inaccessible to Turkish troops, and at the present time they are well equipped with arms and ammunition.

The Turkish army holds the insurrectionists in great awe, and never seriously seeks an engagement with them. The whole force of the Askar, or regular Turkish soldiers, as well as that of the Bashi-Bazouks, or irregulars, is thrown on the defenseless population of the villages.

Something of the spirit which animates these people can be shown by the following incident, which occurred after I had left Bulgaria. In the same compartment with me was traveling a young man, possibly twenty-five or twenty-six years old. We engaged in conversation, and when he learned that I was interested in the Macedonian movement, he told his own story in the calmest kind of a way. He said:

"I am a Macedonian engineer. My father, mother, two brothers, and two sisters were killed by the Turkish soldiers, and so that all there is left for me to do is to fight as long as I can stand up. I have seven wounds, which I have not had time to have attended to. One in my knee is very serious and bothers me a great deal. I am out of Macedonia to get cartridges and dynamite for the band, but I am anxious to get back and begin fighting again as soon as I can. I may have a chance to have a surgeon examine the wound in my knee, but I have no time to give to it, as I want to return to the fighting as soon as possible."

This is only one story of countless that I heard when down there, but it is quite a typical one. The demands of the insurrectionists are, however, very moderate. They offer no programme, but say that they will lay down their arms as soon as a method is found for protecting life and property in Macedonia. But it must be a real method, and no paper reform will answer. They are going to keep right on fighting until this is obtained beyond all question.

CHARLES R. CRANE.

Chicago, Dec. 3, 1903.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street. **Saks & Company** Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

An Important Sale of Suits and Coats for Women.

Tailor Made Suits, two models of Cheviot in black, blue or brown, long coat with strap seams, or Long Plaited Blouse Coat, collarless, trimmed with taffeta and braid. Special at $20.00

Tailor Made Suits, two models, of Cheviot in black, blue or brown, Long Fitted Coat, trimmed with velvet and silk braid, or Plaited Blouse with capes over shoulder. Value $35.00. Special at $27.50

Coats of black Cheviot, 28 inches, fly front, lap seams. Value $15.00. Special at $10.50

Coats of black Zibeline, plain Cloth, or black Kersey with cape over shoulder, strap seams, velvet collar, trimmed with braid. Value $25.00. Special at $18.50

Three Quarter Coats of black Cheviot, or Kersey with cape and flat collar of velvet, trimmed with fancy braid, white silk lining. Special at $18.50

Coats of black Cheviot, 42 inches long, with cape, black or white lining. Special at $22.50

An Important Sale of Furs and Fur Garments.

Persian Lamb Coats
Value $75.00 Special at $49.00
Value $145.00. Special at $105.00

Electric Seal Coats, $35.00, $45.00 & $55.00

Scarfs of Grey Squirrel, four-in-hand, $10.25
Muffs to match At $12.50

Scarfs of Sable Raccoon, 60 inches, with tails. Value $16.50. Special at $12.00

Muffs of Sable Raccoon, flat model. Value $13.00. Special at $9.00

Scarfs of Sable Fox with brushes. Value $12.75. Special at $9.75

Muffs of Sable Fox, flat model. Value $14.50 Special at $10.50

Scarfs of Alaska Sable, four-in-hand model. Value $11.00. Special at $8.50

Muffs of Alaska Sable, flat model. Value $15.00. Special at $11.50

Stoles of Abyssinian Monkey. Value $14.50. Special at $10.50

Muffs to match. Value $14.50. Special at $10.50

A Gift, the Giver and Its Recipient.

"It is better to give than to receive" has a wealth of meaning which he who runs may never read. Often the recipient knows full well that the gift with which he has been burdened has nothing in common with his or her higher and better taste—because more times than enough the one who has given gave without a thought of the personality of him or her who received it. The spirit may be sincere enough and generous enough, true, but sentiment, measured by the value of the gift rather than by the taste evinced in its selection, defeats its very purpose. Everything which has found a place in our shop expresses true beauty—beauty to which culture and refinement give their sacred sanction. Our prices will never make you conscious of it.

A Few Pertinent Suggestions.

Scarfs, Bath Robes, Smoking Jackets, House Coats, Suspenders, Tie Pins, Match Safes, Silver Pencils, Sleeve Links, Tie Catches, Cigar Holders, Cigarette Holders, Cigar Cases, Rings, Watch Chains, Shirt Studs, Smokers' Requisites, Pipes, Pocket Knives, Razors, Canes, Collar Boxes,

Fans, Perfumes, Furs, Neckwear, Brooches, Pendants, Neck Chains, Hand Bags, Purses, Toilette Sets, Shell Combs, Lorgnettes, Fancy Boxes, Scrap Baskets, Stick Pins, Parasols, Hosiery, Work Baskets, Manicure Sets, Lockets, Chatelaines, Handkerchiefs,

Gloves, Tourists' Requisites, Umbrellas, Slippers, Cameras, Opera Glasses, Stationery, Leather Requisites, Pictures, Dolls, Card Tables, Roulette Wheels, Mechanical Toys, Magic Lanterns, Poker Sets, Pyrographic Outfits, Ice Skates, Punching Bags, Boxing Gloves, Fitted Suit Cases, Games, Desk Requisites.

Entrusted to us for delivery, a Christmas gift never becomes a Christmas promise, though you do not select it until the eleventh hour. Even unto the packing is good taste exercised.

A Sale of Framed Pictures.

The collection embraces Etchings, Engravings, French Pastels, Water Colors and Carbons of various sizes from 14x20 inches to 30x40 inches. The subjects are such as are found in homes where refinement and the appreciation of true art influence the selection of everything in it. Framed in Gold, Ebony, Ash or Dutch Oak.

Value $9.00 to $12.50 Special at $5.50

An Important Sale Beginning on Monday.

Oriental Rugs.

Kazak Rugs, including many rare weaves, sizes 5x6.6 ft. to 6x8 ft.
Formerly $42.50 to $55.00. Special at $25.00
Formerly $55.75 to $80.00. Special at $35.00

Karabagh and Guendje Rugs, average 4.6x3.2.
Formerly $8.50 to $12.50. Special at $6.75

Antique Beluchistan, Shirvan, Guendje, Kazak and Daghestan Rugs, sizes 3.5x4.9 ft. to 4x6 ft.
Formerly $16.50 to $27.50. Special at $12.50

An Important Sale for Monday.

Suits & Coats for Girls & Misses.

Girls' Sailor Suits of heavy Serge, in blue, black or white, sizes 8 to 14 years.
Value $11.50 Special at $8.75

Misses' Jackets of heavy Cheviot, in blue or black. Box Coats of heavy Covert cloth, satin lined. Girls' Three-Quarter or Long Coats of heavy Kersey, in red, green, blue or tan, sizes 6 to 12.
Value $14.50 to $18.50 Special at $11.75

Misses' Suits, in stripes and mixtures, long coat, satin lined, walking length skirt, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
Value $22.50 Special at $15.00

GOVERNMENT OF MACEDONIA.

Germany Approves the Proposition of Russia and Austria.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Referring to the London report that Germany may object to the proposition of Russia and Austria for an international administration of Macedonia on the lines of the present Government of Crete, the Foreign Office here said to-day that, on the contrary, Germany had done all in her power to secure the acceptance and enforcement of the Muerzsteg programme, which remains the basis of Russo-Austrian action.

These powers, it was added, had arranged the programme to suit their own interests above all, and it cannot be supposed that they have altered the same into an international administration similar to that of Crete to suit other powers.

The Foreign Office also referred to Chancellor von Buelow's speech at the opening of the Reichstag, saying that Germany had consistently done everything possible to prevent serious complications in the Balkans.

NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Republicans Would Arrange in Caucus Minority Assignments to Place on Committees.

Republican members of the present Board of Aldermen who have been re-elected to the new board, have started a movement to enforce a demand on the Tammany majority to permit the Republican members in caucus to arrange the assignments of the minority to places on all committees. They declare that no matter what the allotment of places on committees to the Republicans may be, the Republican caucus should be allowed to fill the places instead of having the Tammany leader of the board, who is Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, settle on all the designations of both majority and minority.

As the Republicans have twenty-three votes in the next Board of Aldermen, twenty-two Aldermen and one Borough President, Cromwell of Richmond, they will be able to back up their demand, the Tammanyites having but fifty-six votes, whereas a vote of sixty is required by statute on all measures granting a franchise or carrying an appropriation.

The general plan, as so far decided, for the organization of the new board is to have Alderman John T. McCall retain his Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, with its accompanying seat in the Sinking Fund Commission, while Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan is expected to take the Vice Chairmanship of the board.

Alderman James E. Gaffney, the member from Charles F. Murphy's Eighteenth Assembly District, is slated for the Chairmanship of the Railroads Committee, of which committee Alderman Diemer is the present head. Alderman Doull is spoken of for the head of the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

WOMAN ARTIST KILLED BY GAS.

Miss Virginia L. Thornton's Death Thought to be Due to Loss of Sense of Smell.

The loss of the sense of smell eighteen years ago resulted in the death of Miss Virginia L. Thornton, an artist, in her studio, 22 East Sixteenth Street, yesterday. She was bereft of the sense through typhoid fever when she was twelve years old. While preparing to take a bath early in the morning she in some way turned the stopcock of the gas fixture, and, being unable to smell, did not notice that she had opened it.

The odor of escaping gas became noticeable to the tenants in the building shortly before dawn, and the janitor traced it to Miss Thornton's studio. Being unable to get a response to his knocking, he called in Policeman Vose, and they then broke in the door. They found the young artist lying dead in a corner of the bathroom partially dressed.

Miss Thornton was a sister of Col. Albert Thornton, a lawyer of Lexington, Ky. She began her artistic career in Fredericksburg, from where she had gone to Chicago, coming thence to this city.

SPANISH FRAUD TRIED AGAIN.

Victim of "Banrupsy" Appeals for a Friend to Profit Largely for Trifling Aid.

Another Spanish letter-writer is trying his hand at inducing Americans to part with money in the expectation of getting a big return. Two letters have been received in this city, one by an East Broadway merchant, who placed it with his lawyer, Jacob C. Brand of 309 Broadway, and another is in possession of James G. Blaine, clerk for a railway supply firm at 253 Broadway.

The letters, dated Madrid, run as follows, except that punctuation marks have been added:

Sir: A very important business makes me to address you through references, and unknowing if this letter will reach your hands I will say only enough so that you may know the kind of business.

I was banker and I am arrested by banrupsy at a station of an English railway. I have a trunk with $50,000 in bank notes and its ticket or warrant, besides a check of 2,000 pounds payable to bearer. They are hidden in a secret drawer of a valise seized by court.

I offer you the third part of this sum if you will come here to raise the seizure on the valise.

I cannot receive your answer at the prison, so it must be sent to my son by cablegram thus: "Cortes Olorage 16 tienda, Madrid, Spain."

Waiting anxiously your answer I don't sign but S.

Please answer by cablegram, not letter, and by caution please sign with this name, "Melilla."

The signature required to be signed on the second letter seen is "Montalvo."

BEER BOTTLES TWO CENTS.

Brewers Combine to Make the Public Pay a Deposit on Them.

"But I never paid a deposit on beer bottles before," said a woman to her grocer. You ought to know by this time that I send back the empties every time you deliver a new case."

"Very true, ma'am," replied the grocer, "but for our own protection we have been obliged to adopt a new rule, and I cannot make an exception in your case. The brewers have begun to figure up how much they have been losing on beer bottles every year and the figures have frightened them. A few bottlers who have been obliged to go out of business attribute their downfall to lost beer bottles. The brewers and bottlers have begun to put the screws on grocers and saloon keepers. We are obliged, in turn, to make sure that the bottles are returned to us by our customers.

"The brewers assert that each beer bottle with a patent stopper attached costs them 3½ cents. Of course they do not insist upon the full amount being left in deposit for each bottle. The customers would not stand for it. But they do insist on a deposit of 2 cents on each bottle, or of 50 cents on a case. Some of the bottlers have '2 cents deposit on this bottle' blown into the glass, so that customers shall understand it is not the work of the retailer. In New York folks have not been in the habit of leaving a deposit on beer bottles where they trade regularly, and they do not take kindly to the new move.

"But they must thank for it a large number of families who leave dozens of empty beer bottles in flats or throw them in the ash-barrel. Men at the city dumps told employes of the brewers and bottlers sent out to investigate that they found hundreds of bottles every day in good condition except for dirt. The persons who bought the beer never bothered to return them so long as no deposit was required. It would astonish you to know how many families there are in New York like that, not only with beer bottles, but with empties of all sorts for which they are not required to put up money.

"Last Sunday I had sixty cases, or 1,440 bottles of beer out. I could not have told where ten cases of them went without going over my order book. On Monday I had to put up a check for $25 with my bottler until the empties are made good. Of course, customers who deposit 50 cents with a grocer for bottles are as well off as though the money was in the bank, if they bring the bottles back. But a great many of them don't see it that way. They need the half-dollar for other purchases."

MEN'S Fur Lined Overcoats; automobile, sleigh and carriage Robes; Foot Muffs; coachmen's Outfits, in 41st St. Annex. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

TWO NURSES ASPHYXIATED.

One Dead and the Other May Die in a Baltimore Hospital.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Miss Helen Kaufman and her roommate, Miss Nellie Pollard, nurses in the Maryland General Hospital, were asphyxiated by illuminating gas to-day in their room at the hospital. When found Miss Kaufman was dead, and little hope is entertained for the recovery of Miss Pollard.

The young women were on duty last night. When they retired this morning they apparently left a small gas heater burning. During the day the supply of gas was cut off for the purpose of connecting a new meter. When the flow of gas was turned on the young women were presumably asleep, and the gas flowed into the room through the open burners.

Miss Pollard remains unconscious at a late hour to-night.

Say He Smuggled Prayer Shawls.

Charged with smuggling prayer shawls, Israel Swetsky of 29 East Broadway, was locked up in the Madison Street Police Station last night, on the complaint of Agent David G. Galbally of the United States Customs Service.

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TO SETTLE THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

We hardly need urge our readers to give careful attention to the views of Gen. GREENE as to the settlement of the sale of liquors on Sunday as put forward in our columns this morning. The intimate acquaintance with all the elements entering into this vexed question, which Gen. GREENE has acquired, his experience in the strictest practicable administration of the law as it stands, his familiarity with all phases of opinion that have been manifested in connection with it, added to his well-established reputation for cool and careful judgment, are sure to secure for his suggestions the candid and respectful consideration of the public.

One advantage which it is obvious that his plan possesses is that it offers the settlement of the question to the people of the city and offers it in a manner that enables the different conditions existing in different parts of the city to be observed. It is based on these principles: (1) Home rule; (2) respect for the will of the majority, not only of the whole people, but of considerable groups having common and distinct interests; and (3) clear and reasonably concentrated responsibility. First the people of the city are to be asked whether they will assent to restricted sale of liquors on Sundays at hours to be fixed by the two chief executive elective officers and the chief executive appointed officer of the city. If assent is given, then the hours at which the sale of liquor is to be lawful are to be fixed by these officers, in sessions open to the public, with records duly kept, and these hours may be changed from time to time. It would seem plain that not only does this provide for popular control of the matter, but for ample opportunity on the part of the people to give effect to their will regarding it at each city election. Practically the whole matter would every two years turn on the election of Mayor, since the Mayor and the Commissioner of Police whom he appoints would be the majority of the board having it in charge.

This is a very different proposition from what is ordinarily understood as local option, by which the whole body of voters in the city decide for or against the sale of liquor. It is different from the plan of a referendum to settle by popular vote whether there shall be sale of liquor at certain hours on Sundays throughout the city. Neither of these plans takes into account the greatly differing conditions of different quarters of the city. Gen. GREENE's plan does provide for practical consideration of neighborhood sentiment and interests. And it throws on the members of the board in whose hands this determination is placed a definite degree of responsibility. If evils or scandals resulted the board could be held accountable. If the policy did not work satisfactorily in any serious way it could be reviewed and changed at any election. We are not aware that any plan so comprehensive, so practical, and so flexible has before been proposed. It must be added that the possibility of its adoption would closely depend wholly on the attitude toward it of the Republican Party, and primarily of the Governor, the official and accepted head of that party.

CHECKING "LABOR'S" AGGRESSIONS.

The decision of the Citizens' Industrial Association to urge all who are opposed to trades union tyranny to refuse to allow the goods they make and sell to bear the union label is a natural reaction from the high-handed measures by which organized labor has sought to force its labels upon manufacturers, dealers, and consumers. The outrage has even been carried so far in some instances that labor leaders and walking delegates have snatched the hats from the heads of persons with whom they were doing business and turned down the leather band to see if the union label was within. If not, the man with the temerity to wear a hat not thus sanctioned by the United Hatters was denounced as the enemy of organized labor and treated accordingly, no matter what he represented or what he sought to accomplish. The sending out of men with cameras to photograph smokers, so the end that the developed negatives might show if they smoked union cigars—such photographs to be used to the injury of persons caught smoking unlabeled cigars—is another instance of the lengths to which the organizers and leaders have deemed it proper to go in this direction. It is usual for farriers to refuse to render emergency relief to horses which have cast shoes if the shoes still attached do not show the union brand. Obviously, there is a limit to the license which will be permitted by public opinion in this matter. The declaration of the Citizens' Alliance of opposition to the label, and the movement to induce its members and all who are in sympathy with its aims and objects to refuse to allow the goods they make or sell to be thus designated, is only the forerunner of a more popular movement likely to grow out of trades union excesses and abuses, one aiming to induce consumers to refuse to purchase labeled goods or to patronize dealers who discriminate against the goods of manufacturers against whom the labor unions have launched the major excommunication of the boycott. It would not need much of an effort in the present condition of public feeling on the subject of the boycott to bring about a formidable combination of consumers to destroy the agency by which the boycott is made effective against dealers.

The label and the boycott are closely related, in the sense that where the label is missing the boycott is "on," in theory if not in fact. Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, in his book on "Organized Labor," discusses the relation of the label and the boycott very freely and as frankly as his temperament permits. He says:

> In a certain sense the label and the boycott are different phases of the same thing—two sides of the same shield. The boycott points out those with whom one should not deal; the label those with whom one should deal exclusively. When a man, whether he be a workman or any other consumer, insists upon a label he is boycotting every article which does not bear that label.

When the label was regarded as an effort on the part of the union employing it to advertise itself to union labor and magnify its function, it was regarded with good-natured toleration by the public. Since it has become an agency of oppression it assumes a somewhat different aspect. If the screw is applied too powerfully, the fact that the label and the boycot are, as MITCHELL says, different phases of the same thing, may before long so change the sides of the shield that the obverse will have become the reverse. The boycott would then point out those with whom every lover of justice and fair play should deal liberally, if not exclusively, and the label indicate the goods which should be discriminated against for the protection of the rights of labor and the defense of the principle of the open shop and that of freedom of individual contract.

Organized labor has made the mistake of assuming that there is only one phase of public opinion in this country concerning the matters in which it is chiefly interested, and that the membership of the unions and the American people are synonymous terms. The spontaneous outburst of applause and the general expressions of gratification and congratulation which hailed the action of Speaker CANNON of the House of Representatives in causing the expulsion from his room of a turbulent and threatening representative of the Legislative Committee of the Knights of Labor, because he demanded to control the organization of the Committee on Labor by the appointment of Mr. LIVERNASH as its Chairman, should show them that this view of the case is a mistaken one. The action of Speaker CANNON better establishes him in popular confidence and respect than anything he has done since his election to that responsible office. His instructions to the doorkeeper not to admit the man again on any errand were perfectly proper in the circumstances, and the incident is significant as showing that the public is much less tolerant of the assumptions of organized labor than has been supposed. Mr. CANNON made no mistake in this instance. He not only did the right thing, but he did the wise thing politically. Public opinion is ready to be led along the lines pointed out by the Citizens' Alliance, and it will require more discretion than the union leaders have thus far shown to avert a sharp revulsion from sympathy with the union movement to hostility to everything subversive of law and destructive of individual freedom and unrestricted competition.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

It seems that the appointment of the State Commission on the law's delays was not appointed in vain, and that it is not likely to be as barren of results as so many efforts in the same direction that have preceded it. Such a comparative showing as Mr. HAYES has elicited concerning the working of our judicial system appeals directly to the legal profession and to the lay public. When it is shown that the average interval between the joining of issue and the trial of a case is three months in London against three years in New York, and that twenty-three trial Judges there do twice as much work, or at least try twice as many cases, as forty-three here, the laity will draw a very distinct conclusion. There cannot be differences enough in the nature of the litigations in the two cities or the two countries to account for so huge a discrepancy. The natural and inevitable conclusion must be either that our Judges are less competent than the English Judges, or that the system under which they work, which is in part imposed upon them by the Legislature and in part made by themselves, is very defective. The discrepancy could be explained in a manner creditable to our system only by showing that the work here is better done, the cases better tried, justice more fairly administered. That would be an extremely difficult contention to make out in any case. In this case it seems impossible, seeing that, in the administration of justice, "time is of the essence," that celerity is so important an element of justice, is so very important as to make it very nearly fair to say that "justice delayed is justice denied." What possible advantage can our system have over another which brings cases to trial in as many months as ours takes years that will outweigh that grievous disadvantage?

Justice SCOTT spoke warmly and wisely before the commission against increasing the number of Justices of the Supreme Court, upon the ground that that would be providing a permanent remedy for a temporary exigency, so that we should be in danger of having to continue to take medicine after we were well. Certainly, if there is good hope that the courts would keep up with their work after they have once caught up with it only such makeshifts are necessary, or should be considered, as will relieve the actual congestion. The lay belief that there is something radically wrong with our judicial system is not without expert authority. Perhaps few lawyers can be found to approve of the drastic remedy for the law's delays proposed by Judge BREWER, that of allowing judicial reviews only upon the certificate of some impartial authority superior to that of the trial Judge against whom errors are alleged, and not at all as a matter of course at the choice of the defeated party. This latter appeal, as Judge BREWER points out, admits the right of a suitor not only to a trial, but to two trials. Whatever the cause may be, it is certain that the conditions of litigation in the two busiest judicial departments in the State of New York is discreditable and is nearing, if it has not reached, the point at which it becomes intolerable. If the commission succeeds in relieving that condition it will be entitled to the public gratitude.

THE PROBLEM OF BRAINS.

There is temptation to point many a moral with the recent experiences of the various "trusts." Unquestionably the causes of the present difficulties are many and more or less mixed, and it would be folly to try to explain the course of events by any single one. But, all the same, there is one to which those familiar with the business upon which these corporations entered with such gayety of heart are inclined to attach a good deal of importance. It is one, moreover, that affects all large combinations controlling varied interests and forced to employ numerous agencies each with a specific work to do. This cause is the extreme difficulty such a combination has in getting the kind and amount of brains needed in every stage of each department of activity and the still greater difficulty of getting at the top the kind and amount of brains that can co-ordinate and direct these numerous departments. This source of weakness becomes more serious, of course, the greater the scope and variety of the activities combined.

The process has been found most trying heretofore in the administration of railway systems. This work is relatively homogeneous. Any road of considerable business presents in its immediate management some of the chief problems of all other roads, and training on one brings out the ability needed on others. There is a chance for comparatively continuous testing and development among the managers, an orderly and natural selection which those in final control are in these days glad to take advantage of. Yet what a long and costly and to many disastrous schooling our railway managers had to pass through to reach the present system, which is by no means perfect. The records of the last half century are crowded with instances of heart-breaking failure and folly. One has but to recall the widespread confusion and ruin that in 1873 followed the overgrowth of railways, their growth, that is to say, beyond the ability of those in control to guide soundly and safely. It was from the appalling consequences of unintelligence that the later managers took their lesson, so that the railroad experts are to-day a class with definite qualifications to whom in all corporations with any claim to good administration are assigned specific tasks, for which they are held to exacting responsibility.

It would be too much to say that a like development is impossible in great producing and distributing industries. But it would plainly be very much more difficult at best, and the school of experience required for it must necessarily be even more hard, perhaps more costly and tedious, than in the case of the railways. The school cannot, so to speak, be nearly so completely graded. The course of instruction cannot be so continuous. The conditions in the various enterprises combined are nothing like so uniform. It is far harder to get the right men in each branch of each enterprise. And when it comes to getting the men who can, as we have already remarked, from the very highest places, co-ordinate and guide the great number below, the difficulty is immensely increased. Nor is it easy to see by what process of orderly and natural selection the right men are to be trained and made known. Such a process might, indeed, be evolved, but the obstacles to the evolution and the interferences with it must, in the nature of the work, be very serious.

We put aside for the moment all consideration—though it is immensely important—of the grave danger to industrial combinations arising from the temptation to "run them for Wall Street" and not for production and distribution. That is a peril to which greed and haste to be rich expose them and against which there is no protection except old-fashioned honesty in the men at the head. Apart from this, assuming "industrials" to be organized for real industries, the combination of varied activities is obviously difficult in the ratio—almost in the geometric ratio—of the number and range of the activities. The one "economy" most likely to be achieved seems to be economy in brains, and that is fatal.

OFFICIAL BRIBES.

The price of Aldermen varies more than that of creamery butter, to take that commodity as an example, but they are so commonly on sale that they might not unjustifiably in like manner be quoted in current market reports. At Grand Rapids, in Michigan, the price they have recently commanded is made public by a legal process, and the most notable thing about the revelation is that while one brings a pretty stiff price for a provincial official, another apparently of equal worth is rattled off like a spavined donkey at a vendue, hardly bringing anything. When bounty is paid on wolves and other animals classified by the rustic hunter as "varmints," only the ears are wanted; so if the "boughten" Alderman—his vote is the only thing about him worth paying for; and it is therefore a puzzle quite beyond common understanding why one should get one price for his ballot and another another. But that is the way the thing worked at Grand Rapids.

The testimony and confession of one of the chief local corruptionists is to the effect that while some of the Aldermen got as high as $500, the amount in the case of others shaded down to a much lower sum. They were all, however, on the side of a bull market, and preserved a measure of dignity in their exactions. They had the tradition of their kind to keep up. If an Alderman with a proper pride in his place and station could anywhere be found willing to submit to overmuch cheapening—the assumption of the buyer that he was naught according to the buyers' wont—it certainly has not recently been at Grand Rapids. The whole lot were bought up, bringing different prices; to be sure, but not more so than would have been the case with a paddock full of plantation mules. The disposition of each was good to go off at top quotations, but no one knew what his colleagues went for till the figures were brought out in the testimony referred to.

The same legal process brightened with the rays of the star witness aforementioned brings into light also the current value of other officials. How tu'penny seems the rating of the two, three, and five hundred-dollar Aldermen beside that of the Mayor, who brought $13,725. Even a paltry City Clerk went for $1,500. The local newspaper men are set down for sums which they deny having received, publishing the same not only "next reading matter," but in reading matter quite lively of its kind. One was scheduled for $10,000, another for $5,000, and a third for the comparatively innocent and unimpressive sum of $3,333; a reporter brought $500, an amount which to his profession in the provinces no doubt represents a high degree of opulence. It is in no way surprising to find the attorneys bringing top figures. That is what they are there, meaning anywhere, for. The highest-priced of them sold up for almost as high a figure as the Mayor. State representatives were a mere drug in the market, going off heavily but willingly for anything that was offered.

It is an interesting object lesson which the experience of Grand Rapids presents and ought to be regarded as of particular importance in fixing a sort of standard of official values when in the course of human events it becomes desirable to bribe a lot of them.

KELTIC IN THE SCHOOLS.

The coming of the young Irish writer, Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS, to these shores is interesting in itself, because as lecturer and writer Mr. YEATS is interesting; but it becomes more important when we consider him as YEATS the Forerunner, the voice crying in the desert which heralds the advent of Irish literature in the Western world. We prefer to consider him the forerunner because it is understood that he is not conversant with Gaelic, although he is a forefighter among the combatants for the old tongue against the centuried encroachments of English on the soil of Erin. If he is received with fervor we may expect the coming of Dr. DOUGLAS HYDE, a gentleman and scholar who lilts in Erse, and has revived the triumphs of the Bardic Order, one who may lay claim to the six-colored robes if not the ancient perquisites of Chief Ollave of Ireland.

Portents have foreshadowed the irruption of Erse upon the educational establishments of the Union. Boston, always keen to be the first in any great epoch-making movement, has proposed through her Common Council that Keltic be taught in the public schools. Now Irish is easily the leader among the various brands of Keltic which survive the deliberate and persistent inroads of Sassenach and Frank. The Gaelic of Scotland is merely the dialect of Irishmen, once called Scots, who invaded and possessed themselves of Northern Britain a dozen centuries ago. Cornish is gone. Welsh survives in a flourishing old age, but its horizons are narrow. Breton is divided into petty dialects, and its literature is too much affected by Latin and French and lacks monuments of really ancient days. There remains Irish of the old stock which can boast of literary treasures of the highest value for understanding the primitive conditions in Europe when Keltic tribes held Bohemia and Bavaria, and the armies of Rome had not penetrated to Britain and the Rhine. Its old literature has been a godsend to German and British philologists who could free themselves from hereditary bias and study a Keltic tongue which has remained comparatively unaffected by Latin and Greek and the Teutonic languages. They are still engaged in disentangling the skein, assigning the proper weight to the influence of Welsh and Irish on English, of Irish on Old Norse, of Gaulish on French and German, and even on the Latin of the conquerors of the Gauls. So that the sarcasms with which the Boston suggestion has been received may raise a smile but go a little lame, for they seem to emanate from people who do not realize how little we know about our own tongue.

MATTHEW ARNOLD was perfectly justified in urging on Oxford the foundation of a chair of Keltic, and incidentally "to send through the ministration of science a message of peace to Ireland." But we have nothing to do with the racial and religious Philistinism of England; we must allow them of Great Britain and Ireland to stone their prophets in the old way until it please them to mend their wits and their manners. It has struck Americans of every generation as rather hard, however, that we should suffer through the rancors and follies of our cousins across the sea, and that even in literary and scientific matters, not to speak of history, we should have been served with falsehoods because of religious and political quarrels in the British islands. Bad government in New York can be traced directly to London as the place whence Ireland has been misgoverned for centuries past. The hordes of ignorant and embittered Irish forced to emigrate hither have kept New York in a turmoil for threescore years, and it comes with an ill grace from the Pharisees of the English press to point at us the finger of scorn.

It is not necessary to take very seriously the proposal to introduce Irish into our public schools. The place for the study of the Keltic tongue is the college or university, where it is eminently proper that a chair of Keltic should be established. Were each of half a dozen of our universities which lack such a chair to decide to found one, it would be difficult to fill them. Very few scholars in Ireland are competent, for although nearly 1,000,000 persons might be found who speak the tongue with more or less ease, the trained and educated man who can converse in the old tongue is as rare as a white blackbird. So far the scholars who have done most to raise the Keltic tongues from the deplorable state in which they linger are Frenchmen, Germans, and Englishmen, and that for reasons which are obvious. For the present it would be necessary to engage for the Irish, just as for Greek and Latin, professors to whom the tongue is a dead language. What with the energy displayed of late years in Ireland by the schools for teachers of Irish, however, this defect will in time be remedied. Here's wishing the movement success!

EAR GRAFTING.

In her numerous student duels Germany supplies an unrivaled field for ear grafting, and the experiment has frequently been made by eminent surgeons there, but without success. The American ear which has just attached itself by natural processes of growth to a head different from the one on which it originally sprouted serves to show that the operation is feasible, and inserts a high feather in the cap of American surgery. Why a Teutonic ear in particular should refuse to grow on another Teutonic head than the one which first developed it is a question for doctors to discuss—he would be a long-eared layman who pretended to know anything about it—but the fact looms up in records of Fatherland practice.

Since the days of the early journalists and the pillory the loss of the human ear, one or both, is happily unusual. The delicate operation of supplying a missing one having a vital attachment to the ground plan of the old is not often called for. But it is to the high credit of the surgeon's art that it can be done in case of need. When the subject is carefully examined it is found that there are many more serious calamities than going through life with one ear, or an inexpensive and not wholly plausible imitation of the missing one in some plastic substance. This is proved by the great number of ears offered when a handsome price is named for one to "fill a vacancy." In the case referred to the successful operating surgeon had his pick of unnumbered scores, and his selection of one of proper geographical pattern left a mourning array of the disappointed stretching clear across the country in remoter tears, to use HOOD's cockneyism, making "eye water" in the Pacific. Each one would rather have had the $5,000 offered than the auricle, however cherished, from which at the invocation of so generous a price they were willing to part. The fact signifies among other things that there is a prevailing lack of money even in this most prosperous of countries and in the most booming of times, and that there is no National superstition about the ear such as prevails in China about the pigtail, that its loss is not only the loss of social standing but of salvation likewise, the Chinaman who has fought a good fight and finished his course and kept the faith being at the last pulled up into heaven by that flexible and extenuated appendage.

The surgeon performing an initial operation so delicate and successful is assured of high standing among his colleagues all over the world, and will not have to wait for its recognition. This circumstance gives weight to his opinion that the kind of "graft" he practices is only in its infancy, and that not only ears, but hands and arms and [illegible] making possible the building up of composite human frames (useful for the purposes of life, but hard to identify in the tumult of the resurrection.) Whatever the issue of his forecast, his performance entitles him to a hearing which neither the engrafted nor the normal ear standing out from any serious and reasoning head can deny him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A story that is calculated to excite a most curious mingling of emotions in those who read it is told by the London papers of a young woman who threw herself from the Manchester Express while it was in rapid motion, in an evidently desperate attempt at suicide. At the hospital where she was carried in a dying condition there was found in her possession a letter addressed "For the Inquest," which revealed that she was a professional nurse, and the doctor, on examining her, saw that a plaster of the ordinary medicinal sort had been applied exactly over the heart. Thinking that this might conceal a wound, it was removed, and under it was discovered—the photograph of a young man! Tragical as is the episode, and pathetic as are all its implications, one does not have to be particularly cold and cynical to feel that this remarkable disposition of a picture, presumably that of the poor girl's sweetheart, is distinctly humorous, and in other circumstances would excuse smiles, if not audible laughter. The masculine inclination to exclaim, "Just like a woman!" must, of course, be restrained in this instance, for—so far as has been revealed—such a use of plasters and photographs is not a feminine custom. Still, it is safe enough to say that only a woman would ever have thought of an expedient at once so simple, so effectual—and so absurd. The ludicrous incongruity between the associations connected with plasters and the emotions which prompt the placing of a picture close to one's heart would, we think, strike every man so quickly and so strongly that none of them could possibly carry the plan into execution, even if it suggested itself, but it was done by at least one woman, whose state of mind evidently precluded any suspicion that she appreciated the queerness and funniness of her action. The fact that she was a nurse may have had something to do with the unusual form in which her sentimentality expressed itself, but the connection is not at all clear, and her familiarity with the uses of plasters might as easily have prevented as have prompted the curious proceeding. Anyhow, the incident is full of psychology, and it really deserves to be studied and explained by the magnates of that enormously interesting—because so beautifully dubious—department of science.

—Some remarks made in this column just after the assassination of Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN called attention to the perfect propriety that marked the subsequent conduct of the New York police and public, and ventured the suggestion that the murderer might have been less wisely treated in some parts of the South. There was, most certainly, no intention in this to give offense in a part of the country which we, at least, do not consider either so remote or so separate from this part that we cannot fairly feel humiliation for its faults and pride in its virtues. Something very much like offense at what we said has been taken, however, by several of the Southern papers, and a few of them have been slightly unparliamentary in the expression of their resentment. To our fiercer critics we will not attempt a reply, but the arguments of the milder ones are worthy of respectful consideration, and they are best put, perhaps by The Baltimore Sun. "There is," says that paper, "a substantial difference between the conditions in the Nation's metropolis, where there are many hundreds of policemen continually on duty, and the conditions in the South, where the country is not thickly populated and policemen do not abound. * * * It would have been astonishing, indeed, if in a city with several millions of population, a policeman on every corner, and jails which no mob would dare to storm, criminals could by any chance fall into the hands of lynchers. * * * Those Southern cities in which lynchings have occasionally occurred are mere villages when compared with Greater Gotham. A score of them combined have not as many policemen as New York. As a matter of fact, lynchings are of very rare occurrence in any of these cities, despite their inadequate facilities for contending with mobs. It is in the thinly settled rural districts of the South that lynching parties are most successful, and even in these districts, where the murder of a respected citizen is perhaps a far greater shock to the community than a similar crime in New York would prove to Gotham's millions of citizens, an appeal to the spirit of law and justice and order is not always in vain." The reference in the last words is to the case of Senator SIMMONS's father in North Carolina, and The Sun's conclusion is that the self-restraint then shown was as notable and as praiseworthy as was that exhibited here. Beyond question it was as praiseworthy, and only for fear of repeating our original offense we would intimate that it was considerably more notable. Be that as it may, we are glad to present The Sun's rejoinder, and to admit there is force in all it says.

—A Sheriff's jury up in Orange County has this week mulcted in $2,360 damages a New York automobilist who, ignoring a signal from a woman driving a nervous horse, rushed past them at full speed and so caused a disastrous runaway. That, now, is a penalty big enough to be felt by a majority, even of automobilists, and we are quite sure that the only criticism it will receive from anybody except a few crazy scorchers will be because imprisonment was not added to, or substituted for, the fine imposed. We are, of course, assuming that the facts in the case were according to the evidence presented, and that the automobilist represented the most reckless and inconsiderate of his class. That assumption beyond any question will be general, for the reckless and inconsiderate automobilist, unfortunately for the greater number of automobilists who are neither, is the type of which a large part of the public always thinks when the peculiarities of automobilists are under discussion, and the antagonism he has excited is extremely deep and widespread. Much of this feeling is unjust, and all of it is excessive, except as against a very few actual criminals, but the fact remains that literally for millions of well-disposed Americans the automobile and its owner form the best-known and best-hated manifestation of the insolence of wealth, of disregard for public rights—of the sort of thing to which an end must and will be put some day. This is a state of affairs as dangerous as it is needless, and it behooves everybody who uses an automobile to ponder it well.

—King EDWARD has always been credited with a lot of tact—for a King—but really it must have tried hard the patience, if not the loyalty, of Sir OSWALD MOSLEY, Bart.—who had drunk the King's health in a bumper of old port and informed him of that interesting and important fact—to be informed by the King's secretary that "His Majesty particularly requests me to say that he thinks it undesirable that any one suffering from your complaint should drink too many healths in old port." Far, far be it from us to criticise King EDWARD [illegible] temper [illegible] but really he ought to edit his secretary's letters if he doesn't want to chill the fervor of his subjects' hearts. Poor Sir OSWALD MOSLEY, Bart.!

GENERAL NOTES.

The Connecticut High School and Classical Teachers' Association is to hold its next annual meeting in New Britain on Saturday, Feb. 13.

* * *

Admiral Cervera of Spain has sent his regrets to Gov. Heard of Louisiana at his inability to accept the invitation to attend the Louisiana Purchase celebration exercises in the City of New Orleans.

* * *

New Orleansians are jubilant over the report that their city has passed Baltimore, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and Minneapolis and is now the eighth city in the United States in volume of bank clearings. Two weeks ago the increase was 38.7 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year.

* * *

The "Lily White" faction of the Republicans in the Fourth District of Alabama have called a district convention to be held in Taladega Feb. 23, 1904, to elect delegates to the Republican National nominating convention to be held next year. This faction claims to have the Chairman and six of the ten members of the Republican District Executive Committee.

* * *

The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal marked its twenty-fifth anniversary by issuing on Thursday, Nov. 26, a special number of 128 pages, giving a succinct history of The Journal, its city, and its State, and an elaborate statement of the development of Minneapolis to its present commercial importance. The paper is well illustrated and has an enormous number of advertisements, mainly of business enterprises of what it styles the Northwestern metropolis.

* * *

The Board of Trustees of the Newton Theological Institution, Baptist, at Newton Centre, Mass., has established a new professorship, the Chair of Modern Church History, and has elected the Rev. Dr. George E. Horr, editor of the Boston Watchman, to fill it. Dr. Horr was graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in the Class of '76, was a student at the Union Theological Seminary in this city for a time, and was graduated at the Newton Institution in 1879.

* * *

Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, Secretary of the Archaeological Society of America, which was founded by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and others in Boston in 1879, is in San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of lecturing and organizing two affiliated societies in the Golden State, one in San Francisco and the other in Los Angeles. The activities of the institute have thus far been extended to four fields of archaeological interest—Greek, Roman, Oriental, and American.

* * *

One ward in Baltimore, Md., the Third, which had 3,948 registered voters at the recent election, has twenty-six nationalities represented among them. All of the European and many Asiatic and African countries are included. Next to the native-born Americans come the Russians, who number 831. Germans follow at a long interval, there being 380 of them. Then there are 158 Italians, 108 Irishmen, and 70 Austrians. The other nations have fewer, there being, for example, only 18 Englishmen and 4 Canadians.

* * *

The Confederate Home for destitute soldiers in the Jefferson Davis mansion at Beauvoir, Miss., was not opened for their reception on Tuesday, Dec. 1, as had been expected, because the contractors have not finished the repairs on the house and the furniture intended for it had gone astray somewhere and the railroad companies had not been able to ascertain just where it was. It is hoped to have everything ready and the home opened by Dec. 15. Only twenty-five or thirty ex-Confederate soldiers will be admitted at first, it is said.

* * *

Members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the other women's clubs and patriotic organizations in Pittsburg, Penn., are to make a house-to-house canvass, such as was never before undertaken in that city, in furtherance of the efforts of the Orphans, the new local political party, to bring about reform in the conduct of municipal affairs. They hope to have an appreciable effect upon the vote at the municipal election in February, especially in the choice of members of the City Councils.

NUGGETS.

Happily Married.

"When may a woman be said to be happily married?"

"Not until she has had the pleasure of refusing several men."—Detroit Free Press.

Woman's Unhappy Lot.

Since the world began it has been the custom of man to hold woman responsible for all his misfortunes and at the same time to accuse her of absolute irresponsibility.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Beggar's Exchange.

Beggar—Mister, I'm starving.

Mr. Close—I never give something for nothing.

Beggar—Well—er—would you mind buying twenty-eight meal tickets fer de price of a drink?—Chicago News.

The Professor's Labor.

The Doctor—You believe in a future state of existence, of course. Doesn't it appall you to think of its being endless?

The Professor—Appall me? My dear Sir, it will take me a million years to complete my table of logarithms alone!—Chicago Tribune.

The Doctor's Orders.

Dedelia—Phat are yez doin' takin' the lock off the cupboard dure, Pat? Are yez chrazy?

Pat—No, darlint; th' dochtor tould me today thot I must quit boltin' me food—and I'm goin' to obey instructions!—Cincinnati Times-Star.

THE MAN BEHIND THE DESK.

S. W. Gillilan in Leslie's Weekly.

(Gen. H. C. Corbin recently declared that in according credit and glory to the military, less than his rightful due had fallen to "the man behind the desk.")

They have dinned of deeds of daring done
on fields incarnadine;
They have given glow and glamour to each
brilliant battle scene;
They have sung of sickening sacrifice on
march, retreat, in charge,
And the fame of valor's victories are written lurid, large
(Written lurid, large, and lasting as the
rows of glowing peaks
When the mountain sunset's message to
the dark'ning desert speaks.)
But there'd be far less of glory for the
fighter picturesque
Were it not for one unknown, unsung—the
man behind the desk.

Fighters fire their way to future fame with
guns the desk man sent;
Soldiers slash their way to summits with
his sabres; every tent,
Every suit of useful uniform, each bite of
food, each round
Of the trusted ammunition that in every kit
is found,
Comes from him who sits unnoticed in an
office far away,
Busy with his prosy papers, ink, and pens
each livelong day.
Were he thrust into the thick of it he'd
seem a thing grotesque,
But there'd be weak war without him—he's
the man behind the desk.

Shout your songs of deeds of daring done
on fields incarnadine;
Grant a grander glow and grandeur to
each brilliant battle scene;
Sing the soldier's sickening sacrifice on
march, retreat, in charge—
You may write their valor's victories in
letters lurid, large
(Write them lurid, large, and lasting as the
rows of glowing peaks
When the mountain sunset's message to
the dark'ning desert speaks.)
But while giving grace and glory to the
fighter picturesque,
Think of one who feeds, clothes, arms them
—of the man behind the desk.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

If anything, this coming week promises to be duller than the week which has just passed into history. The débutantes have it all their own way. The days are taken up with receptions—the last modern transformation of teas and kettledrums—and the evenings with dinners and very small dances, at which the receiving party is augmented by some ten or twenty other guests.

In society which is not making its début there is nothing doing. The opera forms a diversion three times a week, and the boxholders and subscribers are in their places regularly. The dinner hour, however, has been advanced to 9 o'clock and the house presents a barren appearance until at least three-quarters of the opera has been given.

Certain hostesses have certain series of dinners which take place each year and are immovable feasts, unless mourning or other events of like nature prevent their being given. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have started on their Thursdays, and Mrs. Astor will soon begin her Mondays or Tuesdays. Otherwise, there are no functions of any importance to occur until after the holidays.

It has taken much longer for society to be settled this year than for some seasons. The snow and the slush of the past week will bring many to town. The hunts at Meadow Brook have stopped. The Westchester hunt has had a very busy season. On Saturdays there has been the afternoon meet followed by a hunt tea. These affairs have been given recently by Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. Reynal.

The first of the Monday morning musicales, or musical mornings, will take place to-morrow. Mr. Bagby has announced that there will be only one series this Winter. This may look as if January will be a little more active than the past month, although so many people have been hard hit this year with financial losses that the Winter is to be devoted for the rest of its term to recuperation. There is, it is true, a strange apathy and a general tendency to go abroad. Even the season in Florida will not be as brilliant as in past years, although it does not depend on New York as much as on the West.

The musical morning will be over at 1 o'clock to-morrow. After luncheon many of the subscribers will go to the Metropolitan Clubhouse, where Miss Louise Ward McAllister has consolidated the numerous small bridge and euchre clubs. This will be the first meeting of the Winter, and the ladies will play for prizes until about 6 o'clock, when they will have tea. A few bridge dinners and some small entertainments will finish what is considered to be rather a lively day at this time of the year and under the present circumstances.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt have no intention of coming up to town permanently until after the Christmas holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have been at Staatsburg nearly the entire Autumn, and so far there have been very few cottages closed at Tuxedo. The new train which runs out every Sunday morning, and which leaves Tuxedo after tea and in good time for dinner in New York, is a boon to that colony, and will help to keep open the cottages the greater part of the Winter. Sunday entertaining, which a few years ago was all the vogue in New York, is not in fashion this year. With better facilities, there is a general rush to the country over Sunday. Winter sports will claim the attention of the younger set. Already the season at Newfoundland, N. J., has begun, and skating parties have been quite en règle.

There are to be three weddings of note this week. Miss Alice Hammond Drake is to be married to Alonzo Clarke Robinson on Tuesday. The wedding of Miss Rosalie Moran, daughter of Amadee Depau Moran, and Edward S. Knapp will take place on Thursday at the Church of the Incarnation, and that of Mrs. J. Ross Brandt to Paul Nicholas Hayes on the same date at the Collegiate Church.

So far it has not been very gay at Aiken. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., have arrived, and other cottagers are expected by Christmas. William C. Whitney will be at Aiken a great deal during January, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will occupy their cottage there this Winter, but not until very late in the season.

On Thursday afternoon there will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration a memorial service for Clarence Andrews, who died last Winter. This service has been arranged by his many friends. Mr. Andrews died abroad, and his body was brought to this country this Summer and interred in the family vault.

Among those who sailed yesterday on the Etruria for Liverpool were Lord Ronaldshay, the Hon. Winifred Norton, the Hon. Eleanor Norton, J. S. Morgan, and George Manners, J. P., of London.

Miss Susan A. Delano has been visiting in Philadelphia, and was one of the young women who received at the tea given there on Friday by Mr. and Mrs. William Platt Pepper for Miss Martha Otis Pepper. Mrs. Benton of this city, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, at Pen Rhyn, Cornwells, near Philadelphia, has returned to New York. Miss Dorothy Roosevelt is to visit Philadelphia this week.

Among the members of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's house party at Ophir Hall over Sunday are President Hadley of Yale and Mrs. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Waldorf Astor, Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, D. O. Mills, Miss Martha McCook, W. Stackpole, Major Bentley Mott, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy at Paris; M. G. Seckendorff, and Egerton Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are expected in New York to-morrow. They are coming in from Newport, and will remain in town at the residence on East Seventy-second Street which they have leased from Col. William Jay until after the holidays.

There have been a number of bridge parties this week. Among those who have entertained in this fashion have been Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, 3 East Twenty-ninth Street, on Thursday; Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, 294 Madison Avenue, on the same afternoon, and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, 17 West Ninth Street, on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Charles Francklyn gave a euchre party yesterday afternoon at her residence on Washington Square, and Miss Ruth Lawrence entertained at cards on Tuesday afternoon for Mrs. James W. Gerard, Sr., who has just arrived from Europe.

The Misses Louise and Nathalie Vanderpoel were introduced yesterday afternoon at a reception given at her residence by their mother, Mrs. Harman B. Vanderpoel. The reception was followed by a dinner for the débutantes, and later by dancing, for which a number of additional guests came in. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Vanderpoel, in gray chiffon cloth embroidered in pearl sequins; Miss Louise Vanderpoel, in white lace, embroidered in chenille and chiffon; Miss Nathalie Vanderpoel, in white dotted net, appliqued with lace, and the Misses Anita Boulton, Adelaide Knox, Winifred Ives, Cora Carpenter, Helen Judson, Jessie Moore, Mollie Maxwell, Edith Ivins, Helen Ballard, Helen Rolston, Mary Gardiner, and Grace and Helen Fargo. The dinner guests included, besides the above, Alexander S. Cochran, Gifford Cochran, John Bates, Maurice Heckscher, Dunham Carhart, Frank McAneney, Nevett Steele, Colby Chester, William Zeller, George Brokaw, Samuel White, Roy Crary, Herman K. Knox, and Bailey Vanderpoel. Those who came in for the dancing were the Misses Kate de F. Prentice, Bessie Moulton, and Edna Lee, and the Messrs. John Auerbach, Stephan Nash, Bruce Falconer, Barent Lefferts, Irving Knox, Freeman Smith, William Malony, Stuart Preston, William Wilson, Reeve Schley, and Preston Fargo.

Mrs. Francis M. Scott's afternoon reception introduced her second daughter, Miss Margaret S. Scott. Those who assisted in receiving were Miss Scott, the Misses Natalie de Castro, Elizabeth Hurry, Marie Louise Wickes, Gladys Connoly, and Margaret Ivins. The reception was followed by a dinner for the young girls and the young men invited to it were F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., Morris Underhill, John D. Kilpatrick, Paul L. Kernan, Edward L. Lacy, Thomas W. Russell, and Mr. Warren.

The first of the cotillions to be given at Dodworth's by the Neighborhood Cotillions and Bachelors and Benedicts will take place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 15. Herbert Lawton Coffin will lead and will dance alone. A tea for the members will be given on Saturday afternoon by Mrs. F. M. Scott at her residence, 42 Park Avenue. She will be assisted by the other patronesses, who are Mrs. Walter Cook, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Mrs. Carrington Royce, Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, Mrs. William T. Schley, and Mrs. William R. Barr.

There will be several dancing class meetings this week. The first of the Thursday Evening Dances organized several years ago by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and J. Montgomery Strong will take place Thursday evening at Delmonico's. Alexander Hadden is to lead the cotillion and Miss Ellen Mercer Atterbury, who made her début last week, will be his partner.

Mrs. John Burling Lawrence gave a large dinner at her residence, 126 East Thirtieth Street, on Friday evening for her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton. It was the first anniversary of the latter's wedding, and the guests included the bridal party of the previous year. They were seated at three tables, one decorated in white, another in blue, and the other in pink, and the bridesmaids wore their pink bridesmaids' gowns. Mrs. Lorton was in light green Liberty satin and wore violets. Mrs. Lawrence wore corn-colored moire, trimmed with sable.

Miss Mildred Harbeck made her début yesterday at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. Charles T. Harbeck of 306 Lexington Avenue. The débutante, in white moire chiffon, was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Harbeck, the Misses Nina Moran Delafield, and Elizabeth Bard Delafield, the twin sisters who made their début on Thursday at a reception given them by their grandmother, Mrs. D. E. Moran; Miss Hilda Robinson Smith, Miss Kate de F. Prentice, Miss Lilian Morrison, Miss Madeline Johnson, Miss May Bush, Miss Ruth Eaton, and Miss Nathalie Munde.

Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris gave a dinner on Tuesday evening for Miss Natalie Munde, and afterward took her guests to to the Junior Cotillion.

Mrs. Townsend Ashmore's tea yesterday introduced her daughter, Miss Ruth Ashmore, who was assisted in receiving by the Misses Stephanie de Neufville, Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Annie R. Tinker, Miss Margaret Smallwood, Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, Miss Anita Peabody, Miss Louise Jackson, and Miss Bessie Moulton. Miss Ashmore will have a small Christmas dance given for her on Christmas Eve at the Baltusrol Golf Club by Louis Keller. The party will be a very small one, and will be chaperoned by Mrs. Townsend Ashmore and Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt. They will go out on Thursday and return on Christmas Day.

Mrs. Frederic Bronson will sail on Tuesday for Japan. She has been the guest of her cousin, Egerton Winthrop. Miss Louise Taylor, the sister of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, will sail on Wednesday, and will remain abroad all the Winter. Mrs. Dahlgren and Miss Romola Dahlgren have sailed for Sorrento, Italy.

Yesterday was the date set for the wedding of Cora Countess of Strafford to M. T. Kennard, one of the wealthiest commoners in England. Mr. Kennard is a member of the Bachelors and other well-known London clubs. Mrs. Kennard was Miss Cora Smith, the daughter of the late Samuel Smith of New Orleans and Ballston, N. Y. She was one of the most beautiful débutantes in New York society a little over twenty years ago. She married the late Samuel Colgate, by whom she had one daughter, who has inherited the bulk of the great Colgate fortune. Mr. Colgate died in 1893, leaving his widow very well off. She married on Dec. 5 Henry William Byng, fourth Earl of Strafford, in the chantry of Grace Church. In May of the following year the Earl of Strafford fell before an express train at a railway station in the suburbs of London and was killed. The Countess has sold her residence in this city and her home at New Hamburg on the Hudson. Her daughter, Miss Colgate, is at present visiting her aunt, Mrs. Alfred Kessler, in this city. The Countess has two brothers, Andrew Smith, a bachelor, and Sydney Smith, who married Miss Fanny Tailer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, and her sister, Mrs. Kessler, in this city. Mrs. Samuel Smith, her mother, also lives in New York.

Miss Ione Page, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, had a coming-out reception yesterday, given by her cousin, Mrs. Morton Redmond, at the latter's home, 16 West Sixteenth Street. Mrs. Page's mother, being in mourning, was not present at the reception. Mrs. Redmond, in gray silk and white lace, and the débutante in white lace, were assisted in receiving by Miss Julia Fish, Miss Ellen Mercer Atterbury, Miss Nannie Atterbury, Miss Edith Kane, Miss Mabel McAfee, Miss Marion Stoddard, and Miss Judith de Forest.

Miss Margaret de G. Hiss was another of yesterday's débutantes, and was presented at a reception by her mother, Mrs. Philip Hiss. Miss Hiss was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Percy K. Hudson, (Miss Majorie V. Lea,) Miss Julia Dawson, Miss Alice McLean, Miss Peabody, and Miss Alexandra Stevens.

Mrs. Robert E. Deyo of 106 West Forty-eighth Street brought out her third daughter, Miss Margaret Deyo, yesterday at a reception. The Misses Edith and Mildred Deyo, Miss Lucy Latine of Norfolk, Va.; Miss Beatrice H. Malcolm, Miss Elsa Van Kirk Foos, Miss Adeline Van Vlack, Miss Marie D. White, Miss Helen Case, and Miss Amy L. Hill were in the receiving party.

Thursday will bring the marriage of Miss Rosalie E. Moran, younger daughter of Amedée De Pau Moran, and Edward S. Knapp. Miss Moran will have her sister, Miss Maria L. Moran, as her maid of honor, and the Misses Mary D. Lee, Evelyn Parsons, Cornelia Bryce, and Lilias Livingston will be her bridesmaids. Mr. Knapp gave his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's last night. His guests included, among others, Lindsley Tappin, Lawrence M. Knickerbocker, Percival C. Wharton, Harry H. Bonkard, and Robert C. Watson, Jr.

Students of Italian in Barnard College have founded a new club of a social and literary character to be known as La Societa Italiana. The first officers of the club have been elected as follows: President—Alice Rheinstein, '05; Vice President—Jean Egleston, '04; Secretary—Blanche Reitlinger, '05; Treasurer—Carrie Kaplan, '05.

Columbia's second year students will present, as their annual "Soph Show" at Carnegie Lyceum this week, "The Sword of Damocles," a farce in three acts by Sidney Grundy. The cast is as follows:

Sam Selwyn	F. Fackenthal
Fred. Bellamy	K. S. Webb
Dibbs	R. M. Richter
Capt. Katskill	R. Macbeth
Bosco Blithers	E. Scott
Mrs. Selwyn	M. C. Hasell
Grace Selwyn	K. Bulkeley
Lottie Blithers	G. Stewart

A large number of prominent women have consented to act as patronesses of the affair. The list of patrons is headed by Gov. Odell, and includes Mayor Low, R. Fulton Cutting, W. E. Iselin, J. Howard Van Amringe, Francis S. Bangs, L. C. Hasell, and President Nicholas Murray Butler. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Frederick de Peyster, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. L. C. Hasell, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, and Mrs. Frederick Kountze.

EXHIBITION BY THE WOMAN'S ART CLUB

Thirteenth Annual Display in National Arts Galleries.

More Than One Hundred Offerings by Two Score Artists—Quality Better Than Usual.

Until the middle of the month the galleries of the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, will be held by the paintings, pastels, water colors, drawings in black and white, and small sculptures contributed to their annual exhibition by an organization of women. The Woman's Art Club, as it is called, has never been able to reach the pinnacle toward which many combinations of artists look with longing eyes, the possession of a habitation of its own. Since the foundation of the Arts Club this little society of women who paint and model and make designs for the illustrated press has been an annual guest in the pretty galleries, which are now resplendent in their new walls of dark wine-red, their coved ceilings of flesh color, and their trim of dark brown—a gayer and more presentable interior than the old hangings of faded olive, but perhaps not so favorable as a background for pictures of every shade and hue. It is the thirteenth annual of the Woman's Art Club, but despite that ominous number, the quality of the exhibits is better than usual.

About twoscore ladies offer over 100 objects of the fine arts. A leading part is taken by Mrs. Amanda Brewster Sewell, whose portrait of herself in the vein of Mme. Vigée Lebrun, palette in hand, and in full panoply of studio garb, is a spirited performance, full of style. Portraits of Miss Towers, of Mr. Stephen H. Olin, and of little Master Sewell reinforce the testimony of this lady's work at the Portrait Show elsewhere. She has a very considerable talent in this line. Another excellent artist is Miss Constance Curtis. Her "Child of Provence," the half length of a dark-haired lass, with dull rose ribbon in her tresses, compels attention by its expression and composition. Miss Elizabeth Curtis excels in landscape. Her "October, Connecticut," is worthy of the highest praise; it repeats the colors and the atmospheric qualities of Autumn on the seaboard where our foliage usually lacks the exuberant hues of the "Hinterland." "Rocks of York, Maine," is a fine shore scene by the same brush. A careful and successful study in grays and browns is Miss Susan M. Ketcham's view of a rock-bound shore. "A Gray Day at Ogonquit, Maine"; a less ambitious landscape is "In the Heart of the White Mountains," and in the way of figures Miss Ketcham has a young girl in blue, "The Débutante."

In the way of genre there are Mrs. Emma Lambert's pictures of Canadian farm life—"Weaving Homespun"—a darkish interior lit from a casement in thick walls, where an old woman bends over the old-fashioned loom, her pink shirtwaist, blue apron, white cap, and the dark blue work on the loom before her forming pleasant notes. To the left is a second woman spinning the yarn with a wheel. Another good figure is the seated profile, "Woman Sewing." Notable figure work is contributed by Miss Helen Watson Phelps—"The Mirror" is a well-drawn figure of a woman with handglass—and Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, who contributes a portrait of her mother. Prominent from their strong handling of line, and posterlike scheme of color, are two exhibits from Miss Mary Cassatt of Paris—"Woman and Child" and "La Fillette au Grand Chapeau." With their large handling and bright colors they overcrow such tender landscapes, full of a refined, poetic sentiment, as Mrs. Charlotte B. Coman offers in "A Winter Morning" and "The Cloistered Hills," or Miss Blanche Dillaye, the etcher-painter, sends from Philadelphia—"The Hunter's Moon" and "French Poplars, Sunset."

Very interesting, although it is merely the sketch for a large mosaic, is the "Spirit of the Wind," by Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb, a cartoon in water color for a mosaic about a fireplace for the Tuxedo residence of Mr. Spencer Trask. The connection of wind with fire, and especially with the chimney is self-evident; Mrs. Lamb has taken as the environment of her shrouded figure of the wind a composition of boughs of the pine. She has introduced a new vista for the treatment of the chimneypiece immediately about the hearth, and has struck at once a large method very different from the formal way we are used to in the tiled hearth fronts that have come down from Colonial days. The cartoon, of course, cannot give the particular effect of mosaic, but water colors render the quality of glass and stone mosaic better than oils. The symbolism of the face among the pine boughs is charmingly expressed.

Flower pieces and still life are represented here, but they are not in the majority. Miss M. C. W. Reid has a fine color scheme well presented in her picture of pomegranates and grapes, china bowls, and glass; Mrs. Sarah C. Sears of Boston, in "An Old Garden Seat," offers in water color washes an example of her crisp, firmly drawn flower pieces; Mrs. E. M. Scott shows a quartet of water colors with roses very tenderly and feelingly wrought; Mrs. Alexander H. Wyant exhibits a discriminating study of growing hollyhocks, and Mrs. E. N. Vanderpoel a "Dutch Garden in Flower Show." Other flower pieces are "Lily Garden," by Miss Gabrielle Clements; "From a Flower Market," by Mrs. Frieda W. Redmond, and "Country Roses," by Miss Myra B. Spaford. A good piece of still life is "The Breakfast Tray," by Miss Matilda Brownell. There are portraits by Miss Rose Clark, Miss Ethellyn Brewer, Miss Ethel Hore, Miss Louise L. Heustis—by the last-named, likenesses of Mrs. Morris Longstreth and Miss Evelyn Harris executed with no little skill and boldness of brushwork—and Miss Mary R. Williams of Northampton, Mass., whose landscape, "In Summer," is excellent. Some good illustrations for "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" are shown by Miss Florence Scovel Shinn.

The sculpture is led by a mirthful dancing boy modeled by Miss Janet Scudder, water lilies in his hair and hands flung up in gleeful excitement as he poises on the toes of one foot. The small bits by Mrs. H. A. McNeill show a great deal of charm in the touch and an uncommon fertility of invention. Here is a bronze inkstand with slumbering mermaids, a candlestick with a water sprite holding a big leaf so as to form the receptacle for the candle, an ash receiver for which a small nude girl in a froglike attitude forms the handle. Figurines of wild beasts are shown by Mrs. A. L. Hyatt—three elephants in the group called "Peanuts," two lions in a scene of playful young, half-grown beasts, two more in "Roaring Lion." Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnoh exhibits her charming statuette of a young lady dancing, and a baby's bust. Miss A. St. Leger Eberle has a terra cotta sketch, "Porto Rican Mother and Child" modeled in large planes with a fine simplicity of style. She has a small kneeling figure and a little matchsafe or receptacle for rings consisting of an Indian, seated, holding a basket between his legs.

This little collection is worth seeing. It shows that women are beginning to paint and model with originality as well as skill. If one looks about at the Portrait Show and the exhibition of the Water Color Club, now open at the Fine Arts in Fifty-seventh Street, many other examples of fine art successfully wrought by women will reward the observer.

CHARLES DE KAY.

ART NOTES.

The origin of modern impressionism is a question which disturbs the rest of writers on art. Usually Claude Monet is named as the first who ever burst into that cloudless sea of bright colors applied in a more or less stippled fashion. But there are those who lay a wise finger to the nose and tell you that Edouard Manet told Monet all he knows after Monet returned from England in 1870. Whistler boldly claimed in 1880 to the writer of this paragraph that it was he who started the whole business, and even what Courbet did in that line, if Courbet be included among the impressionists, was learned from him. A French writer, M. Camille Mauclair, harks back to much earlier periods of the eighteenth century, and before, not sparing history, but speaking of Turner, Bonington, Watteau, and Claude Gelée, while M. de la Sizeranne limits the field to Turner. Pissarro has stated that, in 1870, when with Claude Monet and C. F. Daubigny he fled to London, all three were deeply impressed by the landscapes of Constable and Turner. That was very natural. But the weakness of the argument that after 1870 Monet changed his style because he saw Constable and Turner in London, lies in the fact that to see both he did not have to leave Paris. Constable has been admired and studied in Paris since 1824, and Turner's work also was not exactly a sealed book to French artists. It is possible to find the germs of modern impressionism in Turner, strangely overlooked, as a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette points out, by Ruskin, his admirer, Ruskin, the ferocious foe of impressionism. But the living, active master of impressionism was Whistler, and it is more likely that it was from his pictures rather than Turner's, that he took his impulse. It would be curious if Whistler's claim should be confirmed by a careful comparison of Monet's pictures about 1871 with such pictures by Whistler as he may have seen in London and Paris about that time.

The Portland Oregonian has gone into art criticism versified, and its mark is the sculptor:

The sculptor is a funny man,
And sculps upon a funny plan;
He carves an author on a steed,
A soldier with a book to read,
And gives the minister a gun,
While the poor hunter hunts with none.
With little care the sculptor sculps,
He takes his history in gulps;
The thing he spends his care upon
Is carving deep his name on stone.

Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman of Washington, D. C., has presented his large collection of oil-paintings, water-colors, etchings, and objects of Chinese and Japanese art to the Catholic University of America. The Waggaman collection is the result of twenty or thirty years of intelligent buying. For the Oriental objects Mr. Waggaman employed Mr. Shugio in the preparation of his catalogue. His art treasures have been a cause of pride to Georgetown, where he lives. He owns Millet's "Close of the Day" and choice specimens of Corot, Rousseau, C. Jacque, and Daubigny, of Israels, Mesdag, Neuhuys, and other modern Dutch painters, not to speak of works by American figure painters and landscapists. He has had the good sense to present his collection while living, so that there can be no question raised as to his intentions.

At Bretten in Baden a small memorial museum has been established, sacred to the fame of Melanchthon, the coadjutor of Luther, who turned his German name, meaning "black earth," into its equivalent in Greek in accordance with a very common fashion among scholars in his and the following century. According to The Athenaeum the house in which Melanchthon was born was destroyed in 1689 when the French took the town. Through the efforts of Prof. Nikolaus Müller of Nettelbeck Strasse, Berlin, a building has been raised on the site, a Gothic, semi-ecclesiastical structure of red sandstone, with a gallery across the front, frescoes, and the sculptured arms of certain towns. The interior presents a hall with vaulted roofs resting on pillars. There are statues of Luther, Calvin, and Melanchthon. Rooms in the upper part contain a library of works by Melanchthon and his friends, books written against him, contemporary portraits, letters, manuscripts, coins, and medals. On the walls are portraits of Princes with whom he had relations, and frescoes depicting scenes in which he took part. On the bookcases are the coats-of-arms of the scholars of his time. In the "Prince's Room" the windows show in colored glass the arms of nobles, and a large collection of first editions of his works. The opening ceremonies were led by the Grand Duke of Baden, and Herr Thoma managed a Festspiel of his own acted by local talent, which introduced scenes from Melanchthon's life, with scenery and costumes of the sixteenth century. About $35,000, collected in Germany and the United States, has been expended on this memorial, but more is needed to liquidate the expenses.

At the recent sale of the Henneberg Gallery at Munich the "Ghetto," by Ludwig Knaus, brought $8,500; the "Piazza d'Erbe in Verona," by Menzel, $16,750; "Night," by Böcklin, $4,800, and "Ruined Castle by the Sea," by Böcklin, the same amount, "Paradise Lost," by Franz Stuck, fetched $2,375. All were bought for private galleries in Germany.

The example of the Secession artists of Berlin in their decision to make no effort to exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair owing to the stand taken by official Germany with regard to their work has been followed by the similar organizations at Munich, Carlsruhe, and other German cities.

A memorial to Lord William Campbell, the last Governor of South Carolina by royal patent, is proposed for Charleston. He was the greatuncle of the present Duke of Argyle, who is married to Princess Louise, the daughter of Queen Victoria, most noted for her painting and sculpture. As the Marquis of Lorne, the present Duke was Governor General of Canada, and made a visit with Princess Louise where the house occupied by his greatuncle still stands.

In memory of the German soldiers who fell in the campaign against the Chinese—the Boxers and others—a bronze group will be soon erected in Tien-Tsin. A warrior with helmet on head and crown on helmet, long chain neckguard, cuirass and iron greaves, stands erect, holding a long straight sword with point on the ground. His shield rests on the earth before his left leg. Behind him is a pile of trophies surmounted by an eagle wearing the imperial crown. The design is said to be by Emperor William. It is to remind China of the mailed fist; but what will China think of it as art?

At Antequera, Spain, is a prehistoric monument called the Cueva de Menga, supposed to belong to the Iberian inhabitants. A discovery made by some gardeners who were digging nearby leads the archaeologists to believe that under the Cueva exists a still more ancient building supposed to be a temple, which has a better or at least less rude style of architecture than the building above it.

YESTERDAY'S OPERAS

A Fine Matinee Performance of "La Boheme."

Caruso's First Appearance as Rodolfo—"Aida" Repeated in the Evening.

Mr. Caruso showed yesterday afternoon for the first time since he has been in this country the supreme beauty of his voice and the perfection of his style when he is at his best. He took the part of Rodolfo in the matinée performance of "La Bohème" at the Opera House—the part which he was prevented from assuming in the first week of the season by the throat trouble that temporarily put him out of commission in Mr. Conried's forces and that left its traces after he had returned to service.

Mr. Caruso plays the part of Puccini's Latin Quarter hero with especial sympathy and presents a figure of unusual attractiveness. Its attractiveness is the more remarkable after the somewhat dull and unimpressive impersonation he gave of the artist Cavaradossi in "Tosca." It has distinction in its kind, bonhomie, humor, pathos. But it was most striking in its musical side. Mr. Caruso's voice has never sounded so deliciously pure, rich, and smooth, so clear and warm in its upper tones, so full and free in its emission without a trace of the "white" and open quality that was objected to at his first appearance.

He sang with great fervor and passion, and poured out his voice with prodigality. Now we know what Mr. Caruso's voice really is. As it was displayed yesterday afternoon, it was such a one as has not been enjoyed here for a long time, and enjoyment of it was raised to a higher power by the skill with which it was put at the service of a keenly felt dramatic conception.

The other elements of the cast—with one woeful exception—were such as to make the performance brilliant and sparkling; a performance much superior to the one previously given in its spirit and spontaneity. The participants in it, with the exception noted, were the same as before; there was Mme. Sembrich's delicious impersonation of Mimi, which gains in apt and characteristic expression with every repetition, and offers a pure delight in its interpretation of Puccini's music; Mr. Campanari's Marcello, Mr. Dufriche's Schaunard, and Mr. Journet's Colline. Mr. Rossi took the two parts of Benoit and Alcindoro humorously.

The fly in the ointment was the appearance of Miss Estelle Liebling as Musetta, which in that companionship and to that audience was little less than affront. A voice of gruesome quality and diminutive volume, a characterization that vulgarized the part and crippled the effect of every scene in which she appeared made up the sum of what she contributed. There was renewed admiration for Mr. Vigna's spirited conducting, and for his insight into all the subtler effects of the music, his skill in bringing them out. There was an audience of good size that showed full appreciation of the uncommon excellence of what it was hearing.

A considerably smaller gathering heard an admirable performance of "Aïda" in the evening, in which the cast was the same as in the previous representation, except that Mr. Dippel appeared as the Rhadames. He always challenges hearty praise by the whole-hearted devotion and energy with which he throws himself into everything he does, and his Rhadames has a manly attractiveness that all the interpreters of the rôle do not always achieve. He was in excellent voice, and the intelligence of his enunciation, phrasing, and declamatory power were to be appraised as of high value in the effectiveness of his interpretation.

Miss Edyth Walker deepened the impression she made in her first appearance as to the remarkable beauty of her voice, its purity, power, smoothness, and delightful equality; and, when she is moved to exert it in that direction, its dramatic expressiveness. Miss Walker's routine somewhat overpowers the exposition of her individuality and dramatic conceptions, which she might do well to cultivate. That she has them is to be seen from her strength and freedom in the prison scene of the last act. There is certain to be much of importance contributed to the season's enjoyment by Miss Walker's appearance in it. Mme. Gadski was in fine voice, though at the close she was sometimes disposed to sing sharp, and gave the picturesque and passionate representation of Verdi's heroine that her admirers have learned to expect unfailingly of her. Mr. Scotti's splendid Amonasro, Mr. Plancon's Ramfis, and Mr. Mühlmann's King made up the rest of the characters. Miss Schaffer sang the music of the priestess with somewhat more tunefulness than she did the other evening. Mr. Vigna again conducted with superb breadth, freedom, and dramatic power.

MME. BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER.

There was a large audience present yesterday afternoon at Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler's second piano recital, in Mendelssohn Hall, which heard an interesting programme performed in a rather uneven manner. Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler showed at times more of the unrestrained nervous energy that has so often characterized her playing in the past, but that seemed to have been curbed at her previous recital a few days ago.

This exuberance appeared in the sonorous transcription by Tausig of Bach's D minor toccata and fugue, and in Chopin's B minor sonata, which latter she played with much fire and bravura, especially the last movement of it. Whatever deficiencies it may have as a specimen of form, this sonata has an overflowing abundance of poetic ideas, and she presented them with much sympathy.

There were still, however, some of those rhythmic crudities in her playing of it that prevent even her finest efforts from making their fullest effect, and in various degrees they came to the front in most of what she did. They were especially disturbing in Liszt's transcription of Schubert's waltzes in the sixth of the "Soirées de Vienne." Her vigor had full play in Tausig's brilliant transcription of Schubert's "Marche Militaire."

Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler gave pleasure in her departure from the conventional ruts of recital programmes by including minor pieces by Tschaikowsky, (the Song Without Words, Op. 2, No. 3,) Dvorak, (a waltz and a humoresque,) and Poldini in her list. The concert was closed with Liszt's thirteenth Hungarian Rhapsody.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Much interest was displayed among theatrical folk yesterday in the announcement that the Shubert Brothers were soon to have a new theatre in St. Louis. The plans have been filed with the Building Department in St. Louis, and the theatre will be called the Garrick. Besides their new house in St. Louis they are negotiating for the acquisition of the Avenue Theatre in Detroit and the Colonial Theatre in Cleveland. The contracts putting these two houses in their hands will be closed in two or three days.

Henrietta Crosman, her manager, Maurice Campbell, David Belasco, and the entire "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" company will arrive early this afternoon from Baltimore, where they have been for the last week. They will come over the Baltimore and Ohio on a special train of eight cars, including five carloads of scenery and properties. The Belasco Theatre will stay dark Monday and Tuesday nights, so that the production may be in perfect shape for the opening Wednesday evening.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Appleton Thomas.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—William Appleton Thomas, aged seventy-four years, died at his home here last night. He was born in Plymouth in the old Dr. Thatcher house and was the great-grandson of Gen. John Thomas of the Revolution. He was the son of John Thomas and Hannah Hodge. Mr. Thomas was educated at the University of the City of New York, and afterward lived at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where he made the acquaintance of many literary people.

He was a friend of Washington Irving, and made frequent visits to Irving's home, Sunnyside. He made a trip to England, and there met many literary people. After a time he came to Kingston, and lived on the estate of Col. Thomas Hill. He was greatly interested in historical research, and was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and Pilgrim Society of Plymouth.

Henry Burk.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Congressman Henry Burk of the Third District died at his home here to-day after an illness of more than a year. Since last September he had been confined to his home with an affection of the heart, complicated by other ailments. Mr. Burk was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1850, and came to this country at an early age. Later in life he engaged in the leather manufacturing business and was very successful. He married Ellen Carney in 1873. Congressman Burk, a Republican, succeeded William McAleer, a Democrat, in the Fifty-seventh Congress, and was re-elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress.

Henry Stanton.

Henry Stanton of the firm of Stanton & Hopkins died at his apartments at the Hotel St. Andrew yesterday morning. He is survived by his widow, Mary O'Shea Stanton. Mr. Stanton held membership in the Bar Association of New York City, the Union League Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the New England Society, the St. Nicholas Society, the Colonial Club, the Society of the Mayflower, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club.

The Rev. Francis D. Hernbrooke.

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—The Rev. Francis D. Hernbrooke, formerly pastor of the Channing Unitarian Church, this place, and widely known among members of the denomination throughout New England, dropped dead this afternoon on the street.

Mr. Hernbrooke was fifty-four years of age and a native of Wheeling, West Va. His first call was to East Hampton, Conn., in 1875. In 1879 he was called to the Channing Unitarian Church, where he remained twenty-one years, resigning in 1900 on account of failing health.

A widow and two sons survive him.

The Rev. J. F. Williamson.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 5.—The Rev. J. F. Williamson, pastor of the Reformed Church in Annandale, died at his home in that town yesterday from erysipelas, after an illness of less than a week. He had been overworking in conducting revival services. The funeral of his mother was held last Wednesday, and he was unable to attend it. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD ARTHUR MOEN died at his home, 308 West Seventy-seventh Street, on Friday, in the sixty-third year of his age. The funeral will take place to-day at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. Mr. Moen conducted a real estate business at 100 William Street and was President of the Fordham Stone Renovating Company.

Mrs. ELLEN B. CASS, widow of the late George W. Cass, President of the Northern Pacific and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, died at her home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. She was eighty-five years old. Mrs. Cass was formerly a resident of Pittsburg, and was well known there for her charitable work. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. C. C. Burke, of Plainfield. The funeral and interment will be at Pittsburg.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS RIPLEY, President of the David Ripley & Sons' Lumber Company of Newark, is dead at his residence, 137 Orchard Street, in that city. He was seventy-four years old. He was for several years a member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders. He was a prominent Republican and at one time served as President of the Board of Police Commissioners. A widow and five children survive him.

THOMAS W. WEATHERED, a wealthy retired manufacturer of hot-air heating apparatus, died early yesterday morning in his eighty-fifth year, from old age, at his home at 108 Taylor Street, Williamsburg. He was born in Stockport, England, and was a member of the famous Stockport Sunday school, which has been in continuous existence since 1784. Mr. Weathered came to America in 1843, and every year after that for fifty-nine years he went to his native town to participate in the annual reunion and parade of the Sunday school. He is survived by two sons and one daughter. Funeral services will be conducted to-night, and the interment will be to-morrow in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Mrs. DOROTHEA BERMES died at her home, 46 Columbia Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., on Friday, from a complication of diseases. She had been ill for a year or more and had spent several months at Carlsbad in vain hope of restoring her health, but a short time ago she returned home to die. She was the widow of Daniel Bermes, who owned the largest brewery in Union Hill. She managed the business after her husband's death and is credited with having increased the value of the estate from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. She was born in Germany seventy-one years ago and came to this country when she was eighteen years old. She leaves three married daughters, two of her sons-in-law—Frederick Schimper and George Bauer—having been associated with her in the management of the brewery.

Gen. J. Madison Drake Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Gen. J. Madison Drake, for thirty-five years Commander of the Elizabeth Veteran Zouaves, and who is historian of the Medal of Honor Legion, is critically ill at his home, in Jefferson Avenue, Elizabeth.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 5.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ALLEN, Francis, 240 W. 16th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ARCHAMBOULT, H., 1,134 1st Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRAZENDALE, Edward, 420 W. 24th	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOEPPLER, Bertha, 443 E. 81st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOUILLON, Margaret, 1,631 Mad. Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BERNOLFE, Joseph, 341 E. 33d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COHEN, Lizzie, 406 5th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHURCH, Michael, 550 E. 150th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONROFF, Eva F., 309 W. 93d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALLICH, George J., 361 W. 41st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONROY, James, 465 W. 23d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COOKE, Mary E., 330 E. 31st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARTY, Bartholomew, 436 W. 57th	[illegible]	[illegible]
DAVEY, Catherine J., 311 E. 14th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DELISIO, Nicholas, 515 Hudson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DANNENBURG, H. H. F., 376 Bleecker	[illegible]	[illegible]
DELISI, Pietro, 603 W. Broadway	[illegible]	[illegible]
DONNELLY, John T., 308 E. 80th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DONAHUE, Mary J., 330 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUANE, John J., 632 E. 14th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DIGASINO, Francesco F., 347 E. 108th	[illegible]	[illegible]
DONOVAN, Ellen, 336 E. 50th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EHLENBERGER, Henry G., 462 Amsterdam Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FEENEY, Adelaide M., 30 E. 7th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FERALARO, Rosario, 18 Goerck St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FALCONE, Filomena, 66 Cherry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GREENE, Marion, 2 E. 108th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GILMORE, Peter, 153 Prince St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAY, Mary E., 308 Canal St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GONZALEZ, Louis, 332 E. 59th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HENNESSY, Thomas, 337 E. 50th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HALTER, Leon, 150 W. 28th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HANLEY, Peter, 346 E. 30th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HORSTMANN, Marg., 36 Cath. Slip	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOWARD, Frederick S., 252 W. 70th	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARTLEY, Nellie, 4 Gouverneur Slip	[illegible]	[illegible]
JOHNSON, Joseph, 95 8th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEANE, Daniel, 57 Chrystie St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KANE, John, Grand and Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]
KAVANAGH, D., 106 E. 122d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOEHLER, David M., 28 E. 75th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KRONER, Rosalie, 18 E. 60th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KLEE, Adele F., 1,239 Madison Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KAPLAN, Libby, 41 Hester St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEHWERR, Isaac L., 110 W. 29th	[illegible]	[illegible]
LETTLE, Joseph, 308 E. 46th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOVETT, Margaret, 8 Henry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIST, Joseph, 204 William St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORNEY, Robert G., 168 W. 98th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAHONEY, James J., 51 W. 94th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORIS, Edward A., 608 W. 115th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MALLOY, Bridget, 576 W. 48th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAIER, Paul, 322 E. 78th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKEAN, Terence, N. Y. C. Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCARTY, Patrick, 42 E. 96th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGUIRE, Margaret, 1,196 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGUCKIN, Rosie, 225 E. 58th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCOAL, Joseph J., 510 W. 29th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, Mary, 247 W. 12th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PETTY, Oscar M., 175 E. 77th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUINN, Margaret, 342 E. 108th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REUSSNER, Albert, 67 Hudson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROGGE, Henry E., 768 E. 150th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROACH, Bridget, 201 E. 28th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROOT, Lillian, 185 E. 17th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBERTSON, George, 2,556 8th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOLOMON, James, 328 E. 5th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STEVENS, Thomas, 317 E. 88th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STRATSCO, Rosina, 55 Baxter St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOPPIANO, Grace, 10 Roosevelt St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
UPLON, Catharine, 521 Greenwich St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
UPTON, Laura, 24 W. 121st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, J. R., 27 Greenwich Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ANDERSON, A., 549 E. 134th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CASH, Catherine C., 606 E. 147th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CRAWFORD, C., 307 Walton Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DINING, F., White Plains Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FIELD, A., 2,002 Hughes Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GORGENSEN, E., 549 E. 156th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HANLON, D., Lebanon Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KERMAN, M., St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KNIGHT, E., 671 E. 141st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MALONE, M., 2,507 Webster Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MONEHAN, A., Lincoln Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MONTGOMERY, S., 773 Forest Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
OAKES, Margaret, Seton Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'SHEA, S., St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PLASS, J., 947 Morris Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHWARTZ, J., Beach Av. and Dawson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STAHLHUT, F., West Farms Road	[illegible]	[illegible]
STEINBACH, G., 581 E. 141st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STUART, W., 681 E. 138th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALSH, Jennie, Riverside Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
BANTEL, Henry C., 273 Tompkins Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRADY, Mary, Kingston Av. Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
CALDWELL, Mary, 384 Coffey St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COLBERT, Andrew J., St. Catharine's Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
CUMMING, Bridget, 120 Berry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DELIUS, Clara E., German Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
D'ENZA, Angelo, 66 Adams St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEVLIN, James, St. Catharine's Hos.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DONALLY, Melvin, Broadway and Hopkinson Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOUGLAS, Susan, 35 Lincoln Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FERRIS, Florence, 209 12th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FITZPATRICK, Agnes, 330 Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOSTER, Mary J., 663 Marcy Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRANK, William, Sr., 878 Wallabout	[illegible]	[illegible]
GLYNN, Mary, 430 Warren St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEALY, William F., L. I. C. Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEINLEIN, Freida, 224 Cook St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOLLOY, George A., 271 Clinton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORAN, Francis J. E., New Lots Rd. and 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORAN, Mary F., 58 Prospect Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOSES, Lucy, 167 Luquer St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, Mary, 71 Huron St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, Cornelius, 624 Pacific St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SAVAGE, Harry S., 363 Pacific St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHINDLER, Linos, 708 Franklin St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TEBLING, Mary E., 155 Prospect St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WATERS, Mary A., 30 Huntington St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEATHERED, Thomas W., 108 Taylor St.	[illegible]	[illegible]

A. Simonson

933 BROADWAY. 21-22 STS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The most suitable gift is one which is both useful and ornamental. My stock of genuine tortoise, amber shell and jet goods is the largest in this country, and comprises all the latest Parisian novelties in hair ornaments—Toilet articles and many other things, such as dressing, side, top and neck combs—hairpins of every style. Necklaces, hair, hat, velvet and military brushes; mirrors, powder boxes, pin trays, glove stretchers, button hooks, card cases, note books, and many other articles. Unique and exclusive designs; some plain, others handsomely carved and mounted in solid gold, pearls and rhinestones.

LATEST MODES OF HAIR DRESSING.

If your hair has become just a trifle thin or prematurely gray, the most becoming arrangement of the hair in the latest and most attractive modes can always be secured with ease by the several patented coiffures of my work, such as the

LOVER'S KNOT,

indispensable for dressing the hair in the low style which is the prevailing mode, and the

MARIE ANTOINETTE,

unrivaled for the ease with which it can be adjusted and the becomingness of the pompadour effect it gives the wearer.

NO BRANCH STORES. 21-22 STREETS NO AGENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

CHANLER—ASHLY.—At St. George's Rectory, New York City, on Friday, Dec. 4, by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Beatrix W. Ashly to William A. Chanler.

DIED.

BELLOWS.—At Guatemala, Central America, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, Henry Nichols Bellows, aged 61 years.
San Francisco and Denver papers please copy.

BERMES.—At her late residence, 117 Columbia St., Town of Union, N. J., on Dec. 4, 1903, Dorothea Bermes, widow of Daniel Bermes, in her 71st year.
Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Weehawken Cemetery.

BURKE.—On Friday, Dec. 4, Mary McQueen Barker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Barker and beloved wife of Clarence Caldwell Burke, at her mother's home, Schenectady, N. Y., aged 26 years.
Funeral private.

CASS.—Entered into rest on Dec. 5, at her late residence, 648 Belvedere Av., Plainfield, N. J., Ellen D., wife of the late Gen. George W. Cass, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral service Monday morning at Pittsburg, Penn.

CIMIOTTI.—Saturday, Dec. 5, 1903, Louise Cimiotti, wife of Gustav Cimiotti, at her late residence, 361 West End Av., aged 48 years.
Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

CLARK.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 5, 1903, Georgiana de Kay, widow of Edward P. Clark, formerly of Montclair, N. J., and daughter of the late Eliza Bayard and George Duncan Cooper, late of New York.
Funeral service from her late residence, 356 Bloomfield Av., Bloomfield, N. J., at 2:30 P. M. Monday, Dec. 7, 1903. Interment in Woodlawn, N. Y.

COOLIDGE.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, after a lingering illness, Edward E., son of the late Edward and Catherine Coolidge, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Amasa Lyon, 210 West 46th St.
Funeral private.

HADLEY.—Col. Henry H. Hadley, at Boulder, Col., after a lingering illness, of tuberculosis, in the sixty-third year of his age.
Funeral at Lyceum Hall, formerly St. Bartholomew's Mission, No. 207 East 42d St., at noon Monday, Dec. 7. A simple memorial service will be held at the McAuley Mission, 316 Water St., on Monday evening, where he was converted.

HAULENBEEK.—Dec. 5, 1903, Ellen A. Haulenbeek, widow of Peter Haulenbeek and mother of Minnie Van Schaick, Mattie Gieggert, and John W. Haulenbeek.
Services on Monday, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway. Interment private at Woodlawn.

HOWARD.—On Dec. 4, in the 61st year of his age, Dr. Frederick S. Howard.
Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 128 West 69th St., on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

KROHMAN.—Suddenly, John Krohman, 46 years, our beloved husband and father, on Dec. 4.
Will be buried Monday, Dec. 7, from his late residence, 323 East 74th St., at 10 A. M.

LITTELL.—On Friday, Dec. 4, at midnight, Emeline G. Littell, in her eighty-first year.
Funeral on Monday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Allen Jay Clark, 20 East 84th St. Interment at Woodlawn.

MILLER.—Suddenly, of heart failure, on Saturday, Dec. 5, 1903, at Plainfield, N. J., Theodore Jones Miller, in his 70th year.
Funeral service at his home, 907 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet 10 A. M. train from foot of Liberty St., New York, Central R. R. of N. J.

MOEN.—Friday, Dec. 4, Edward Arthur Moen, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral services on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M., at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, West End Av. and 77th St.

RICHARDS.—At Ellicott City, Md., Dec. 5, William Hunter Richards, youngest son of Joseph Swift and the late Sarah Frances Richards, in his twenty-third year.
Interment will be at Hagerstown, Md.

STANTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, at the Hotel St. Andrew, Henry Stanton, beloved husband of Mary O'Shea Stanton.
Funeral private.

The Great Pinelawn Cemetery, [illegible] of Greenwood, now open. Office, [illegible]

MINISTER BOWEN'S RETURN

Tells of Work Accomplished Before The Hague Tribunal.

Lasting Benefit to Civilization by the Reference of the Venezuelan Question to International Court.

Herbert W. Bowen, the United States Minister to Venezuela, who has been looking after the interests of this country and of Venezuela at The Hague Tribunal, returned to this country yesterday on the Campania. Accompanying him was Judge Penfield, who made one of the arguments for this country before the tribunal.

Mr. Bowen was very enthusiastic over the work which the tribunal had done, and spoke of it as the greatest thing ever accomplished in international history.

"The question which was submitted to The Hague tribunal," he said, "was whether or not Great Britain, Germany, and Italy are entitled, by reason of the war which they instituted against Venezuela, to have their claims paid before the other creditors. The decision of that question will be important, inasmuch as it will establish a precedent that will indicate what methods creditor nations should pursue in future in collecting claims.

"During the session three distinguished arbitrators, constituting the court, heard every possible and impossible fragment in favor of warlike methods, and every human and enlightened reason why creditors adopting peaceful methods should not be held to have forfeited their right to the equity of treatment with bellicose creditors.

"If we were a little further advanced in civilization the distinguished arbitrators would doubtless have been asked to decide that if preferential treatment were to be given to any creditors it should be to those that refrained from resorting to war and used their best endeavors to collect their claims by diplomacy. But arbitration is comparatively a new institution, and until the Venezuelan case arose the nations did not regard the Hague Tribunal with favor. It was so, even, that some nations were bitterly opposed to the recognition of the tribunal. However that may be, the most earnest and eminent supporters of arbitration are now quite unanimous in asserting that the Venezuelan case, in which no less than twelve nations are directly interested, has gained for The Hague Tribunal the general recognition and respect that it needed as the supreme internal court of justice and peace.

"The credit for securing for it that general recognition and respect is due to President Roosevelt. He advised at the very beginning of the controversy that it should be taken to The Hague. Nearly all of our Presidents have done something for our people of great and lasting value, but to President Roosevelt belongs the unique distinction of having performed two distinguished services for the benefit of mankind. He removed the obstacles to the construction of the Panama Canal, and he secured general recognition and respect for The Hague Tribunal."

Mr. Bowen said that the tribunal would convene again in February, at which time the decision on the Venezuelan case would be rendered. He said that the date of his return to Venezuela depends entirely on the wishes of the Government.

CRUISER DES MOINES TRIED.

Exceeds Contract Requirement of 16.5 Knots Over Cape Ann Course.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—In her official trial over the Cape Ann course to-day, the new cruiser Des Moines, the first large warship built by the Fore River Ship and Engine Company of Quincy, Mass., exceeded her contract requirement of 16.5 knots an hour in speed, making an average of 16.833 knots per hour. It is thought that the tidal correction will not materially change these figures.

Next to speed the noticeable feature was the remarkable steadiness of the ship not only when steering a straight course, but also at the turns. The conditions of the trial were favorable on the whole.

Among those on board was Capt. Alexander McCracken, the officer who is to command the new cruiser. The official Government board which had charge of the trial was headed by Capt. Charles Train.

The Des Moines is one of the group of six vessels designed for commerce protectors, with a light draught and a large coal capacity. She was launched at Quincy in September, 1902. She is a two-masted, protected steel cruiser, 292 feet long on the water line, 44 feet beam, and with a loaded displacement of 2,500 tons, drawing 16 feet. She has two vertical triple expansion engines of 4,700 horse power, driving twin screws.

Her armament will consist of ten five-inch breech-loading rapid-fire guns in the main battery and eight six-pounders, two one-pounders, and four machine guns in the secondary battery. She will probably go into commission early next year.

SEARCH FOR E. BURKE SCOTT.

Kate Condon, His Wife, Coming to New York to Take It Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Kate Condon, the opera singer, left here to-day for New York to begin her search for her husband, E. Burke Scott, the missing Treasurer of the Frank Daniels Opera Company. She is a member of the Bostonians, and was married to Scott only last April. She is absolutely confident that her husband did nothing dishonest, and that his disappearance is due to some foul play on the part of enemies.

"I am going to New York," she said, "to take up the search for him along my own lines. I think he has been waylaid and robbed. I expect to find him. He had a large sum of money, I know, and that is why I think somebody has attacked him."

FIRE AT ROCKAWAY HUNT.

Billiard and Reading Rooms of Clubhouse Ruined—Loss, $5,000.

The handsome clubhouse of the Rockaway Hunt Club at Cedarhurst was threatened with destruction by fire yesterday. The flames started in the basement and worked up between the floors and ceiling along the heating flues. When the firemen arrived they had to cut through two floors and tear down several partitions to get at the flames.

The billiard and reading rooms on the first floor and several sleeping rooms in the upper part of the house were ruined. The loss is $5,000; covered by insurance.

Asks for Postal Scandal Papers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Overstreet, the new Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, introduced a resolution to-day giving the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads authority to request the Postmaster General to send to that committee all papers connected with the recent investigation of that department.

Seeks Additional Democratic Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative De Armond of Missouri introduced a resolution to-day amending the rules so as to add an additional Democratic member to all of the large committees of the House.

Tiber at Floodtide.

ROME, Dec. 5.—The rise in the Tiber has flooded the country so near Rome that it is now impossible to get to St. Paul's, two miles out of the city, as the districts surrounding Rome are now covered by four feet of water.

PROBLEM FOR CONRIED.

Can a Woman with Two Children Occupy Three Seats on One Coupon?

Heinrich Conried had a new problem to solve last night at the Metropolitan Opera House when he was confronted by an irate mother and her two musical children, who wanted to occupy three seats on one coupon. Before the trouble was over the part of the audience occupying the rear orchestra seats were more interested in the obstreperousness of the irate mother than they were in "Aïda." When the man holding the coupons for three seats arrived there was trouble.

"Stay right where you are, children!" exclaimed the irate mother in a stage whisper when the usher tried to explain that her one check did not mean that she could have as many plush chairs as she had children.

"But, Madam," began the polite usher.

"Oh, you just go and see Mr. Max Hirsch and he'll make it all right. Don't keep worrying me; I came to listen to Mme. Gadski," the I. M. concluded as she settled down in her chair as if the question were decided.

At this juncture in came a young man with two handsomely gowned women. He happened to have the checks for the seats occupied by the two children and the I. M.'s friend. He said he didn't like the idea of standing up all through the performance when he had paid $9 for the seats. The usher agreed with him, and began to remonstrate anew with the comfortably seated mother. There was great craning of necks and loud snickering. Some, who took the opera seriously, were angry at the interruption and said things about the irate Mother, the usher, and the management of the Opera House.

Finally, when the youth with the coupons refused to yield his seats to the woman, and the woman herself could not see her way clear to standing up, it was decided to refer the matter to Heinrich Conried, who was back in one of the mysterious "no admittance" offices. Very politely Mr. Conried told the Irate Mother that he guessed the young man with the coupons would have to take "her seat." It took some minutes for the diplomatic chief of the Grand Opera forces to soothe the offended sensibilities of the angry woman. At last she took up her position behind the last row of chairs, commenting audibly on the tyranny of managers and the impoliteness of ushers.

WOULD PREACH IN ZION CITY.

Religious Workers Seek to Invade Dowie Stronghold, but Are Refused.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Application for permission to invade Zion City with religious and charity workers and to hold revival and mission services and meetings there for the purpose of proselyting the followers of Dowie has been made to the receivers and their attorneys.

Clergymen of various denominations declare that the people of Zion City need instructions upon the distinction between religion and materialism, and that if permission is given to establish missions and to hold services there the condition of the people of Zion City can be improved.

It is urged that people of Zion City at this time are in a "receptive frame of mind." The application has not been sanctioned by the receivers, who say they are handling commercial propositions and have no right to mix with the religious affairs of the people of Zion City.

Judge Kohlsaat expressed surprise at a report that the receivers had taken possession of the lace factory at Zion City, owned by a separate corporation. He said that if the report was true possession should be relinquished at once.

The attempt of some of the creditors of John Alexander Dowie to force the original petitioners to give an indemnifying bond met with at least temporary failure in the United States District Court to-day. Judge Kohlsaat postponed action until Monday, by which time some unsecured creditors will, it is expected, renew the application.

Objections to the bankruptcy proceedings were filed in the Federal Court to-day by a number of additional creditors.

CONNECTICUT WAR CLAIM ROW.

State Press Complaining at $150,000 Fee of Lawyer Who Secured It.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 5.—Last March an adjustment of the Connecticut war claim was made whereby the State received from the National Government $600,560.59. The appropriation was added to the general deficiency bill. The detail was attended to by the Connecticut Congressional delegation, but that is said to be the only thing that the Representatives and Senators from the State had to do with it.

The interest of Connecticut was looked after by Samuel Fessenden of this city, whose fee was 25 per cent. of the claims allowed, or a trifle more than $150,000. He received the fee in bulk because a draft for the full amount was paid over to him, and then he deducted his fee.

All this took place last March, but recently it has been the subject of much discussion throughout the State press. The opinion has been advanced in some quarters that it was the duty of the Congressional delegation to look after the collection of the claim. There were about five years of work on the claims before the settlement was reached, and all this was more or less speculative on the part of Mr. Fessenden, because his compensation was to be allowed on the percentage plan.

SANG LULLABY AND DIED.

Little Girl, Fatally Burned, Thought of Song Taught to Her by Her Mother.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—After singing a lullaby taught her by her mother, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Edwards of 18 Randolph Street died last night from the effects of burns received at her home. His mother, who tried to extinguish the flames, was also badly burned, and is now in a critical condition.

How the child's clothing caught fire is not known, but it is supposed that some of the other children were playing with matches, and that the little girl's clothing ignited. Her mother heard her screams and ran to her aid. While she was trying to beat out the flames Mrs. Edwards's clothing caught fire and she was badly burned.

BLOCK BECOMES CZECHOWSKI.

Washington Man Has Name Changed to That of His Father-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The singular incident of a man with a plain American name getting a court to change it to a jaw-breaking Polish cognomen occurred here to-day, when Benjamin Block asked the court to let him change his name to Benjamin Czechowski.

Mr. Block set forth that that was his father-in-law's name, and people had fallen into the habit of calling him by the name until he hardly knew whether his name was Block or Czechowski, and as there were more people who called him Czechowski he hoped the court would in the future let him be known exclusively as Czechowski.

Leon Czechowski prayed the court not to grant the petition. He said he was a ladies' tailor and had built up a good trade and Block was attempting to use his name so as to get a slice of his business.

Nevertheless the court allowed Mr. Block to take the name of Czechowski.

J. W. GATES BUYING OIL LAND.

Capitalist at Scene of New Strike in Matagorda County, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 5.—The new oil field at Big Hill, in Matagorda County, is situated within three miles of Matagorda Bay, and it is proposed to pipe the oil from the wells direct to oil-tank steamers.

It is stated that John W. Gates, who is at the scene of the discovery, has invested nearly $200,000 in oil land situated close to the well. His son, who is with him, has also invested heavily in land.

Florida and the South.
Via Southern Ry. Lv. New York 12:10 A. M. 3:25 P. M. daily through Pullman and Dining Car service. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

KEPT TROTH IN DEATH

Their Marriage Prevented, Couple Agreed to Die Together.

Man Left Word to Girl's Relative in Liberty, Penn., to Take "a Gun and Fix the Man" He Named.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 5.—In accordance with a determination to die together, Delaware Thompson, twenty-five years old, of West Chester, Penn., shot and killed Miss Addie Hacket, 23 years old, of Lititz, Penn., here to-day, and then killed himself. The tragedy took place at 534 Trenton Avenue, the home of Mrs. P. J. Lewis, Thompson's sister.

In Thompson's pocket was found a note written by the girl and signed by both. It read: "Wish to die together."

Another letter in Thompson's pocket read: "Notify Wilson Hacker of Liberty of Addie's death. Tell him to take his gun and fix that man whose name I gave him."

Details of the shooting are lacking, but it is known that the couple were at one time engaged to be married on Nov. 15, and for some reason the engagement was broken.

When the couple arrived at the Lewis house they were apparently on the best of terms. There was no indication that a short while ago Miss Hacker had returned Thompson's ring and presents. Later they went to the second story, ostensibly to inspect the wedding presents of Mrs. Lewis's daughter, who was married last week. There Mrs. Lewis left them. She had scarcely reached the lower floor when two shots rang out.

Rushing back to the room Mrs. Lewis found both bodies, lying side by side.

From what can be learned Thompson and the girl met accidentally in Philadelphia this morning and agreed to die because their marriage had been prevented by some unnamed man.

SIX GUILTY OF BOODLING.

Admissions in Bribery Cases Before the Superior Court in Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 5.—Six of the men charged by Lant K. Salsbury in his first confession to the Prosecuting Attorney with accepting bribes from him for supporting the project to supply the city with water from Lake Michigan appeared in the Superior Court to-day and pleaded guilty before Judge Newnham, as their attorney had announced they would do.

They are Corey P. Bissell, ex-member of the Board of Public Works; Aldermen John T. Donovan, Clarke E. Slocum, John McLachlan, and Reyner Stonehouse, and ex-Alderman Ghysels. Bissell was charged with receiving $500; the Aldermen with receiving $350 each. Sentence was deferred until next week to give the Judge time to give each of the men a private examination.

The penalty provided by statute is imprisonment for not more than ten years or a fine of not more than $5,000 and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

One of the respondents who pleaded guilty before Judge Newnham states that in the Judge's private office all of them made clean breasts of their complicity in the scandal, some of them involving others.

Ex-Alderman Lozier waived examination in police court and was held to the Superior Court under $2,000 bonds.

In the examination of ex-Alderman Ellen Salsbury was unable to remember whether he gave Ellen $350. He said it might have been only $200.

Salsbury swore that since his return to Grand Rapids he had talked with Aldermen Schriver, Donovan, and others in Prosecutor Ward's office, strengthening the impression that these men are to be witnesses in the other prosecutions.

RADIUM IN THIS COUNTRY.

Prof. Phillips of Princeton Demonstrates Its Presence in Ore from Utah.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Prof. Alexander H. Phillips of Princeton University says that radium exists in this country. Prof. Phillips has been experimenting with Western minerals in order to ascertain if any traces of this rare element were in this continent. He has at last discovered it to exist beyond all question in carnolite, an ore from Utah.

The professor found on experimenting that from twenty-five pounds of carnolite a sample of radio-active barium chloride can be obtained, which will give about 1,500 activity. This activity, while not so powerful as that obtained from some European ores, is sufficient for many practical purposes. A company has been formed to place this new substance upon the market, and it is expected that it can be produced in paying quantities.

George F. Kunz, the New York chemist, was informed of the Princeton professor's discovery, and a sample of the radio-active barium chloride was shown to him. He grew very enthusiastic concerning the discovery. Dr. Kunz is an authority on radium actinum and the Röentgen rays.

Radium has never been established as a free element, but is always combined with some salt. The fact then that Prof. Phillips has been unable to separate it from the barium chloride does not lessen the importance of the Princeton chemist's discovery.

Carnolite, while not a very common ore, is found in good quantities in Utah, and very likely in other places in the Rocky Mountains.

SMALLPOX IN PHILADELPHIA.

Health Department Says It Is Epidemic and Urges Vaccination.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—"Smallpox has become epidemic. The only preventive is vaccination." Director Martin of the Health Bureau made this announcement as a comment on the official health report, which showed that ninety-nine cases of smallpox had been reported this week.

In explaining his views of the cause of the spread of smallpox Dr. Martin said that it was due to people refusing to be vaccinated.

"None of the smallpox patients in the Municipal Hospital has been vaccinated," he added.

Colonial Dames' Prize Offer.

Announcement has been made by Dean James Earl Russell of Teachers College that the Society of Colonial Dames has offered to award a prize of $50 and a medal to the student of the college writing the best essay upon one of a number of prescribed subjects. The topics that have been selected for this year are as follows: "The Colonial Grammar School," "English Misconception of American Colonial Ideas and Government which led to the Revolution," "The Part Played by the American Colonists in the Struggles with the French from 1689 to 1763," "The Missionary and Educational Efforts of the Colonists for the Benefit of the Indians," "The Scotch-Irish Element in the South," "Sea Commerce as a Factor in the Development of Colonial Character."

Retrenchment on Lake Erie Railway.

GREENVILLE, Penn., Dec. 5.—Acting upon the orders of the United States Steel Corporation, retrenchment is being made in all departments of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad. Operators, trainmen, and employes of all classes to the number of several hundred have been discharged.

Large Southern Ry. Calendar.
1904, mailed upon receipt of [illegible] stamps. N. Y. Offices, [illegible] B'way.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Included in a large collection of FINE ORIENTAL RUGS shown, are a number in sizes averaging 4x6 feet, of choice designs, fabrics and colors, especially appropriate for Holiday Gifts.

Shirvan and Kazak Rugs, at $23.00 & 35.00
Formerly $30.00 to $60.00

Also Fine Persian Silk Rugs and Mats are offered at Great Reductions from original prices.

MADE-UP GOWNS. (SECOND FLOOR.)

REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PRICES OF A NUMBER OF GOWNS, MADE OF CHIFFON-VELVET, VEILING, CLOTH, MOUSSELINE AND CREPE DE CHINE, LACES, LOUISINE SILKS, EOLIENNES, ETC. SUITABLE FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS.

ORIGINALLY RANGING IN PRICES FROM $145.00 TO 350.00, REDUCED TO

$95.00, 110.00, 125.00, 150.00 to 225.00

A select stock of Hand-made Lace Neckwear is shown in the LACE DEPARTMENT,

CONSISTING OF FICHUS, COLLARETTES, STOLES AND BERTHAS, ALSO REAL LACE VEILS, AND REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Waist Patterns (UNMADE) OF FINE HAND EMBROIDERED IRISH LIGHT-WEIGHT AND BUTCHER LINEN IN A NUMBER OF ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS.

The following are suggested as a guide for the selection of useful articles appropriate for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Decorative Art Objects.—Bronze, Marble, Porcelain and Glass Objects, WELL ADAPTED AS GIFTS FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS.

Included are Busts, Statuettes, Groups, etc., of Bronze and Marble; Pedestals of Marble and Onyx; English, French and Austrian Porcelains; Hall Clocks and Regulators, Clock Sets, Bronze Lamps; Novel designs in Electric Lamps and Electroliers.

Leather Goods.—Luncheon Cases for Automobile and Touring use (fitted for two, four and six persons), Travelling Bags and Suit Cases, with or without toilet articles, Hat Boxes, Hand Bags, Dressing Cases, Writing Cases, Photograph Frames, etc.

Toilet Articles.—Toilet Sets of Ivory and Ebony; Triplicate and Standing Mirrors; Military Brushes, Manicure Articles, Extracts, Toilet Waters, Colognes, etc.

Silverware.—Centre Pieces, Vases, Loving Cups, etc., of Cut or Engraved Glass, with Sterling Silver Martelé mountings. Boudoir Mirrors, Photograph Frames, Jewel Cases, Bon-Bon Boxes; Golden Copper Articles, sterling silver mounted, etc.

Stationery.—Brass Desk Sets, Desk Requisites of Rock Crystal; Engagement Pads, Gold and Silver mounted Fountain Pens. Novelties in Imported Stationery; Fancy Cabinets, etc.

Men's Furnishings.—Imported Silk Mufflers, Fine Neckwear, Dress Protectors, Silk Pajamas and Night Robes; Smoking Jackets, Dressing Gowns, Blanket Bath Robes, etc.

SPANGLED AND LACE FANS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, ETC.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

A most interesting collection of extremely FINE DECORATIVE TABLE LINENS, mounted with FINE LACES, is being offered at very attractive prices.

RECEPTION AND LUNCHEON CLOTHS, CENTRE PIECES, PLATE AND FINGER BOWL DOYLIES, OF POINT de VENISE, DUCHESSE, POINT de FLANDERS, FILET ITALIEN AND CLUNY LACES, WITH LINEN CENTRES.

A Partial List of the prices include the following, which are from One-third to One-half Less than Originally.

FINE LACE FINGER BOWL DOYLIES,
$2.00, $3.50, $5.00, $6.00 each and upwards.
FINE LACE PLATE DOYLIES,
$3.00, $5.00, $8.00, $15.00 each and upwards.
FINE LACE CENTRE PIECES,
$35.00, $45.00, $60.00, $75.00 each and upwards.
FINE LACE LUNCHEON CLOTHS,
$70.00, $90.00, $100.00, $140.00 each and upwards.
FINE LACE RECEPTION CLOTHS,
$150.00, $175.00, $200.00, $225.00 each and upwards.

Pronounced reductions have been made in prices of HIGH-COST FURS, comprising Novelties in Imported Fur Coats and Fur Lined Garments, Broadtail and Persian Lamb Jackets, Ermine and Moleskin Garments and Stoles.

ALSO A NUMBER OF RUSSIAN SABLE SETS, MUFFS AND NECKPIECES.

FUR GARMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES ARE QUOTED, AS FOLLOWS:

MOLESKIN . . . $165, $250, $350
Reduced from $295, $475 and $525
ALASKA SEALSKIN . . $250, $475
Reduced from $650 and $750
BROADTAIL, $225, $275, $350, $425, $550
Reduced from $390, $475, $550, $625, $950
ERMINE, ... $650 and $1,500
Reduced from $850 and $2,500
MINK, reduced from $750 and $850 to $525
CHINCHILLA, reduced from $1,100 to $750
also
RUSSIAN SABLE STOLES, . . $425, $750, $1,800
Reduced from $525, $1,000 and $2,500

B. Altman & Co.

INVITE INSPECTION OF A COLLECTION OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES OF

FINE FILET ITALIEN AND POINT ARABE LACE DRAPERIES,

LACE PANEL CURTAINS, STORES FLAMAND, BONNE FEMME, SASH CURTAINS AND LACE BED SETS.

LACE COVERS FOR BOUDOIR TABLES, DRESSERS, BUREAUS AND SECRETARIES; ALSO LACE CUSHIONS.

ALSO FILET SQUARES, CLUNY LACES, ENGLISH EMBROIDERIES, MOTIFS AND OTHER LACE MATERIALS FOR MAKING TO ORDER LACE DRAPERIES, ETC.,

IN SPECIAL SIZES, FOR WHICH ESTIMATES AND SKETCHES WILL BE SUBMITTED.

Exclusive designs are shown in Foreign Silk Brocades for Drawing Room Furnishings; Tapestries, Silk and Satin Damasks; also Paneling by the yard (copies from old Flemish pieces), suitable for Library and Dining Rooms. Single and Double-faced Velours, and other pile fabrics. Portieres, Couch and Table Covers; Lounging Cushions for Libraries, Halls, Dining Rooms, etc.

ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS WILL BE SUBMITTED.

FRENCH ARABE LACE CURTAINS.

Originally $25.00 & 28.00 per pair, at $15.00 & 16.50

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

RENOUNCES SHARE OF FORTUNE.

Miss Alice W. Hayes Withdraws in Favor of Brother's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Miss Alice W. Hayes, the only sister of the late Howard W. Hayes, has renounced her right to share, as chief beneficiary, in the estate of her brother, which is estimated to be worth nearly a million dollars.

The will, naming the sister as sole heir, was made out prior to the testator's marriage to Miss Mary Vanderpool, daughter of the late Eugene Vanderpool, the banker, April 17, 1898, but a codicil was attached to the document bequeathing all of his property to his wife. The testator's signature was not witnessed, which is required in order to make it legal, and had the sister refused to withdraw her claim, she would have been entitled to all except the widow's dower right.

WRECKERS TO SAVE MOCCASIN.

Naval Vessels and Tugs Not Able to Reach Beached Boat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Navy Department had about concluded that it is not within its power to remove the submarine boat Moccasin from the Currituck beach, where she now lies, and negotiations have already begun with some of the wrecking companies to save the vessel.

The Moccasin is only of about 120 tons weight, but the naval vessels and tugs draw too much water to get near enough to the beach to work upon her.

Letter Carriers' Annual Ball.

The twenty-ninth annual ball of the Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Association, held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, on Sumner Avenue, last night, was the most successful ever given by the organization. It was estimated that there were about [illegible] people in attendance. [illegible] was to have been held next Tuesday night at the Academy of Music.

James Keller of Cleveland, President of the National Association of Letter Carriers, and Postmaster George H. Roberts, Jr., of Brooklyn, were guests of honor at the ball.

WRECK ON THE PENNSYLVANIA.

Ten Coal Cars and an Engine Leave the Rails at High Speed Near Runyon.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 5.—A coal train consisting of ten loaded cars and a hogback engine, running at a high rate of speed, left the track at Runyon, between this place and Old Bridge, this morning at 1:30 o'clock. The wreck resulted in completely twisting the steel cars into an unredeemable mass, and considerably smashing the locomotive.

Engineer Exerstein jumped and suffered painful injuries, and was followed by the fireman, who escaped with a severe shaking up. The roadbed was torn up for a considerable distance, and it was daylight before travel could be resumed on the adjoining track. The accident was caused by an open switch.

MINK MUFFS.—New styles, extra large, very handsome; Neck Pieces, Victorines and Stoles; all marked at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Mink, the genuine, natural skins only which give satisfaction.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

Wreckers at Work on H. M. S. Flora.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 5.—Operations were commenced to-day on the stranded cruiser Flora. Work is difficult, as the warship is settling hard in the basin of the rocks and has now a list of about 8 degrees to starboard. Her Majesty's ship Grafton arrived this morning with Rear Admiral Bickford and wrecking gear. Four big centrifugal pumps were put in the after part of the vessel, and she is now being freed of water. Big anchors are being placed out from the stern, and efforts will be made to drag the vessel seaward.

TREES FOR ATLANTIC CITY

Campaign for Beautification of the Resort Shows Results.

Many Improvements Are Being Made, Including a New $550,000 Hotel—Latest Arrivals from New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 5.—The campaign for the beautification of the old portion of the town of Atlantic City has finally aroused the citizens, and is already meeting with results. The chief effect of the city has always been a lack of shade trees and public parks, and steps have been taken during the past few days to make the island blossom like the rose.

Since the appointment of the committee to arrange for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the incorporation of the city it has been pointed out that to make the celebration a success that will reflect credit on the resort it will be necessary to beautify it as much as possible. To this end the citizens are organizing, and the work will be pushed in a systematic manner and under the supervision of a competent landscape gardener. On Wednesday night the Lenox Avenue League, composed of residents of Chelsea, organized and bound themselves to plant trees on either side of the street, beautify their gardens, and pave the street with the most approved pavement, all at their own expense. A subscription has been started for the purchase of 2,500 trees for distribution among the people of small means living in the back part of the town. A mass meeting will be called next week to elect officers who will have charge of the entire proposition. A committee of the Council has already chosen a tract of land at the Inlet for public park purposes, and this ideal spot will be ready for the public before the celebration next June.

A miniature snowstorm descended on the island on Wednesday, but the white blanket did not lie over two hours, and a solitary sleigh that started off early in the morning returned before noon on dry land. Sleighing is a very rare sport on Absecon Island, as the snow never stays longer than a few hours, and seldom falls to any extent. There was more snow on Wednesday than during all of last Winter. This is strange, from the fact that heavy snowstorms frequently occur on the mainland, just across the meadows, and at the same time there will not be a flake on the island. It is accounted for from the fact of the proximity of the Gulf Stream and the salt air.

According to the report of the State Road Commissioner, just issued, New Jersey has 2,000 miles of good roads, which is a far greater proportion than that of any other State in the Union, although New Jersey ranks forty-second in size. Probably this accounts for the large number of automobile parties that have been coming to Atlantic City during the past week or two. Mr. George W. Childs Drexel came down from Philadelphia a day or two ago with a party including Commander J. C. Fremont of the navy, Mr. and Miss Fremont, B. M. Cadwalader, Jr., and L. L. Biddle. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould made the run from New York accompanied only by two servants. The latter were sent back in the train owing to the cold weather, but Mr. and Mrs. Gould returned in their machine.

A contract calling for the expenditure of $550,000 has been let to a Chicago firm for the building of the new Hotel Chalfonte at the foot of North Carolina Avenue. When completed this hotel will probably be the finest on the Atlantic seaboard. It will be ten stories in height, fireproof in construction, and built of granite, steel, and terra cotta. On the top floor will be sun parlors, reading, writing, and smoking rooms, all of which will be surrounded by a wide porch partly enclosed with glass and equipped with [illegible] as well as lounging chairs. The present structure will be used simply as an annex to the main hotel.

The Atlantic City Driving Association has about completed arrangements with the proprietors of Chelsea Heights for the building of a sixty-foot speedway that will completely encircle that suburb.

A new hotel is to be erected at Connecticut Avenue and the beach at a cost of $45,000. It will be four stories in height and will be built of brick and steel.

The concerts at the Casino are the most attractive of all the amusements provided for the entertainment of the visitors during the Winter months and are crowded daily and nightly. Mme. Van Duyn, one of the best-known contraltos of New York, was the soloist last Sunday. The Counsellors' Club was dined at the Hotel Wiltshire Wednesday night by ex-Judge Joseph Thompson. John Wanamaker is visiting his son, Rodman, at the latter's cottage. Commander F. W. Toppan, United States Navy, is at the Hotel Brighton. Major A. G. C. Quay, United States Army, son of Senator Quay, is here on a visit. Gov. and Mrs. Van Sant of Minnesota and Gov. and Mrs. White of West Virginia are visiting friends in this city. Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, retired, is a guest of his cousin, S. R. Morse of this city. Tammany Hall leaders registered at the Marlborough House during the week were John F. Ahearn, Senator James J. Frawley, Florence J. Sullivan, Alexander E. Finelite, and ex-City Chamberlain Keenan.

The following New Yorkers have registered at the several beach-front hotels during the past week:

HOTEL ARCHDALE—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lighter, John L. Winton, W. S. Smith, George Watterson, F. Murphy.

ALTAMONT-CRAIG-HALL—J. A. Maurer, Miss Jennie R. Sherman, F. Hedges, R. D. Parrett, B. A. Horner.

CHESTER INN—F. P. Storm, H. Goldsmith, A. L. Pharriston, R. Black, P. Claire, Miss Hursford, Grace Chester, G. R. Howard.

HOTEL DENNIS—Estelle T. B. Storms, A. B. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. George Mead, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Stone, George A. Treadwell, Miss Hazel Grant, Mr. and Mrs. William Steel, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Prangott, Mr. and Mrs. William Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Griggs.

HADDON HALL—T. R. Thompson, T. R. Thompson, Jr., Miss Rita Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Barnaby, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Kirkman, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Walsh, Miss K. L. Walsh, Mrs. F. A. Russ, Miss Russ, C. E. Bonnell, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Richardson, Miss H. D. Richardson, J. P. Wright, F. R. Allen, G. C. Boldt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. Conway, J. A. Conway, L. Greer, C. C. Martin, Miss Alice Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Elwell, Dr. W. E. Fisher, R. L. Chandler.

HOTEL JACKSON—E. F. Ackerly, M. Comprecht, Miss Edna H. Comprecht, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Warner, F. H. Aaronson, Henry Goldsmith, H. V. Mattson, C. L. Gibbs, M. L. Beedley, Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Miss Turnhill.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—H. Nichols, Mrs. O. H. Pratt, M. H. Guives, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kerr, J. A. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. William Caverly, Mrs. Fleisher and daughter, Max Pfeiffer, W. L. Strougham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crom, Mr. and Mrs. George Herkener, C. F. Dellinger, Mrs. S. Plakney, Mrs. A. M. Dexter, D. H. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sharper, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Nee, J. W. Rhoads, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Fields, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Fielder, R. C. Rayham, Mrs. Charles Meyers, Mrs. William H. Moore, Miss Ella S. Moore, Benjamin Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John Somerver and family, Mrs. Beatrice Moore, Mrs. C. H. Bergman, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hooman, F. R. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pott and maid, S. Abelman, Mr. and Mrs. Delliger, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lester, Thomas Oseli, and E. B. Van Deusen and wife.

HOTEL RUDOLF—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Levine, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rothschild, T. W. Beckett, H. M. Matthews, J. D. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bennington, L. T. Kerot and family, G. A. Rosenblatt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Strauss, Master Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Brand, Master Harry Brand, L. E. Herne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Keane, M. A. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fortine, Mrs. Miller, Miss Lane, John Walter, J. Bly, Louis Kaufman, Morris Oppenheimer, M. Baul, and S. M. Topitz.

HOTEL RALEIGH—Mr. and Mrs. E. Weichert, E. R. Mayer, E. K. Sonborn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kernan, M. S. Kernan and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hendee, J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan, and Frank Poultney.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harley, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Benedict, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Archer, Grace Archer, Mr. and Mrs. T. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gorland, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Holmes, W. H. Batt, Miss Ella A. Ford, Mrs. E. Ford, Mrs. C. L. Rosenbaum, Miss Livingston, and Miss Williamson.

SEASIDE HOUSE—H. D. Christman, H. F. Snyder, H. W. Wessell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marell, G. L. Buck, Mrs. C. L. Brilley, Miss Grace Sedley, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Harris, G. M. Dana, G. S. Van Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. James Lowe, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Voss, Miss Kate Shomway, and Miss C. Bim.

HOTEL STRAND—Mr. and Mrs. T. Roosevelt Pell, Mrs. Frank Wood, Miss Wood, C. M. Dana, Charles Van Bant, Mr. and Mrs. John Lowden, Mrs. Emma Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Spreesler.

HOTEL TRAYMORE—N. R. Mooney, Mrs. E. Z. Frankenthal, Elsie L. Frankenthal, Conrad Frankenthal, M. S. Isaacs, Miss A. M. Isaacs, Elsie M. Isaacs, Mrs. H. Sohn, Mr. and Mrs. J.

Wood, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Greenhut, S. S. Robberts, Mr. and Mrs. E. Erlinger, J. A. Arnold, J. Wood, L. Lehman, Mrs. M. A. Baer, J. Ferritt, Ellen W. Meaker, Mr. and Mrs. D. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weil, S. M. Price, J. Schultz, J. T. Conway and family, L. R. Baer, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Blum, Master Alexander H. Blum, Master Robert Blum, Miss Cradler, E. M. Fielder, J. L. Rice, William G. Holden, W. R. Holloway, Miss Dresser, Mrs. E. K. Sonheimer.

HOTEL WILTSHIRE—Mrs. S. V. Shoemaker, C. J. Allen, J. Brice, R. Schosler.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator and Mrs. Depew entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Senator and Mrs. Platt. The occasion marked the entrance of Mrs. Platt into official society. Among the guests invited to meet the Senator and his bride were Senator Allison, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Representative and Mrs. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griscomb of Philadelphia, Mrs. Sheridan, Miss Phelps, Miss Mary Patten, Representative Robert Adams, Jr., Representative Frederick H. Gillett, and Representative H. K. Porter.

Mrs. John W. Mackay, who is a guest at the New Willard, is making her first visit to Washington a pilgrimage to patriotic shrines and accepting few formal invitations. She visited Mount Vernon to-day with a party of friends.

A successful entertainment took place to-day at Rauscher's, where the Woman's Army and Navy League held a tea and sale during the afternoon and a large reception and dance in the evening, the object being to pay the debt on the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines' Club. Two large flags on the exterior of the building gave the keynote of the decoration, which throughout the ballroom, tearoom, and temporary theatre was of a distinctly military character. Enlisted men in uniform acted as doorkeepers, ushers, and aides, and two military bands—the Marine and the Artillery—contributed the music.

Mrs. Sternburg, the President of the league, received, assisted by the patronesses of the entertainment, who took turns of half an hour each in welcoming the visitors in the main reception room.

The Reception Committee included Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Spalding, Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Clover, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. C. H. Davis, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Rixey, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. English, Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Kelton, and Mrs. Rae.

Mrs. Higgenson was in charge of the tableaus, which consisted of pictures from "Mother Goose," with vocal accompaniment, the characters being taken by children of army and navy officers stationed in Washington. Several performances were given during the afternoon, each to a large audience.

Mrs. Humphreys and Mrs. Leonard Wood, with a large force of assistants, presided in the tearoom, where a Japanese maid in native dress assisted in dispensing American grown tea.

Dancing began at 9 o'clock in the white and gold ballrooms, the Marine Band furnishing the music, and Major Charles L. McCawley, United States Marine Corps, acting as floor manager.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 5.—J. Stewart Barney has rented for the season of 1904 Mrs. Julia H. Eldridge's villa at Ochre Point, which he occupied last Summer.

Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Charles L. F. Robinson, Charles M. Oelrichs, and Gerald Hoyt arrived from New York this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will leave Sandy Point farm on Monday, and go to New York for the Winter. A dozen or more of Mr. Vanderbilt's horses and a number of carriages were sent by boat to New York to-night.

Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman sailed to-day from Boston on the New England for Italy to visit Col. Norman's mother, Mrs. George H. Norman.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson W. Fuller of 38 West Sixty-ninth Street have announced the engagement of their son, Thomas Staples Fuller, to Miss Pearle Penn of Reidsville, N. C. Young Mr. Fuller is a lawyer of Raleigh, N. C. The marriage will take place in February.

Musicale for Cincinnati Women.

Mrs. Meyer Heineman of 955 West End Avenue gave a musicale on Friday in honor of Mrs. Charles Fleischman, mother of Mayor Fleischman of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Louis Meyer of Cincinnati. Mrs. Heineman was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Sigmund Bach and Mrs. Samuel S. Morris. The artists were Miss Estelle Liebling, Mrs. Laura Danziger Rosebault, Mrs. Emma Aron, Mrs. Meyer Heineman, Miss Henriette Bach, Percy Heineman, and Miss Lillie Baruch, with Max Liebling and Mrs. B. Hirsh as accompanists.

Among those invited were Mrs. Aaron Naumberg, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Moses Heineman, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. Sylvan Bier, Mrs. Kuhn, Mrs. Loeb, Mrs. Louis Ehrich, Mrs. Max Meyer, Mrs. Hugo Blumenthal, Mrs. Gustav Blumenthal, and Mrs. Adolph Meyer.

W. C. SCHERMERHORN ESTATE.

Real and Personal Property Amounting to More Than $1,600,000 Bequeathed to Family.

An appraisement just made shows that the estate which was left by William C. Schermerhorn of 49 West Twenty-third Street, when he died, Jan. 1 last, is worth more than $1,600,000. Mr. Schermerhorn was eighty-two years old. In addition to his residence here he had handsome residences at Newport, R. I., and Lenox, Mass. During his lifetime he gave liberally to charity, but never permitted his name to be published in connection with any donations.

The gross personal estate aggregates $1,706,770. There are deductions to be made from this aggregating $61,773, made up of $51,773, the amount of commissions of the three executors—Samuel W. Bridgham of East Providence, R. I.; Charles L. Carpenter of Upper Montclair, N. J., and John I. Kane of Newport, R. I.—and $10,000 administration expenses, leaving a net personal estate of $1,664,997. No estimate of the value of the real property is given.

The personal estate includes the following:

11 N. Y. Central bonds ($10,000 each)	$112,120
48 Del. & Hudson Canal Co. (stock)	84,882
450 N. Y. & Harlem Riv. R. R. (stock)	81,125
1,000 New York Central (stock)	151,000
200 Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. (stock)	42,000
256 Consolidated Gas Co. (stock)	381,734
300 American Tel. & Tel. Co. (stock)	33,000
205 Utica, Chen. & Sus. Val. R.R. (stk.)	31,775
88 shares Bank of America	52,128
250 shares Bank of New York	[illegible]
100 shares National Bank of Commerce	32,138
20 shares Chemical National Bank	85,780
212 shares Bank of the Manhattan Co.	34,450
423 shares Manhattan National Bank	60,001
63 shares N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	74,025
Money on deposit in same company	80,337
Furniture and personal effects in the Twenty-third Street residence	15,000

Mr. Schermerhorn's will, which was filed for probate in Newport, gave to his widow, Mrs. Anne E. H. Schermerhorn, his city and country residences and an annuity of $30,000. Bequests of $100,000 each were made to his nephew, Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn, and the latter's sister, Ellen Auchmuty, widow of Richard T. Auchmuty of Lenox, Mass. The remainder of the fortune was ordered to be left in trust for the benefit of his three daughters, Fannie Bridgham, Sarah Schermerhorn, and Anna C. Kane. These three daughters receive a residuary estate in trust amounting to $1,395,000.

Wisconsin Alumni Dine New President.

A dinner was given last night at the Murray Hill Hotel by the New York Alumni of Wisconsin University to President Charles R. Van Hise of the university, who recently succeeded Charles Kendall Adams. Gilbert E. Roe, 1889, President of the Alumni Society, presided over the forty who were present. Carl Schurz, who was Regent of Wisconsin University before the war, sent a letter of regret.

H. W. Johnson, Sheriff of Camden.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Gov. Murphy to-day appointed ex-Senator Herbert W. Johnson Sheriff of Camden County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sheriff Mines. A commission to the new Sheriff will be issued on Monday.

PASTIMES AT LAKEWOOD

Coaching and Tennis Have Enthusiastic Devotees.

Inspector McClusky Goes to Cure a Cold and Develops a Passion for Golf—Fox Hunts Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 5.—Coaching parties have been a pleasant diversion for Lakewood visitors this week. The coach Lakewood left the Lakewood Hotel with a merry party on Thursday for a twelve-mile drive to Tom's River, where the oyster boats come in. Robert Ellison of New York drove and Miss Grace Reddington of Philadelphia sat on the box seat. The other members of the party were Mr. and Mrs. George F. Glynn, Miss Alice Heaton, and Edward F. Grace of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Thomas, and Miss Nellie Thomas of New York. The party was entertained at dinner at the Lakewood Hotel in the evening, and at this function the engagement of Miss Thomas to Robert S. Townsend of Chicago was announced. The dinner was served in one of the private dining rooms of the hotel, and the table decorations were Beauty roses and ferns.

A gallery for spectators was added to the new indoor tennis court at the Lakewood Hotel this week. The rage for indoor tennis continues, and there is always a game on, no matter what hour of the day you visit the place. The spectators' gallery is fitted up with rugs and big, comfortable rocking chairs. The tennis enthusiasts are planning a women's tournament to be held during Christmas week.

H. E. Eder of the Lakewood Hotel management went to New York this week to open the hotel's booking office, at 1,402 Broadway. A bureau of information about Lakewood will be maintained there during the season.

Inspector McClusky of the Detective Bureau of New York who came down here to recuperate from a severe cold, developed a passion for golf during his stay here. He was staying at the Lakewood Hotel, where he met an acquaintance who persuaded him to accompany him to the Pine Forest Golf Club. He was induced to take a lesson. When he returned to the village he bought an outfit of clubs and a caddy bag. During the remainder of his stay, he lived on the links, lunching and dining at the clubhouse.

Society folks here are much interested in the announcement that a series of fox hunts are to be held here this season. George J. Gould and Henry Lloyd Herbert are among those most actively interested in the sport, and they have enlisted P. F. Collier, the well-known M. F. H. of the Monmouth County Hunt, with them. Mr. Collier will bring the Monmouth hounds to Lakewood, and will hunt the Lakewood country on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, providing the weather does not interfere. The meets will be in the field on the south side of the lake, and the start will be made promptly at 11:15 o'clock. The trail will be laid in close proximity to the drives, so that the drags and other turnouts may follow along and their occupants view the interesting features of the sport. A number of Morristown folks will join in these hunts each week.

Much complaint has been made by patrons of the hotels and the cottagers against the officials of the Jersey Central Railroad for their failure to put into service the Saturday afternoon matinée train this season. Last season this train was a great convenience to Lakewood people who wished to run up to town to attend the theatre on Saturday afternoon, as it enabled them to return home in time for dinner. The train was well patronized throughout the season.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the Church of St. Mary of the Lake on Tuesday afternoon, when Miss Annie Madeline Murphy became the bride of Thomas Walter Spencer of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas B. Healy, rector of the church. Andrew J. Murphy, a brother of the bride, gave her away. The bridegroom was attended by Edward F. Murphy. Miss Helen Murphy and Miss Katherine Berry were bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer will live at the Clifton after they return from their honeymoon.

Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert gave one of the smartest teas of the season at her home, opposite Georgian Court this week. It was given in honor of Mrs. Ralph Ives, Mrs. John Peale, and Mrs. Thomas P. Field of New York, who are to spend some time with her this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman of New York have taken apartments at the Lakewood Hotel for a stay of several weeks. Mrs. Seligman, who is under the care of a physician, was joined by her daughter, Margaret, this week.

Mr. Henry Disston of Philadelphia, who is staying at the Laurel House, gave a birthday party at Allaire, the deserted village, one day this week. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Sidney Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. John Moller, Jr., Miss Edith Roberts, Miss Belle Andrews, William M. Cawley, and Charles R. Tappen. They drove over in a tally-ho in the afternoon and enjoyed a few hours' skating on the lake there. Dinner was served at the hall, and the party returned home by moonlight.

Mrs. William Bateman Leeds gave a musicale and tea at her home in Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon, which was enjoyed by a large number of the cottage set.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ellison of New York, who are spending the Winter at the Lakewood Hotel, have brought a coaching team and several saddle horses from their private stable. Mrs. Ellison is a very enthusiastic horsewoman. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Sheldon of New York, who are among the week's arrivals at the Laurel in the Pines, have also brought several horses here.

Miss Marjorie Gould was a guest of Miss Nicoll at Morristown this week.

A concert and café chantant will be held at Lynx Hall for the benefit of the local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals next Friday.

Among the hotels which entertained a large and merry Thanksgiving crowd was Oak Court, most of the arrivals being from Brooklyn. Covers were laid for ten on Thursday evening at the table of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Graham of New York, and among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Bonner of New York. Sir James and Lady Pedlow of London spent several days here visiting their mother, Mrs. Hasty, a prominent guest of the house. A pool tournament during the week was won by Sir James, who gave other competitors a considerable handicap. Among the players were Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kuns of Brooklyn and Robert Young, nephew of Gen. Young.

The Lexington reports the largest November arrivals in its history. It is undergoing redecoration, and its many old patrons will find it more attractive than ever. The Lenox has opened this week, after a thorough renovation. The delay due to repairs has made the opening later than usual, and the accumulation of bookings will rapidly fill the house, now that it is once opened. The Palmer House, which is so well located, has a large patronage as usual.

Among the prominent lady whips in Lakewood are Miss M. D. Bowers of the Laurel-in-the-Pines, who drives a stylish pair to a trap; Miss Eadie Lord, who drives a chestnut cob to a runabout; Mrs. Arthur Duncan Moir, Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Mrs. J. Hecker, Mrs. W. F. Proctor of the Laurel House, who has three horses and several styles of equipages; Mrs. Charles E. Proctor, who drives a spirited pair of chestnuts to a victoria; Miss M. L. Parks, who drives a stylish pair to a basket phaeton; Mrs. H. T. Alley of the Laurel House, who drives her prize winning chestnut cob daily, and Mrs. Thomas J. Gaines of the Laurel-in-the-Pines, who drives a pair to a victoria and depot wagon.

Mr. T. C. Scully of the Laurel House brings Mark Hendricks, with a record of 2:11, and Byron Girl, with a record of 2:14¼, obtained on the Grand Circuit last Summer, which he drives to a speed wagon on the speedway.

Other Laurel House gentlemen drivers are Harry Suydam, who has an iron gray cob and runabout; Judge Alexander Maitland, a stylish pair; George Lyman, a stylish road mare, and Percival Kuhne, three horses and different styles of equipages.

T. P. Miller, Secretary of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, has a handsome cross-matched gray and chestnut which he drives to a phaeton.

E. B. Sheldon of the Laurel-in-the-Pines has five stylish carriage horses which he drives to a trap, spike, and victoria.

Latest arrivals include the following New Yorkers:

LAKEWOOD HOTEL—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman and Miss Margaret Seligman, Mrs. Albers, Henry Albers, M. E. Albers, Jules Huntley, A. V. Lambert, Mrs. J. Malbrunn, Miss Fanny Levy, Miss Loretta Burke and Austin Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oppenheim, Miss Rose Landerer, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lieman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berg, O. H. Cores, J. C. Warshaw, Dr. Louis Friedman, Addison Wilmont, Adolph Engel, J. Bonnem, L. Demuth, H. Fisher, A. S. Pringle, O. S. Corkey, John T. Burke, C. H. Rounds, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emmett, Stanley G. Silver, Mrs. M. E. Berry, Mrs. Samuel Field, Miss Blanche Field, Edward L. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Stern, Ralph Cahen and I. J. Cahen, Hugo Pam, Mrs. Alexander Pam, Miss Carrie Pam, Miss Shepard, L. Rothschild, H. C. Bolton, George S. Van Wyck, William Strauss, Miss Carrie Reddington, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Bigelow, and Dr. and Mrs. K. R. Wilson.

LAUREL HOUSE—The Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D.; George Henry Warren, H. H. McQueen, Robert Waterbury, Jr., William H. Keith, Robert B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Amos H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. B. Kip, Walter W. Adams, Walter S. Alley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Fisk, Rollin H. Lynde, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Benziger, William F. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Robinson, N. R. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tillinghast.

LAUREL IN THE PINES—W. Townsend Thayer, Mrs. Thomas J. Gaines, D. H. Gaines, T. J. Gaines, H. Theodore Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Miller, Louis Berle, Jr., George P. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Taylor and Miss Leila Taylor, Thomas W. Pearsall and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Watson, and James Lounsberry.

NEW YORK—J. Craig Cowart, Tyler Morse, John Hall McKay, Frank H. Croker, Charles Henderson, George L. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Stall, Mrs. L. Rice, Mrs. Leo Schlesinger, H. E. Barnard.

SOCIETY AT MORRISTOWN.

Elaborate Reception by Mrs. and Miss Kip—New House for the Golf Club.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 5.—The most important event of the week was the reception given by Mrs. Elbert S. Kip and Miss Anne Elizabeth Kip Tuesday afternoon. The function was at Rurement, the beautiful home of Mr. George G. Kip on Madison Avenue, and never was the place more beautiful. The house was very prettily decorated, evergreens being used as the principal feature, with red roses and a few white and yellow ones intermingled.

Mrs. Kip and Miss Kip were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry Shaw, Mrs. Douglass S. Bushnell, Miss Howland Ford, and Miss Howell. Those who poured tea were Miss Hurlbut and Miss Brooks, while among the guests were Mrs. Henry E. Fanshawe, Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis, Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers, Mrs. George R. Raymond, Mrs. Robert Dumont Foote, Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, Mrs. Gordon E. Sherman, Mrs. Frederick W. Stevens, Mrs. John I. Waterbury, Mrs. Henry A. Henriques, Mrs. Robert A. Grannis, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. Robert C. Walsh, Mrs. Herman Behr, Mrs. Alfred R. Whitney, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Flanagan, Mrs. William Clark Letchford, Mrs. Charles S. Ward, Mrs. William M. Hughes, Mrs. Albert S. Swords, Mrs. Edward A. Day, the Misses Bryce, the Misses Whitney, the Misses Swords, the Misses Vernam, the Misses Waterbury, the Misses Walsh, Miss Dennis, Miss March, Miss Howell, iss Fard, Miss Scribner, the Misses Grannis, Miss Day, and Miss Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Whitney and family intend spending the months of January, February, and March in Florida waters on their new yacht Ruffhouse, which is about completed. The vessel is a gasoline yacht, 100 feet on the water line and 20 feet beam, and is built partly on the order of a steam yacht and partly after the fashion of a house boat, having a speed of eight or nine miles an hour. The boat is built for comfort, and not for racing purposes, and it is on this yacht that the Whitney family will embark shortly after the first of the year and journey to Florida. Glimpsewood Manor, their beautiful home, will be closed from the first of the year until after Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Whitney will reach Morristown about the end of next week or the first of the week following, according to their present plans, and will then occupy the Swan House, on Egbert Hill, for the balance of the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have been on a trip through the West since their marriage, on Nov. 10.

Onunda, the handsome country seat of Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James on Madison Avenue was closed the first of the week, and will not be opened again for some months, excepting semi-occasionally, when Mr. and Mrs. James come out from New York for a week-end visit or some little social entertainment. They will spend Christmas at Onunda, as has been their custom for many years past. Their last entertainment of the season was that of Thanksgiving Day, when Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James and Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart with their families were out from New York.

When the new golf clubhouse is completed Morristown will become more of a social centre than ever, for it is planned to make the new building more after the style of a country clubhouse than merely a place where lovers of the king's game may gather during Spring and Fall. Since the old clubhouse burned, on Nov. 8, the building committee, composed of Mr. George G. Frelinghuysen, President of the club; Mr. Robert Dumont Foote, Mr. Alexander Harvey Tiers, Mr. Ransom H. Thomas, and Mr. Louis A. Thebaud have held many meetings, and have now decided nearly what the clubhouse will be.

The first authoritative statement was made by Mr. Frelinghuysen this week. The clubhouse contemplated will be of brick and stone. It will be nearly on the site of the old building, but, being very much larger, will extend back toward the Shippen property, covering part of what was the old eighteenth green. It will be equipped with assembly room, large dining room, large reception hall, parlors, café, lounging room for men, a similar room for women, locker rooms for both men and women, and baths. There are some other points yet to be decided—as to whether the baths will include a plunge and whether there will be squash court, gymnasium, and a few other features for the athletic ones.

The new clubhouse will be completed for the beginning of the season by May or June at the latest, and from that time on will be opened all the year round. It is here that the majority of the society functions of importance, such as dinners, dances, teas, luncheons, and parties, will be given in the future. Ground will be broken for the new building about the first of the year. Work would be started at once only for the fact that the architect has not yet finished the ground plan.

There is also prospect that another club may be organized in Morristown. Many of the men and women who delight to ride desire a hunt club and a polo club here, and on that ground there is much talk of turning the Higgins property into a riding club. Since Mr. Higgins's house was burned a year ago, no attempt has been made to keep up the place. The house has not been rebuilt, and no one but the caretaker with his family now lives there. The Higgins property would be splendid for a club of this character because the magnificent stables on the property, built after English hunting stables, are the finest in the State. There are also a polo field and a half-mile track, so that the place really seems especially adapted for the purpose.

That many Morristonians love to ride was well illustrated on election day, when they held the big hunt party at the Morris County Golf Club. Fully six hundred people attended the breakfast there, while a field of eighty men and women followed the hounds on a hard ride of twelve miles during the afternoon. Such a field of enthusiastic horsemen is seldom seen in this country. Mr. Ben Nichols is one who is chiefly interested in the proposed hunting club. He is a member of Mr. George J. Gould's polo quartet, which has played with success on all the polo fields of the United States. Some of the other men interested are Mr. Robert H. McCurdy, Mr. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mr. Richard H. Williams, Mr. Ransom H. Thomas, Mr. Livingston Whitney, Mr. Gustave E. Kissel, Mr. Albert H. Vernam, Mr. De Witt Clinton Flanagan, and Robert Dumont Foote.

The juniors are going to have a jolly time on New Year's Eve. It is always customary for them to have a party sometime during the Winter season, but this year it will be a little out of the ordinary in that it will be held partly in 1903 and partly in 1904, thus combining the delights of a regulation dance with a leap year party. When the girls first began talking of this a few weeks ago, it was their intention to engineer the affair themselves, but they concluded that as all the juniors are in school it would be too much for them to attempt, and so the mothers have taken the matter in hand and are now progressing with the arrangements. Washington Hall has been engaged, and it will be superbly decorated. The mothers principally interested are Mrs. Robert C. Walsh, Mrs. John I. Waterbury, Mrs. Herman Behr, Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis, and Mrs. F. A. Henry. It will be strictly a party for juniors, as none of the débutantes will be invited, and of the sterner sex only those who are in college.

Outdoor sports will be more a feature of Winter entertainment here than ever before. Skating, of course, will take the lead as was indicated the first of the week at the Field Club, when hundreds of boys and girls congregated at the new rink and enjoyed the smooth ice, the first of the season. The new skating pond for the Field Club is much larger than ever before, extending over twenty acres of ground. It is entirely encircled by electric arc lights, so that hockey can be played at night as well as in the daytime. The boys will form a hockey team under the leadership of Mr. Frederick W. Ford, and a series of games will be arranged with the Morristown School and the team at Morris Academy. Perhaps also a few games will be arranged with clubs along the line of the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. There is some talk of the young women organizing a hockey club also, to play the team at Miss Dana's School, but as yet no steps have been taken in that direction. Another Winter sport will be coasting. A large number of coasters have already been sold, and it is likely that, if prognostications of the weather experts do not fail, Speedwell Hill and Morris Heights will be the scene of many a jolly coasting party.

At last the old Wheatsheaf Inn is to be abandoned as a residence. This is the handsome home of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel on the Mount Freedom Road. For a century and a half the house has stood there, and in it have been entertained the most illustrious visitors to this town, from Colonial days to the present time. In its early days it was an inn, and was the stopping point for post teams passing through Morristown on the way to Newton. Later it was occupied by Gen. Washington and some of his officers for a short time when they arrived in Morristown. Many balls and assemblies were held there in the early part of last century, but for over fifty years it has been a private residence, and since Mr. Kissel owned the property it has been known as Wheatsheaf Farms. For a century and a quarter previous to that time it was Wheatsheaf Inn. Now Mr. Kissel proposes to build a magnificent house on the hill to the south of his present location. Plans are now out for a brick and stone structure, to cost about $200,000, and it is expected that work will be begun on this building as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the Spring. It will take about eighteen months to complete the house, and when finished it will be on a par with the splendid residences of Mr. Richard A. McCurdy and Mr. Charles H. Mellon, recently erected. Whether the old Wheatsheaf Inn will be torn down or not is a question.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The pressure is high to-night throughout the United States, particularly in the West, and temperatures are below the seasonal average except in the extreme Northwest and along the Atlantic Coast.

In the Gulf States and the central valleys they are 10 to 18 degrees below the normal for the time of the year. There have been light local snows in the lake region and local rains in the South.

The weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Monday, no precipitation of consequence being indicated in any district.

It will be colder generally in the Atlantic States and warmer west of the Mississippi River except in the extreme Southwest. It will be warmer Monday in the central valleys.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh west to northwest; on the middle and south Atlantic coast they will be fresh northwest; on the gulf coast fresh north to northeast; on the upper lakes fresh south, and on the lower lakes fresh west, becoming variable Monday.

Warnings have been issued for freezing temperatures to-morrow in the northern portions of the sugar districts of Louisiana and Texas.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

New England—Fair Sunday, colder except in eastern Maine; Monday fair; fresh westerly winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday, colder in southern portion; Monday fair; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

Eastern New York—Fair, colder Sunday; Monday fair; fresh westerly to northerly winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey—Fair, colder Sunday. Monday, fair; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

Virginia—Fair, colder, Sunday. Monday, fair; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Sunday and Monday; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

West Virginia—Fair Sunday and Monday.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair, colder, Sunday, preceded by rain on the coast. Monday fair; fresh northwest to north winds.

Minnesota—Fair, warmer, Sunday. Monday, fair; fresh southerly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair, warmer, Sunday. Monday, fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh westerly to northerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	Times. 1903.
3 A. M.	34	35	40
6 A. M.	34	36	39
9 A. M.	31	37	42
12 M.	33	39	47
4 P. M.	30	41	45
6 P. M.	29	38	42
9 P. M.	28	34	38
12 P. M.	31	31	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 3 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 203 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40¾
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1902	30
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The thermometer registered 35 degrees at 8 A. M. and 35 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 41 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles H. Barth, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. Omar Bundy, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. P. M. Shaffer, Thirteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, Twentieth Infantry, will report for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Courtland Nixon, Second Infantry, will report to the examining board at Fort Logan for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

A board is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, Tenth Infantry; Major William Stephenson, Surgeon; Major Albert Todd, Artillery Corps; Major Robert C. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. James F. Young, Jr., Tenth Infantry, recorder.

First Lieut. Robert W. Barnett, Thirteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Walter L. Reed, Tenth Infantry, will report to the foregoing board.

The examining board convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the examination of officers ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion is dissolved.

A board is appointed to meet at the call of the President at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Charles B. Ewing, Surgeon; Major Arthur Williams, Third Infantry; Capt. James H. MacRae, Third Infantry; Capt. Russell C. Langdon, Third Infantry; Contract Surgeon William C. Mayberry, and Second Lieut. Harry W. Bathiany, Third Infantry, recorder.

Second Lieut. William C. Stone, Third Infantry, will report to the foregoing board.

First Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, vice First Lieut. William H. Brooks, Assistant Surgeon.

Second Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, Nineteenth Infantry, will report to the examining board convened at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. John S. Chambers, Twelfth Infantry, will report to the examining board convened at Fort Douglass, Utah, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. William W. Taylor, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Douglass, vice First Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, Twelfth Infantry.

Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, Paymaster, will proceed to San Francisco, and report for duty in that city until the latter part of January, when he will proceed on Feb. 1 to Manila, and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Capt. C. T. Forse is commissioned from Oct. 11.

Capt. H. G. O. Colby is detached from the naval recruiting station, Boston, and ordered to command the Olympia, Dec. 12.

Capt. H. W. Lyon is detached from command of the Olympia, Dec. 12, and ordered home and wait orders.

Commander W. H. Everett is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 10, and ordered to command the Buffalo, Dec. 15.

Commander C. K. Curtis is ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 10, for duty as ordnance officer.

Commander S. Thomas is ordered to Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, for duty in connection with general board.

Lieut. Commander J. N. Jordan is detached from inspection duty at Schenectady, N. Y., and ordered to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. H. B. Price is detached from the Iris and ordered home on leave one month.

Ensign R. T. Menner is detached from the Iris and ordered home and wait orders.

Surgeon W. M. Wheeler is ordered to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington; also duty on the Nipsic.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson is detached from the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, and ordered to the Albatross.

Assistant Surgeon C. S. Butler is detached from the Albatross and ordered home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Peck is detached from the Iris and ordered home and wait orders.

Paymaster W. T. Camp is commissioned with the rank of Lieutenant from Oct. 20.

Chief Engineer A. L. Parsons is detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to Cavite Station.

Capt. J. N. Wright is commissioned in the Marine Corps from March 3.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, United States flagship Kentucky, Asiatic fleet, Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 4:

Lieut. Commander J. H. L. Holcomb is detached from the Pollok station and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster F. G. Pyne is detached from the Monterey and ordered home.

Lieut. Commander G. W. Denfeld is detached from the Isla de Cuba and assigned to command the Don Juan de Austria.

Ensigns J. J. Hyland and R. T. Bulmer are detached from the Villalobos and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Ensign S. I. M. Major is detached from the Wilmington and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Midshipman F. S. Whitten is detached from the Don Juan de Austria and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. Commander Y. Noel is ordered to Cavite station.

Lieut. Commander E. A. Anderson is detached from the Callao and ordered to command the Isla de Cuba.

Lieut. M. L. Miller is ordered to command the Callao.

Ensign F. R. McCrary and Midshipman R. Adams are detached from the Don Juan de Austria and ordered to the Villalobos.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Coffin is detached from command of the Don Juan de Austria to command Pollok station.

Lieut. L. F. James is detached from treatment at the naval hospital, Yokohama, and ordered to the Raleigh.

Midshipman J. H. Blackburn is detached from Don Juan de Austria and ordered to the Wisconsin.

Ensign F. R. Naile is ordered to the Wisconsin.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. C. Gudger is detached from Cavite station and ordered to the Monterey.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Arrived—Mohican at Magdalena Bay, Osceola at Key West, Eagle at Bahia Honda, Worden and Bainbridge at Hampton Roads, Dolphin at League Island.

Sailed—Vixen, from Newport News for Guantanamo; Kentucky, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Nanshan, from Yokohama for Honolulu; Potomac, from Boston for New York.

The commandant at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., has been directed to place the supply ship Glacier in commission on the 15th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable.

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL WILL BE GIVEN

Curley IDEAL SAFETY RAZOR

Only correct safety razor yet introduced.
A CLOSE SHAVE AND A SAFE ONE can be had with a Curley Ideal Safety Razor

AND YOU CAN'T CUT YOURSELF

Several so-called safety razors in the field; see all, BUT "BUY THE BEST."

Any shaving that can be done by any razor can be done better and absolutely correct with a Curley Ideal. You cannot shave correctly and safely with any other razor that is, with that sliding diagonal cut from point to heel or heel to point, which is the only correct way to shave.

UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED. THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL WILL BE GIVEN.

PRICE.

1 blade, black handle, in fine case......$2.50
2 blades, white handle, in fine case...... 3.75
2 blades, white handle, satin lined case. 4.00
Extra blades, 75c. ea. Blades interchangeable.
7 blades set in fine Pigskin or Morocco case......$10

SOLD BY RESPONSIBLE DEALERS or sent by PREPAID express on receipt of price.

Carvers and Table Cutlery.

hand forged blades, of double shear steel. OUR POCKET KNIVES ARE ALL HAND FORGED BLADES AND WARRANTED.

J. Curley & Brother,

Note address, 6 WARREN ST., Opposite City Hall Park, New York. Manufacturers of Cutlery, Razors, and Razor Strops.

A FULL LINE OF SHAVING OUTFITS AND CUTLERY SUITABLE FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

PROGNOSTICATORS influenced me to prepare for cold weather, and I have manufactured an unusually large stock of furs; the weather, however, does not warrant holding the goods, and I have decided to sell at prices which will insure quick sales.

NOTE.—Come and see the goods, then judge for yourself. The styles are right, the prices are right, and firm name carries the guarantee of reliability.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

At the Present Social Season

Please yourself and your guests with

Great Western Champagne

—the Standard of American Wines

Christmas, New Years, and Banquets and Dinners at all times, are more enjoyable for its presence.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at Paris, 1900.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.,
Sole Makers, - - - - Rheims, N. Y.

Sold by respectable wine dealers everywhere.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Holiday Gifts.

Boys' Neckwear, Four-in-Hands, Tecks and Imperials, pretty colorings, 39c. & 48c
Misses' Collar and Cuff Sets, Cheviot with Persian designs, 50c
Misses' White Silk Stocks, fancy open stitching with tab, 75c
Misses' Silk Stocks with full bow in light blue, black and red, 95c
Children's Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, all linen, ½ dozen in box, 25c
Also fancy border, all linen, colored initial, ½ dozen in box, 80c
Gloria Umbrellas with natural wood handles, steel rod, case and tassel; 18, 20 and 22-inch, 75c
24-inch, 80c
Children's Squirrel Sets with flat muff and boa, $4.50
Children's White Thibet Sets with stole and round muff, $4.50
Boys' Riding Suits of brown whipcord; ages from 7 to 16 yrs.; according to size, $12.50 & $13.50
Golf Coats with and without green collars; ages 6 to 18 yrs., $4.00 to $5.50
Fancy Vests, single and double-breasted; ages 9 to 18 yrs., $3.00 to $5.50
Double-breasted Tan Mackintoshes, ages 6 to 18 yrs., $3.75
Rubber Coats, ages 4 to 18 yrs., $2.25
Astrakhan Gloves, lined, kid palm, 65c. pair
Boys' Buckskin Gloves, waterproof, lined and unlined, 50c. pair
Boys' and Girls' Woolen Gloves, 25c., 50c. & 75c. pair
Lined Gloves and Mittens, 95c., $1.00 & $1.35 pair
Full lines of Cotton, Wool and Silk Hosiery, 25c. and up
Merino and Wool Underwear in all the desirable makes and weights.
Infants' First Shoes, Button or Ankle Ties, in pink, blue, white, tan or black; sizes 0 to 4, 50c
Infants' Pearl Gray Cloth Top, patent leather foxing, nickel buttons; new; sizes 3 to 7, $1.50
Children's and Misses' Ideal Patent Leather Newport Ties, suitable for dress occasions; 8 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00
Fleece Lined Rubbers, High Cut Arctics, button or buckle. *Storm King and Hip Rubber Boots.*
Babies' Felt Carriage Boots, sizes 3 to 5½, 50c.; 4 to 8, 75c
Angora Hoods. White, $1.85, $2.25, $2.75, $3.00
Colored, $2.25, $2.75
Large sizes in colors only, $4.35
Infants' Capes in great variety, $1.00 up
Ribbon Rosettes for caps and dresses, pink, blue and white, 12c., 15c., 20c. & 50c
Outing Flannel Sacques, colors, pink and blue; sizes 1, 2 & 3 yrs., 69c
Crib Blankets, with colored borders, pink and blue, $1.50
Nainsook Long Slips, yoke prettily trimmed with insertion and tucks, 69c
Infants' Silk Tufted Wrappers, $5.50
Infants' Worsted Sacques, with pink and blue borders, 95c
Outing Flannel Wrappers, sizes 1, 2 & 3 yrs., $1.35
Crepon Eiderdown Short Coats, sizes 1, 2 yrs., $3.25
Girls' Rubber Mackintoshes, $3.50
Girls' Gretchen Coats, fine quality, $8.50
Girls' Three-quarter Chinchilla Reefers, $10.50
Girls' Eiderdown Bath Robes, $3.50
Girls' Pique Russian Blouse Dresses, $3.75 to $4.75
Girls' Serge Sailor Suits, $6.50
Shirt Waists, good quality flannel, various shades, $1.98
Guimpes, fine lawn, tucked and hemstitched; 4 to 12 yrs., 85c
Aprons, fine lawn, with tucks and insertion; 4 to 10 yrs., $1.38
Skirts, cambric, with tucks and embroidery; 4 to 16 yrs., 65c. to 98c
Night Gowns of fine cambric, Bishop style; ribbon and beading; 4 to 16 yrs., 58c. to 98c
Drawers, muslin, embroidery and tucks; 1 to 18 yrs., 32c. to 61c
Corset Covers, nainsook, insertion, beading and ribbon; 32 & 34 size, 69c
Dressed Dolls, $1.00 to $25.00
Foxy Grandpa and the Boys, $1.00 a set
Celluloid Dolls, 25c. to $3.00
Velocipedes, rubber tired, $4.00 to $9.00
Mechanical Train Running on Tracks, $1.00 to $16.00
Juvenile Books, the latest publications.
Games in large variety.
Lead Soldiers, all kinds, 50c. to $15.00
Skin Covered Swinging Horses, $7.50 to $14.00

60-62 West 23d St.

THINK FEDERAL COTTON ESTIMATES PERNICIOUS

Some Managers of New York Exchange Would Abolish Them.

CHARGE OF LEAKAGE DISCUSSED

Market Feverish, but Closes High After Fluctuations—Cotton Cloth Trade Situation.

The charges made by prominent members of the New York Cotton Exchange to the effect that some one had obtained advance information of what the Government report would show continued the topic of intense interest on the Exchange yesterday. There was some talk among the members of bringing the matter to the attention of the Board of Managers for action which would tend toward the abolishment of the Department of Agriculture's custom of issuing estimates of the crop. Opinion among the members of the board was largely against the present custom, and this opinion was not expressed by the bears alone.

Edward M. Weld, one of the board managers, said:

"These reports always leak, and it would be a good thing for the cotton market if the Government estimates both of the Census Bureau and of the Agricultural Department were abolished together."

Eustratius A. Fachiri, another member of the Managing Board, said:

"These reports may leak in a thousand different ways, but I would not care to say that this particular report leaked because I have no proof, no matter what my personal opinion may be. The Government's estimate should certainly be abolished. The Agricultural Bureau was originally established to give advice to the farmers on the most scientific method of raising crops. The department has now become an organ for raising the values of farm products. The Government corresponds deliberately only with parties directly interested in the price the crop is to bring and its estimate is of no value whatever. It only disturbs the trade by reason of the fact that its influence on the public is used for speculative purposes. The Government's estimates are an incubus, a source of constant irritation. The idea seems to be that the farmers only are to benefit from the department's estimates and activity and that the spinners and consumers are not entitled to any consideration."

George W. Bailey, also a member of the Board of Managers, said:

"There seems to be no doubt that there was a leakage or that somebody had an inkling of what was coming. From the way Liverpool acted several days before the report was read; the buying of certain people, and the fact that offers were made to bet that the report would show under 10,000,000 bales, it would seem that somebody had a stray tip. These people may not have had exact figures, but as I have said, they must have had an inkling. A man came to my office the night before the report came out and said the crop would be about 9,980,000 bales, only about 30,000 more than the Government's figure."

Hermann Norden of the Board of Managers held a somewhat different opinion.

"Of course, it is possible," he said, "that the report may have leaked out, but I am inclined to doubt it. The fact that many people made close guesses of what the Government estimate would be does not prove a leakage. I consider the Government estimate of value enough to cable to all my correspondents in all parts of the world. I think any crop estimate that comes within 300,000 bales is a pretty good guess considering the tremendous acreage."

William V. King, Superintendent of the Exchange, said:

"The cotton trade throughout the world would be greatly benefited if the Department of Agriculture ceased making estimates of the size of the cotton crop. With very few exceptions all such estimates or guesses have proved very erroneous, and have worked serious injury to the manufacturers, i. e., the spinning industry, of the world. It is very unfortunate that the Government should continue to permit its agents to send out information which in the past has proved so misleading."

The cotton market yesterday was feverish, and after the opening prices ran off about ten points. This decline was caused by Liverpool cables, which came lower, but the drop did not last long, and prices ran up again. After that the market fluctuated in narrow limits. The close was slightly below that of Friday.

Some interest was excited by formal notices on the part of certain banks that they would allow 3 per cent. interest on margins deposited with them by cotton and coffee brokers. The business on both these Exchanges is done by means of a deposit of margins with approved banks. There are about thirty New York banks which have the approval of the Cotton Exchange Board of Managers. These banks have allowed varying rates of interest on the moneys deposited with them, from 1½ to 3 per cent., lately the minimum being 2 per cent.

The announcements, it was said yesterday, simply indicate that the banks which have been paying a lower rate of interest are after these deposits, and after the accounts of cotton and coffee brokers, who usually carry their accounts in the banks where their margins are, for convenience. The increased activity in the cotton market and the hard money rates apparently offer advantages enough to enable the banks to pay 3 per cent.

SECRETARY WILSON'S DENIAL.

Impossible for Any One to Obtain Advance Information, He Declares—What Statistician Holmes Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The charge that a leak in the cotton estimate has occurred again caused a stir in the Department of Agriculture to-day.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to-night said the system in vogue in the department rendered it impossible for any one, even the Chief Statistician himself, to know what the estimate would be in advance of the morning upon which it is given out and that any leakage was impossible.

E. S. Holmes, the Chief Statistician, denied the allegation positively. He said it was impossible to occur without his knowledge, and that he had seen and heard of nothing that could be tortured into such an occurrence. The only way it would possibly happen would be for twenty men to conspire to give out the information.

The work is divided up among a number of clerks, who are kept under lock and key and strictly watched. None of them knows what the others have. They cannot get together and complete the estimate. No complete State return is ever placed in one room, and the complete figures in any one heading are never given to one set of clerks in one room. Mr. Holmes alone has the full report immediately prior to its being made public.

He invites the most careful inspection of his methods of making the estimate, and says that similar charges have been made from time to time with nearly every report that has been issued by the department.

COTTON CLOTH TRADE EXCITED

Manufacturers Withdraw Goods and Refuse Orders Involving Purchase of New Raw Material.

Cotton cloth manufacturers who had not withdrawn their goods from the market before did so yesterday, and as far as was known in the trade not a single manufacturer would sell goods to an extent which would involve the purchase of any new raw material. Numerous would-be buyers visited the selling agencies and went away disappointed by failure to get goods, although advances of ¼ to ½ cent a yard above recent quotations were offered. Manufacturers and brokers were busy replying to urgent telegrams and telephone messages, but even the most pressing demands are made to wait until the market adjusts itself.

A member of C. H. Pope & Co., brokers, on Worth Street, said:

"All future business is withdrawn. Sales are made only of cotton goods on hand. It may take a week or more before the market settles to a basis upon which the manufacturers will feel safe in accepting future business."

Martin I. Cooley of Worth Street, who represents eighteen mills in the vicinity of Providence, has been in the business forty years, but can recall no situation at all like the present since the war, when "fruit of the loom" and "lonsdale," now selling at 8 cents a yard, were jobbed at 75 cents, and the raw cotton was brought in on the blockade runners. Mr. Cooley said:

"Our mills have withdrawn all goods from the market, and to-day will not accept any orders. No prices that have been quoted hitherto have been based upon raw cotton above 10 cents. Now we have cotton above 12 cents, and who knows that it won't go to 15?

"What I regard as the most serious side of the situation is that there are millions of spindles in this country upon which people depend for a livelihood, and many of these spindles may be forced into idleness by the scarcity of raw cotton. If cotton advances further there must be a very large increase in the price of cloth in order that the manufacturers may keep the mills running. If cloth goes too high people will only buy what they actually need, and that means decreased consumption and curtailment of production. A falling off in the demand for goods might not appreciably affect the raw cotton situation because speculative holders would ship to Europe, which will take all the cotton that will be offered.

"A great deal depends upon the accuracy or the reverse of the Government and Sully's crop estimates. A difference of a million bales would affect the market considerably."

The selling agent of several Fall River mills said:

"No mills have on hand more cotton than will answer for one-half the season. Much of the remaining cotton is in the hands of speculators. The only sales now made are of cloth on hand, and are made on the present basis of raw cotton."

AUSTRIA SHORT OF COTTON.

Manufacturers as a Consequence of the Rise Will Restrict Output.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—The Austrian cotton manufacturers are seriously affected by the advance in the American cotton market. A majority of the manufacturers were entirely unprepared for the rise, carrying very small stocks, and consequently they will be obliged to restrict their output to the lowest possible amount.

Some factories are expected to shut down temporarily. Experts say that the entire continental cotton industry must be adjusted to meet the new conditions, and some profess to see consolation in the probability that the general curtailment of manufactured goods will tend to a healthier condition in the cotton industry of Europe.

COTTON FACTORS TO MEET.

Massachusetts Men Invited to North Carolina to Discuss Curtailment.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 5.—Cotton manufacturers here have received circulars from manufacturers in North Carolina, inviting them to attend a meeting to be held in Charlotte, N. C., next Tuesday, for the purpose of considering some plan for a united curtailment to meet the cotton crop conditions.

Two of the local mill owners have gone to North Carolina in an unofficial capacity.

It is said here that if they report any strength in the movement in the South it is possible that an effort will be made to bring about favorable action on a curtailment proposition.

SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

Many Yarn Mills May Not Agree to Curtail Production—Cloth Men's Gloomy View.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 5.—The indications are that Tuesday's meeting of cotton men to consider the advisability of curtailing production will be largely attended. In addition to mill men from all over the South, it is expected that manufacturers and commission men from the North and East will be present and that any agreement for curtailment that may be entered into at the meeting here next Tuesday will include quite a number of Northern mills.

It is expected that the cloth mills will be more largely represented than the yarn mills, since the latter as a rule, it is said, are in better condition than the former. It is estimated that about 20 per cent. of the Southern mills have a sufficient amount of cotton bought to run them until next Summer, and it is not expected that any of these mills will agree to curtail their production. Neither are the mills which have contracts to fill in a position to curtail or shut down.

The President of one of the largest cloth mills in the South said to-day:

"The situation is critical, view it any way you may. Taken as a whole, I believe the condition confronting us is the worst in twenty-five years. The only remedy I see is a general curtailment, the chief benefit from that being that the mills could run at a smaller loss. What makes it worse for the South is that the mills in every part of the cotton manufacturing world are better off, so far as supplies of raw material are concerned, than we are.

"Early in the season, when we were holding off for lower prices, the Continental spinners came into the market and purchased their cotton, and to-day, no matter where the price of cloth may go, they can manufacture cotton at a cost of from 2 to 3 cents a pound less than we can. Inasmuch as not more than a third of the American cotton crop is consumed in this country, we are in no position whatever to control the market, especially on export goods. As I see it, the only hope for us now is to curtail production and run our plants at a reduced loss."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—The continued advance in price of raw cotton has caused the Mount Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Company the last few days to advance the price of cotton ducks from 1 to 2 cents a pound. The entire advance in the price of cotton ducks this year has been from 3 to 4 cents a pound.

Baltimore is the largest overall manufacturing centre in the country. Within a week overalls have been advanced 3 to 5 per cent. In the past nine months since the price of cotton has been going up the price of overalls has advanced from 50 to 75 cents a dozen.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL WORK

Annual Report Shows a Deficit of $58,540.88—Statistics of Various Departments.

The Presbyterian Hospital, at Seventieth Street and Park Avenue, celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of its founding yesterday afternoon. The exercises were held in the dispensary, which was crowded with friends of the hospital. The programme included music by the choir of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church. President John S. Kennedy of the hospital presided. The Rev. J. D. Steele offered prayer, and the Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg of the Middle Collegiate Church delivered an address, in which he said that, although the deficit of the hospital's funds this year was $58,540.88, its work had not been curtailed in the expectation that the public would realize the value of the work of the institution and come to its aid.

The report of the hospital, ending with the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, shows that 71,235 days of treatment have been given to 3,214 patients in the hospital wards and private rooms; 30,092 persons made 80,219 visits to the dispensary, 52,488 prescriptions were given, and 20,656 surgical dressings made. In the emergency ward 6,495 persons were attended, and made 20,009 visits. The hospital ambulance had 2,544 calls.

Union College Alumni Dinner.

The annual reunion and dinner of the Union College Alumni Association of New York will be held in the Hotel Manhattan next Thursday evening. Alumni of the Albany Medical College and the Albany Law School will participate as fellow-alumni of Union University. Among the speakers will be Bishop Henry C. Potter, President Andrew V. V. Raymond, William H. McElroy, the Rev. George Alexander, and Profs. Bennett and Steinmetz.

REFORMS NEEDED IN THE PATENT OFFICE

Ex-Examiner Discusses Changes Which Are Necessary.

Proper Facilities for Passing on Merits of Applications and More Protection for Applicants.

Inventive genius in America to-day is being persistently and effectively discouraged, instead of stimulated, by existing conditions both inside and outside the United States Patent Office, according to a prominent New York lawyer, who for twenty years was associated with that bureau as Chief Clerk, Assistant Examiner, and Principal Examiner, and who says that his views are shared by other persons familiar with the situation.

These conditions, it is claimed, have resulted within the Patent Office from a deplorable lack of proper facilities for passing upon the merits of applications submitted. Outside the office the immense influence of rich corporations upon a large number of inventors and the failure to revise the United States patent laws, so as to suppress cheap lawyers, are alleged to have played no small part in the matter.

The authority in question has recently addressed a long communication to President Roosevelt, drawing his attention to this subject and urging that some reference be made to it in the President's next annual message to Congress.

In explaining to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES the operation of these influences, the former Examiner said:

"The American public seems to attribute the product of inventors in this country to the necessary outcome of their characteristic push and energy, instead of to their hope of material reward. They are in no way rewarded to the extent they deserve, not even by legislation. While wonderful progress has been made in the arts and sciences and in business methods during the last half-century, the American patent laws have been practically unchanged since 1836. No change whatever has been made in the way of legislation which would insure to the inventor full protection for his products despite the fact that powerful corporations in the form of trusts have grown up which are eager and able to seize the productions of poor inventors in spite of their patents.

"These trusts employ corps of experts skilled in patent law and technical topics, and with the bravado of highwaymen, threaten the inventor with interminable law suits, so that it is now commonly and truthfully said that 'to buy a patent is to buy a lawsuit.' The large corporations are not only able to render virtually worthless in the eyes of the law a valid patent held by a poor inventor, but they frequently obtain for their own use, as a menace, patents upon inventions which are known by experts to be absolutely invalid. This has been proved in open court.

"The United States Patent Office embraces a corps of about 200 examiners, not one of whom is abreast of the art he represents, for the simple reason that the Government does not put in the examiners' hands tools enabling them to become expert. It has a scientific library of about 50,000 volumes cooped up in a room utterly inadequate for the purpose, and a library corps having next to no means for the properly classifying and arranging the data which would enable it to keep in touch with progress and pass intelligently upon the applications submitted.

"This bureau is under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, a politician, as a rule, who is apt to care very little for the interests it represents. The Patent Office proper occupies less than one-third of the building which was built for it exclusively, the remainder being taken over by the Interior Department. Whenever the Patent Office has secured an increase in its staff or in the amount of room allotted to it the Commissioner of Patents and his assistant have been forced to go in person upon the floor of Congress and lobby their requests to a successful end.

"The receipts of the Patent Office from inventors, after deducting all expenses, average about $100,000 a year, and a sum over $5,250,000 is now in the Treasury. The members of the examining corps are so poorly paid that after an examiner becomes expert he leaves the office to act as the representative of some outside corporation that is willing to pay more for his services than he receives from the Government.

"A model system in keeping with the times would place in the hands of the inventor when the patent is obtained an instrument which would not be, as now, a prima facie patent, but a valid patent, capable of being overturned only by a court of record issuing a decree based upon an undoubted state of facts. It would also give him the privilege to use the United States courts without expense, to defend his rights as well as the rights of the Government, which would be no more than just.

"If his right is a patent, it is necessarily an exclusive right, and, being such, granted by a sovereign power, it is the duty of that power to protect it until it be shown by a defendant that the right is wrongfully placed. It would give to the patentee the right to demand of an infringer a bond of indemnity in a stated sum to secure him, in the event of a judgment in his favor. It would require the patentee, or his legal representatives, to give a bond of indemnity to the amount of the costs incurred by a defendant in a suit based upon the patent, in the event of its being declared invalid, and it would render the patent not voidable, as now, but actually void. Moreover, it would take the Patent Office away from the Interior Department and place it under the control of a Commissioner of Patents, whose tenure of office would be for life, and whose abilities, both in a legal and an expert sense, would be unquestionable.

"Such a system would cause the grandest advancement in the arts and sciences that the world has ever known, because the American patent system is based on the theory that the Government will give to an inventor an exclusive monopoly for something which he will give to the Government at the end of the term of his patent, and not a mere parchment document as at present, which is of no value to him, or to anybody, in many instances, until thousands of dollars have been spent in litigation.

"First of all, the Patent Office should be weaned from the Department of the Interior and so established that its officials shall have a life tenure, and the members of the examining corps be afforded all possible facilities in the way of machine shops, &c., for rendering them the best Government experts of their kind in the world. Is there any reason why this bureau of technical information should not be placed on the same plane as those of the Army and Navy, and the Geological, Geographical, and Coast Surveys?

"There are scores of cheap lawyers who, fully aware that an article or device is not patentable, regularly extort from applicants extravagant fees before they will consent to enlighten them in the matter. If the Patent Office were properly organized and equipped, it might charge a fee of, say, $5 for a preliminary examination—one tending to show whether an invention is practicable or is anticipated by references—in order to remove doubt on the part of the inventor. Then the regular Government fees of $15 and $20 would be in order. Such a course would not only do away with the thieving practices of unscrupulous attorneys, but would incidentally cut down by at least 30 per cent. the worthless applications which reach the bureau.

"There is ample proof that some of the European countries, particularly Germany, have become thoroughly cognizant, not of the weakness of our basic patent system, but of the shortcomings thereof under the present advanced state of civilization. These foreign Governments appreciate the fact that the essential principles of our patent laws are correct, but they realize that the same should be materially modified to make them conform to modern conditions."

Capt. Campbell Retires After 40 Years.

After a continuous service of forty years in the Police Department, Capt. James Campbell, commanding the Amity Street Precinct, Brooklyn, will go on the retired list on Thursday. That day will be the fortieth anniversary of his becoming a policeman.

Roller Skate Inventor Dead.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 5.—Thaddeus A. Neely, inventor of the adjustable roller skate, died last night of cerebral hemorrhage.

"NOT UNDERSTOOD BY NEW YORK."

President Harper Talks of Chicago University Which May Have Acquired Another Midway Frontage.

President William R. Harper did not announce any more big gifts to Chicago University in his speech yesterday afternoon before the Eastern Alumni Association, which held its annual luncheon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Before that function he replied to a question as to whether John D. Rockefeller had made a donation to the university by saying:

"You know, Mr. Rockefeller never announces his gifts till Christmas."

Dr. Harper stated that, instead of the number of students enrolled having fallen off, as had been reported, there had been a gain of between 200 and 250. He then continued:

"New York cannot understand Chicago, and it cannot understand Chicago University. The East doesn't understand the West, and I may add that New England and Boston understand us even less than does New York. I think the only way in which we can set New York and the East right about us is to send our graduates from Chicago University here to enlighten them; otherwise, what will become of the East?"

Dr. Harper said that the newspapers had printed a rumor a year ago that Chicago University had acquired a frontage along the Midway, and that it afterward proved to be the fact. Now another report had gone out, Dr. Harper said, that the institution had acquired the opposite frontage, and he would not deny it, and perhaps the newspapers would again be right in their prediction. In the past three years the university had received $8,000,000, which was yielding it a yearly income of $120,000. He told of the growth of a great spiritual movement in the college—"using the word spiritual in its broad sense."

The following officers were elected by the association: President—Prof. Charles L. Bristol of New York University; Vice Presidents—William R. Rooney, Mrs. Frances Williston Burks, and Allan G. Hoyt; Treasurer—Ira W. Rubel; Secretary—Paul Monroe of Columbia University.

TO DECORATE NEW BRIDGE.

Fine Electrical Display to Mark the Opening of the New Structure.

The opening of the new East River Bridge on Dec. 19 will incidentally furnish New Yorkers with an opportunity to witness one of the most gigantic electric light displays ever seen in this city. With the setting of the sun on that day will be brought into dazzling relief a veritable bridge of fire more than a mile in length, its cables and towers, stringpieces, spans, and anchorages traced in electric light bulbs. Suspended between the towers on both the New York and Brooklyn ends will glitter enormous stars and the coat of arms of the City of New York, while in the centre of the bridge, where the cables meet, two immense American flags traced in colored lights will be installed.

These flags, one on the up stream and one on the down stream side of the structure, will be twenty-five feet in height and 100 feet long, and will contain each about 2,000 lamps properly colored so as to bring out perfectly the red, white, and blue of "Old Glory." The only colored lights that will be used are those for these flags and the coat of arms, all other lights being frosted.

The contract for these electric light decorations for the opening of the new structure, which has just been let to the Norden-Bittner Electric Company of this city, embodies the largest installation for decorations that has ever been undertaken in the country. There will be in use 20,000 bulbs of eight candle power each. The electricity required to illuminate the bridge on this occasion will require a dynamo capacity of nearly 1,000 horse power. There will be nearly twenty miles of wire used in the work, and the bridge of fire will be visible from as far distant as the spectator can find a vantage point within several counties.

The East River will be further lit up on that occasion by one of the largest and most elaborate displays of fireworks ever seen in this city, which will continue for more than two hours.

DEFENSE IN ZIEGLER CASE.

Extradition Contest Will Rest on Question of Prosecuting Attorney in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—The question as to who is Prosecuting Attorney of Cole County will be a matter of consequence in the hearing of William Ziegler, baking powder manufacturer, who is wanted here on a charge of bribery, when the extradition proceedings shall be heard before Gov. Odell at Albany Monday.

After the indictment was returned against Mr. Ziegler, Judge Hazell suspended Prosecuting Attorney R. P. Stone from office and appointed F. M. Brown to serve until charges against Stone had been acted on.

When the extradition papers for Mr. Ziegler were prepared, Brown signed affidavits, as Prosecuting Attorney, declaring that Mr. Ziegler was a fugitive from justice. Attorneys for Mr. Ziegler have now secured copies of the record showing the suspension of Stone, and will use them in the fight before Gov. Odell in attempting to show that Brown is not the Prosecuting Attorney of Cole County, and hence had no lawful right to make the affidavit.

They will attempt to show that Stone was illegally removed from office, and hence Brown's appointment is null and void.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON ROBBED.

Home of President's Brother-in-Law Entered and Silverware Taken.

The theft of considerable silverware last Thursday evening from the home of Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, at 422 Madison Avenue, has been reported to Inspector McClusky.

It is believed that the thieves gained admission to the house by forcing the basement door, the heavily grated outer door in the area having been unintentionally left open. The stolen articles were all taken from a sideboard and included, besides knives, forks, and spoons, several large and valuable pieces of plate.

As soon as he discovered the loss, Mr. Robinson informed the police and furnished them with a list of the things that were stolen.

AMMON'S TRIP FROM PRISON.

Miller's Counsel Will Be Brought to City to Testify in Suits.

Robert A. Ammon, who is now in Sing Sing Prison under sentence for his connection with the "Miller syndicate," will be brought to this city to-morrow to testify in two suits against him in the Supreme Court to recover damages for fraud and conspiracy.

Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday granted two writs of habeas corpus, directing the Warden of the prison to produce Ammon. The suits to be tried next week are those brought by J. Finley Barrell, James Barrell, and Stewart Barrell against Alfred R. Goslin, Robert A. Ammon, Frank D. Morgan, Thomas J. Gibbons, and Richard Grey, and of Secor & Bell, stock brokers, against Ammon and others.

The Coming Poultry Show.

Entries for the fifteenth annual exhibition by the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, to be given at Madison Square Garden Jan. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, will close on Dec. 18 with Secretary H. V. Crawford of Montclair, N. J. The number of entries for the coming show will be limited to 4,000, and the noted breeds will be well represented. In the pet stock department the rabbits and cavies will be finely shown. The cat show, which is a part of the exhibition, will be under the direction of the Atlantic Cat Club.

THE MAUSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY SILVERSMITHS

AN exceptional opportunity to choose rare HOLIDAY GOODS in SILVER and CUT GLASS from a full and choice assortment is given to those who desire to give presents that are fine in every detail.

Vases of silver, from $1.25 to $75.
Vases of silver deposit from $2.25 to $50.
Hair brush and comb in case, $5.50 to $15.
Cut glass ink stands, silver top, $1.50 to $20.
A dainty piece is the French traveling clock, now sold at $5, worth $10.

ARTICLES IN CUT GLASS.
5-inch handle nappy, $1.50.
6-inch handle nappy, $1.75.
Handle oil cruet, silver stopper, $2.
8-inch rich cut glass bowl, in case, $5.50.
3-pint silver-mounted claret jug, $13.50.
Orders placed now will be held for Christmas delivery.
We are glad to show visitors our wares.

14 EAST 15th STREET
Between Broadway & 5th Ave.

TEACHING THE FILIPINOS

Night as Well as Day Schools in All the Large Towns.

Girls Inattentive Pupils—Results of the Teaching of English in the Northern Islands Encouraging.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Oct. 16.—Last week 100 Filipino students left Manila to be educated in the United States at the expense of the Government.

These students are the pick of the so-called "Normal Schools" of the Philippine Islands, and are, according to the newspapers printed for the Filipinos, to take a college or even a "university" course in the United States. As a matter of fact they are now about as proficient as the average child in the United States at the age of twelve. If within four years, the length of time they are to be educated at Government expense, they attain to fitness for the university entrance examination they will have done very well.

The education of the Filipinos is being carried on on lines far different from what would be required for the fitting of a few for a college course. The education of the mass of the poor to speak English, to answer ordinary arithmetical questions, to know a little of the history of their own country and that of their teachers, and to make them a little more intelligent on questions affecting the public good has been the object striven for by the 900 American teachers in these islands.

The results so far have been very encouraging. In the Manila Custom House the messengers were since the American occupation and until very recently men. The inconvenience of having messengers who understand little or no English has been borne, because nothing better could be had. Now the public schools have turned out a large number of boys who speak English; not fluently, perhaps, and with the peculiar preciseness that always characterizes the Filipino's English. These boys have found employment, among other places, in the Custom House as messengers and junior clerks, displacing men. Their services as messengers are highly satisfactory.

In the so-called "Normal Schools" the pupils are usually of almost mature years, many being thirty years old. One of these pupils recently asked me to assist him in preparing an essay "to send to the Saint Louis Fair." He told me that the pupils had been asked to write a history of the Philippines, to be sent with the educational exhibit to St. Louis, and that he had been specially selected to compete on account of his extraordinarily good knowledge of English. His essay did not show it.

In the first place, "Historia de Filipinas" may mean a history of the Philippine Islands or it may mean a Philippine story, and this pupil had put the second construction on the corresponding English words, "history of the Philippines." His story, which consisted of four pages of closely written foolscap, was made up of one sentence, the various clauses being connected by "and" or "but." It was a high-flown story of a sea Captain who looked out of the window and saw a young lady, with whom he promptly fell in love. Fancy a child in the Seventh Grammar grade submitting an intense love story for his school lesson!

In addition to the day schools there are also night schools in every town of large size and in every district of the cities. These schools are taught partly by the regular teachers, partly by American clerks who have a detail to the night school work, and partly by other Americans who act as substitutes. Should a teacher be absent from night school, the first American who can be secured is pressed into the service for the night. These classes teach many adults who cannot attend school by day. The curriculum does not cover a large range of subjects, and in many classes nothing is taught but English.

In teaching those lower grades it is the universal verdict of school Principals that Filipino teachers are entirely satisfactory; many Principals say that the Filipino teacher can teach much more to his fellow-countrymen in a given space of time than an American teacher can; this refers, of course, to the lowest grades, for there are few, indeed, of the Filipino teachers who are able to teach anything else than the elementary classes.

It is one of the peculiarities of the Filipino women that they do not make attentive pupils when they have American teachers, and Filipino men teachers hate to teach grown Filipino females. When a strange American is drafted to teach a night school, he is usually put on the most elementary female class; partly because he will not need any books, and will have only to teach the English language by object lessons, and partly because the permanent teaching staff do not like the women's classes. Then the giggling begins. The Filipino grown-up girl is a born giggler. She is very hard to control, and will, at the first appearance of sternness, begin to cry.

On a recent occasion one of my acquaintances had to take a girl's class in the evening, teaching the most elementary English. His class of women was half frightened and half giggling at the stern, strange teacher, and sought to placate him by saying nice things and giggling. When asked to make a sentence containing the word "pretty" one demure girl said haltingly: "Teacher—is—pretty." This set the class off again. The experience of all the teachers is that the Filipino girl is too flighty to be taught much.

The grown girl of the better class is much more teachable than the girl of the poorer classes, and the Government has a large house in Manila where girls from the provinces are boarded while attending school in Manila with a view to becoming teachers.

It is hardly to be expected that the progress in the English language would extend throughout the whole of the southern islands. As a matter of fact, there are large districts in Mindanao, Mindoro, Basilan, &c., where no one speaks a word of English. I have seen a letter from one of the Presidentes of a town in Mindanao, written last month, in which he states that he cannot fill out certain forms sent to him by the Government because no one in the province can translate the instructions, which are printed in English. But in all the northern islands one can find in every tiny village some one who has learned in the new schools to speak English, and it would be easy now for any one to travel the length of the Island of Luzon if he did not speak a word of Spanish.

We hope the Filipinos who have gone to the United States will not be spoiled by too much attention. It will be very easy to spoil them. These hundred young men will all have stories to tell when they return. What those stories are will depend largely on the sanity of their treatment in the United States. F. T.

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Umbrellas and Canes.

High-grade Umbrellas and Canes, with handles of Sterling Silver, Pompac, Gun Metal, Ivory, Pearl, Buckhorn, &c.—a beautiful collection—all priced matchlessly low. These specials for Monday:

UMBRELLAS for men and women, of Union taffeta, 26 and 28 inch, pearl, ivory, natural wood or horn handles; reg. $2.25, for Monday 1.79
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Morris Chairs, Couches, Etc.

MORRIS CHAIRS, of golden quartered oak or mahogany finish, wide arms, carved claw feet, hair cushion covered with valour; reg. $11.00 .... 7.79
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ROMAN SEATS, of golden oak or mahogany finish, turned legs and velour covered tops; reg. $1.25 .... 98c

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The great Fourth Floor is Fairyland, Toyland, Wonderland. It is not describable. Imagination has been caught at it—thousands of wild fancies seized and made real. Bring the children.

Special Inducements to Sunday Schools and Fairs.

Bronx Borough, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and Intermediate Points—Residents of these districts will save time and money by shopping at Koch & Co.'s. Two deliveries daily by our own wagons.

Englewood, Hackensack, Fort Lee and Vicinity—Residents from these points can quickly reach our store by the Hudson River trolley and 125th Street crosstown car. Daily deliveries by our own wagons.

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CHARLES G. SMYTH MISSING.

Brooklyn Tooth Brush Manufacturer Went to Philadelphia and Disappeared.

The police of Brooklyn and Philadelphia are trying to solve an apparent mystery involving the disappearance of Charles Gill Smyth of 608 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Smyth, who is a manufacturer of tooth brushes at 734 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, has been missing since last Wednesday, and his wife fears that he has met with foul play.

On Monday Smyth went to Philadelphia on a business trip. He stopped at the home of J. L. Alliger, at 111 North Fifty-ninth Street, on Monday and Tuesday, writing Mrs. Smyth on Tuesday that he would be home the following day. On Wednesday morning he parted from Mr. Alliger at Market and Eleventh Streets, saying he intended to take the 11 o'clock train for New York. Smyth did not return to his home, and his movements after parting with Mr. Alliger in Philadelphia have not been traced. Smyth is twenty-five years old.

Holyoke Alumnae Meeting.

The Fall meeting of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New York was held yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, eighty-four of the members being present. Following a luncheon addresses were made by Miss Morrill of Adelphi College, Miss Edwards, formerly a teacher at Mount Holyoke College; Miss Parsons, and Miss Patrick, Ph. D., President of the American College for Girls, at Constantinople. Two songs were rendered by Mr. Bingham. Mrs. Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, and Mr. John Anderson, one of the Trustees, were elected honorary members of the association.

Seek Pardon for Clerical Murderer.

LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 5.—The attorneys for the Rev. William A. Hinshaw, convicted of the murder of his wife and given a life sentence, and who is now at the bedside of his dying mother on a parole of sixty days, have taken steps toward securing an absolute pardon for the preacher. The movement in behalf of Hinshaw has assumed State proportions. Mr. Hinshaw says he will return to the work of the ministry after he has conclusively proved his innocence.

Daughters of Jacob to Give a Fair.

The Order of the Daughters of Jacob will give a fair in the Grand Central Palace on the afternoons and evenings of Dec. 15 and 16 to raise money to build a home for aged poor Jews. The present quarters of the home are at 40 Gouverneur Street. Charles F. Murphy will formally open the fair on the night of Dec. 15, and George B. McClellan, the Mayor-elect, has promised that he and his wife will be present on the last night.

Rev. Gunsaulus Declines a Call.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, President of Armour Institute, to-day formally declined the Presidency of Boston University.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF THIBET

Mystery Surrounding Lhasa New Largely Dispelled.

The Story of Chandra Das—The Child Dalai Lama—Russian Influence Believed to be Great.

Lhasa, literally "God's ground," the Mecca of Lamaism, lies near the southern edge of the great Thibetan Plateau of Central Asia, on a small upland plain, surrounded by barren rocky hills, 12,000 feet above the sea. It is shut in by natural barriers on all sides from the outside world.

On the south the grand ranges of the Himalayas run like a gigantic wall along the frontier, attaining an altitude, in Mount Everest, of nearly 30,000 feet. To the north and west are vast stretches of arid country, with an average altitude of 16,000 feet, effectually isolating it from Siberia.

Lhasa has been the goal of every Thibetan explorer for the last fifty years, and yet no European is known to have entered its sacred precincts since 1846. In that year Huc and Gabet, two French missionaries, spent several months in the city, and have left an interesting account of their visit. Neither of them, however, was a trained observer, and both were quite destitute of scientific knowledge, so that, geographically, their journey was of little value.

If any European, other than a Russian, has succeeded in reaching Lhasa since that time, he has not come out alive. There is, however, some justification for the belief that the close relations Russia has succeeded in establishing with the Grand Lama may have opened the city to official Russians, but if so any information they have secured has been zealously kept from the world.

The nearest approach to Lhasa was made by Dr. Sven Hedin in 1901. He succeeded in leading his caravan to a spot within several hundred miles of the city, and then by a series of rapid marches with but one or two companions attempted to force his way in.

"At the end of the second day of this ride," he says, "when we had left the camp forty-six miles behind us, I had my head shaved as bare as a billiard ball and my mustache cut off altogether. I looked horrible, but then I was something like a genuine Mongol, especially after the Lama had for several days smeared my face with grease, till I was partly black and partly brown."

Dr. Hedin was soon afterward surrounded by armed Thibetans, and, although treated kindly, given to understand that it would cost him his life if he did not turn back. After several unsuccessful attempts to elude his guards, he was finally forced to give up the attempt, when probably little more than one hundred miles from the capital.

Previous to Huc and Gabet other Europeans had given fanciful accounts of the city. Manning in 1811 spent some time there in disguise, and mention of even earlier explorers will be found in the cyclopedias.

But little knowledge of any scientific value was available until 1882, when an Indian employe of the British Government, Sarat Chandra Das, disguised as a Lama, spent two weeks in the sacred city.

His home was in Darjiling, India, near the Thibetan frontier, and, starting from there in 1879 with special passports, he made his way to Shigatse, and succeeded in gaining entrance to the great monastery of Tashilumpo, where he stayed six months as a student, and then returned to India. A second journey was undertaken in November, 1881, and from the monastery at Shigatse as headquarters he finally succeeded in reaching Lhasa. He thus describes his first sight of the famous city, from a point apparently about eight miles away:

"At this point the road nears the river, and the whole city stood displayed before us at the end of an avenue of gnarled trees. It was a superb sight, the like of which I have never seen. On our left was Potala, with its lofty buildings and gilt roofs, (the palace of the Grand Lama.) Before us, surrounded by a green meadow, lay the town, with its towerlike whitewashed houses and Chinese buildings with roofs of blue glazed tiles. Long festoons of inscribed and painted rags hung from one building to another, waving in the breeze.

* * *

"At 4 P. M. we passed Kunduling, the residence of the Regent, and entered the city by the western gateway, called the Pargo Kaling Chorten, and my heart leaped with exultation as I now reached the goal of my journey—the far-famed City of Lhasa, the capital of Thibet."

The city is nearly circular, apparently about a mile in diameter, and contains a population of from 25,000 to 30,000, a goodly proportion of whom are priests.

Several of the principal streets are wide and passably clean, but the narrower ones are filthy beyond description. The houses are, as a rule, three stories in height and of stone or sun-dried brick.

The two most conspicuous types in the streets are Lamas and beggars. The latter meet the visitor at every turn. They are called ragyabas, and form a guild. One of their duties is cutting up the dead, the bodies being fed to vultures, pigs and the sacred dogs, a considerable number of the latter being maintained. The great and rich men of the country are cremated; all the rest when they die are cut up and fed to carrion eaters.

The Potala, the palace of the Dalai, or Grand Lama, is the most imposing structure of the city, although it contains a number of other large religious buildings. It is built up the sides and on the top of a small hill. Along the entrance avenues are long rows of the curious prayer wheels, every one of which each passer-by is expected to spin. These contrivances are covered with prayers and invocations, and the Lama theory seems to be that spinning them is equivalent to repeating the prayers. In some places Chandra Das reports seeing them attached to water wheels, so that they were kept continuously in motion.

The exterior walls of the Potala are dark red in color. The building is nine or ten stories in height, and, as the Grand Lama's reception room is at the top, several hundred steps have to be climbed to obtain an audience.

Chandra Das succeeded in gaining permission to see the Dalai Lama. Donning his best Lama regalia he climbed the steps, and, with a number of other pilgrims, entered the grand reception hall. The walls were covered with beautiful frescoes, and great quantities of the finest silks and hangings, as well as numerous heavy gold and silver ornaments, were scattered about. The Grand Lama, "a child of eight or ten years," is thus described by Chandra Das:

"A yellow mitre hat covered his head, the pendant bands of which veiled his ears; a yellow mantle covered his person, and he sat cross-legged with the palms of his hands joined together to bless us. His complexion was light and fair, with rosy cheeks; his eyes were large and penetrating, and his features remarkably Aryan, in spite of the obliquity of his eyes. He was emaciated, and looked fatigued and weary."

Manning states that in 1811 the Grand Lama was a child of about seven. In 1846 Huc says he was not more than nine. Nain Singh, an Indian, who visited Lhasa in 1866, described him as a fair-haired boy of thirteen.

The Grand Lamas are invariably children, and "die as those die whom the gods love," the inference apparently being that they are regularly killed off before maturity by the temporal rulers, whose tools they are. As soon as the Grand Lama's body dies his spirit is supposed to take possession of the body of a living child, and there is often considerable difficulty in finding this infant.

Although Chandra Das returned to India in 1883, his discoveries were not made public "for political reasons" until after 1890, when, in several magazine articles, some of the results were told. In 1899 the material was edited by the Royal Geographical Society, and published as a book. This volume is extremely interesting, and contains considerable new information, but the reader cannot help feeling that Chandra Das was either singularly unobservant or that a considerable portion of his story is still withheld. In view of the importance which British statesmen seem to attach to Thibet, and the present British expedition said to be about to force its way to Lhasa, the latter assumption is perhaps the more probable, especially as Chandra Das had been trained for the work, and went to Lhasa as a spy for the Indian Government.

It is believed in England that Russia's mysterious Chinese policy has an economic rather than a political purpose; that she is trying to preserve by political means markets which as yet she is not able to hold by commercial effort.

Two rather significant articles of the Russo-Chinese-Thibetan agreement of 1902 are cited in support of the view that Russia is practically in control of Thibet.

The first of these provides for the intervention of Russian arms in case Thibet is threatened by any other power, and the second gives Russia control of the military organization of the country.

The passes to Thibet over the Indian frontier are dangerous, and at some seasons of the year practically impassible. Darjiling, the end of a railway line, is but 300 miles from Lhasa, and but 160 miles from Shigatse. Chandra Das required twenty-eight days to make the trip to Shigatse. The general character of the frontier country is indicated by the fact that Thibet is said to be more accessible from this point than anywhere else along its southern boundary. It has been estimated that a railroad across the frontier would cost not less than $100,000,000, so that any immediate increase of Thibetan-Indian trade over this route is not probable.

The most thickly settled and fertile region of Thibet is that surrounding and south of Lhasa. The northern portions of the country are bleak, barren, and practically uninhabited. Wellby and Malcolm traveled for 1,000 miles through these barren wastes without meeting a single human being.

A British expedition which left Ladak, Kashmir, last May, to continue Capt. Deasy's explorations, returned to Kashmir territory on Oct. 4. Thirty-eight thousand square miles of country was surveyed, some of it hitherto unexplored. To the northeast barren plateaus almost destitute of animal life were traversed. In the southeast grassy plains, frequented by many bands of nomadic Thibetans, were found. The natives proved friendly until the party neared some gold diggings called Munok Tok. Here it was stopped by a Thibetan official, who courteously explained that the Lhasa Government was extremely strict regarding the exclusion of all Europeans from Thibet, and that the expedition could go no further.

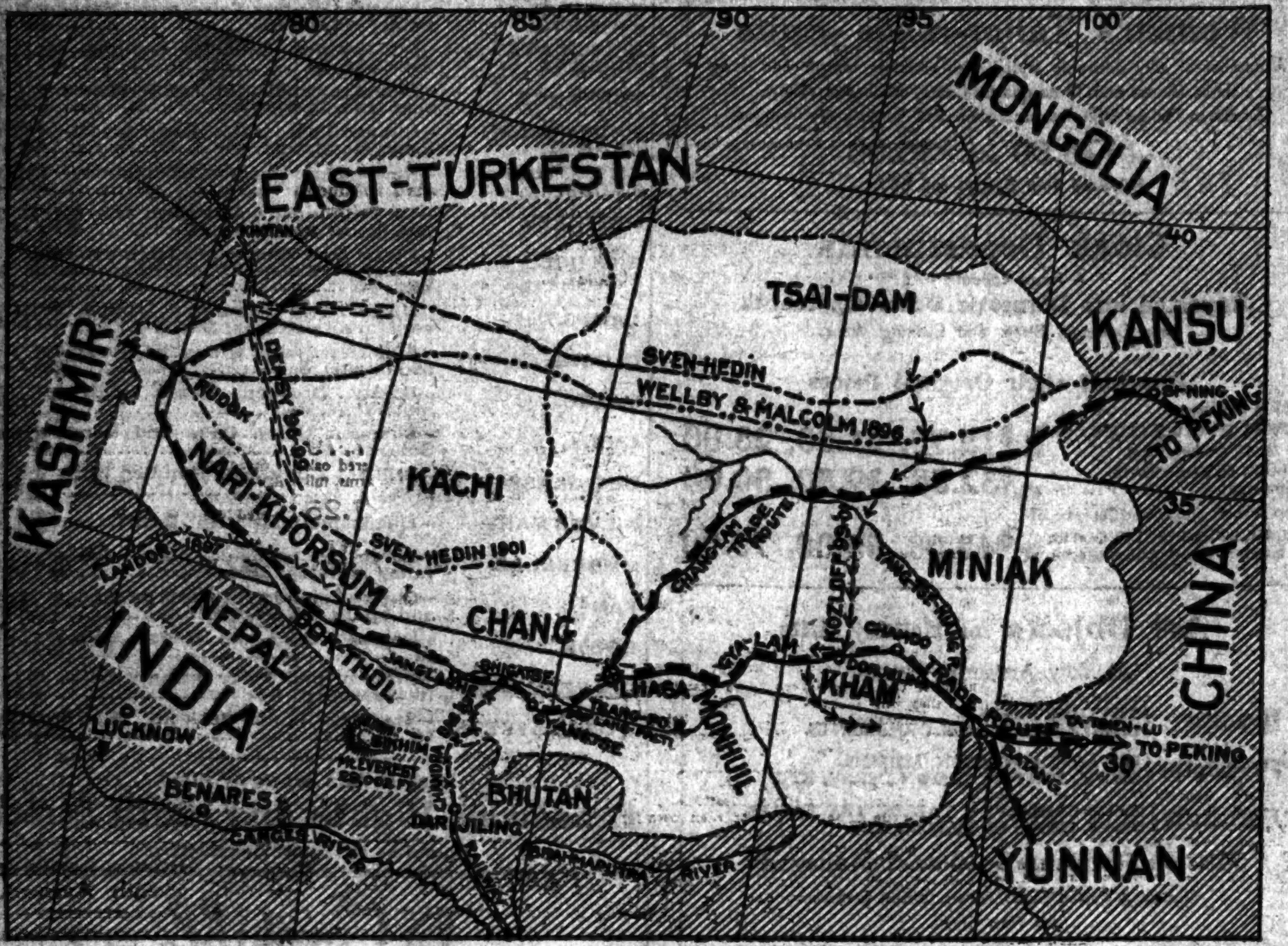
Many large lakes were discovered, one having an area of seventy square miles. The surveying was carried to 85 degrees east longitude, the highest latitude attained being 35 degrees 45 minutes and the lowest 32 degrees 45 minutes.

The chief cities of Thibet besides Lhasa are Shigatse or Digarcha, with a population of about 9,000, exclusive of priests, (one of the great high priests of the country lives there in the Tashilumpo monastery with 3,800 subordinates;) Gyantse of about the same size as Shigatse; Janglache, on the Tsan-Po, eighty miles above Shigatse; Rudok, on the western frontier, and Chamdo, the principal city of Kam.

The Thibetan people belong to the Turko-Mongolian stock. The men are strong and well-made, of an average height of five feet five inches, their hair is thin and their skin yellow to brown. The total population is estimated at from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000, and is probably much nearer the smaller figure.

The so-called trade routes are nothing more than trails, not roads in any civilized sense of the word. For lack of guiding marks it is oftentimes difficult to follow them. Politically Thibet may be important; economically it is certainly not worth fighting for.

V. J. Y.



THIBET AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRIES.

AUTOMATIC LOCAL OPTION

How the Grand Jury System Provides It for New Jersey.

Her Unique Experiences with the Saloon, Problem That Is Now So Agitating Greater New York.

Something of that system of local option with which the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott would meet the Sunday saloon question in Greater New York is in operation all through the State of New Jersey. And yet it is not many years since the people of that rich little commonwealth indignantly spurned a specific bill permitting the localities to have what each desired in the way of Sunday saloon regulation. They did not know that the State was even then in the control of an automatic local option machine that accomplished—and still accomplishes—results far more surely than any act of the Legislature could achieve them, and that has the merit besides of never getting out of order.

This unfailing agent for the enforcement of the local popular desire, without regard to the prohibitive laws that may be on the statute books, is the Grand Jury. The inquisitors of the local courts are selected by the Sheriffs of the several counties, and the Sheriff is elected with a special eye upon his attitude toward the saloon element. It is seldom that either party has the temerity to present for that particular office a candidate who is at variance with the prevailing popular sentiment in excise problems. Wherever any party has attempted it its candidate has gone down to inglorious defeat.

FAVOR LIBERAL ENFORCEMENT.

In Hudson County, the two chief cities, Jersey City and Hoboken, have a large German element that is devoted to its Sunday beer in all attainable ways. The outlying townships of the county are even more radical advocates of the "personal liberty" idea; and the election of a Sheriff who would put the drinking element under any kind of restraint would be a political impossibility there. It is nearly a quarter of a century since the county had a Republican Sheriff, in Col. John J. Toffey. His Grand Juries held scrupulously aloof from the excise question, but a mere suspicion breathed by some one that Toffey was not disposed to be overfriendly to the saloon element has made a Republican campaign for the Shrievalty of the county worse than a forlorn hope ever since.

The relations of the people to the excise question are much the same in Essex County. Newark, its chief city, is the most cosmopolitan community in the State. The "Continental Sunday" has as enthusiastic and determined an army of advocates there as in Hudson. Unlike Hudson, it is a Republican stronghold. But fear of Republican interference with the saloons often gives it a Democratic Sheriff. Indeed, the present incumbent was the only Democrat elected at the last Shrievalty poll. And it was all because a previous Grand Jury, drawn by a Republican Sheriff, had felt itself forced by its conscience to act upon one or two particularly flagrant violations of the liquor laws.

The rule, unbroken in these two counties, that the Grand Jury will stand sponsor for local sentiment on this particular question, law or no law, is just as uniformly adhered to in the temperance counties of the State. A "liquor Sheriff" in Bergen, or Sussex, or Morris, or any one of a dozen or more of the twenty-one counties of the State where the Church sentiment predominates, would be a political curiosity. Even the Democratic counties of Hunterdon and Warren, the "Jersey Apple Jack" factory of the State, take care that their Democratic Sheriffs give them teetotal Grand Juries.

Repeated attempts to destroy the county local option system thus established have all been signal failures. Sometimes the effort has been made by the Prohibition element, at other times it has been of political inspiration. One device was to vest the courts with the power of naming special Commissioners for the selection of the grand inquisitors. Another was to regulate the saloons by city ordinance—this latter the outcome of political struggles. At a time when, for instance, the Democrats controlled the Sheriff's office and the Police Justices in Jersey City were both Republicans, the Republicans endeavored to secure legislation for the arraignment of liquor sellers in the police courts. The offenders would probably have been treated as tenderly by the local Magistrates as by the Grand Jurors, but the obligation for favors shown would have been due the Republicans instead of the Democrats.

Even a Republican Legislature refused to pass an act so manifestly "for the benefit of the party," as it was described. It met with no better reception than have the series of propositions for Jury Commissions. The Sheriffs, Democrats and Republicans, combine for the common defense, and swarm to the Legislature at every attack to repulse it. Their political power makes their local Assemblymen easily responsive to their commands, and they win victory in every encounter.

Notwithstanding the completeness of their domination of the Grand Juries in some of the "wet" counties, the liquor men do not indulge in open defiance of the sentiment of the Sunday churchgoers. These, many of them liking their little "nip" once in a while, too, are content with concessions to the proprieties of the day. They do not care what is going on in the saloons they pass with their Psalm Books in their hands, unless it be forced, by riotous noise or doors swung wide open, upon their attention. They are satisfied to take it for granted that the resorts are closed if they seem to be closed. And so the bar business in all the cities is carried on, all through Sunday, behind drawn curtains and doors that are shut but not locked.

AN EXCISE EPISODE.

Though New Jersey is thus running her saloons in the most marked and rigid of local option lines, she repudiated a specific local option law, designed for the counties, with a voice that no one could misinterpret. It was an amusing episode of the politics of years ago. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, as the Prohibition candidate for Governor, had polled more than 23,000 votes in the State. The Legislature chosen at that election was Republican as the result of the famous "Horseshoe" gerrymander. It occurred to Col. Samuel D. Dickinson that if the 23,000 who had voted for Fisk could be corraled for the Republicans it would be an easy thing to elect a Republican Governor at the next ensuing Gubernatorial contest, and he persuaded Gen. Sewell, the State chieftain of the party, to angle for them with a county option bill.

The act went through without much opposition. The liquor men in the liquor counties did not bother with it, because it would work only in the teetotal counties, and they were willing that prohibition should rule there if the people desired it. It was not many weeks before the Prohibitionists began to take steps for special vote in some of the counties they knew they could carry. The proposition submitted was not whether the counties should have Sunday saloons, but whether they should have any saloons at all. In Cumberland, where the first vote was taken, the women prayed in the schoolhouses, in the dance halls, even in the saloons, for the victory of the temperance cause, and on election day they swarmed all over the county in wagons to hasten the ruralists to the polls.

Cumberland went "dry." It was of no account that it went "dry" by an unexpected majority. Cumberland was a temperance country, rock-ribbed, anyhow. Then came Cape May with a vote. The county went "dry." That was all right, too. Cape May was not a drinking community. Then came Atlantic with another "dry" vote. That was not entirely expected, because there is a large "open Sunday" community at Atlantic City. The labor men feel a languid interest in that vote, but then they guessed it was all right, anyhow. They were somewhat aroused when they saw Hunterdon take a stand against saloons.

"Why," they exclaimed, "that's where Apple Jack was born!"

LIQUOR INTERESTS AROUSED.

It was not an altogether agreeable surprise to them. Their wonder as to what would happen next grew into positive alarm when they saw the evidences of the interest aroused in their strongholds in Essex and Hudson by the movement for the taking of a vote there. Every one who is for Sunday order was around talking up the "dry" side of the proposition. The liquor men were not so sure that even these two cosmopolitan counties would vote "no saloon!" and they made up their minds that they had better be stirring themselves to prevent such a catastrophe.

They made a league with the Democratic Party for the repeal of the menacing laws. They organised everywhere, and the Democrats came into control, by a sweeping majority, of the State Legislature. The first thing the Solons did when they reached Trenton was to wipe that awful law off the statute books. Even the Republican gerrymander counted for nothing in the elections after that. The Democrats elected Legislature after Legislature, year after year, and wrested the control of the State from the long-intrenched forces of the enemy.

CHARITY SOCIETY APPEALS.

Some Deserving Cases for Which Funds Are Needed.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for assistance in the following cases of need:

For $50 to provide shelter for a woman now laid aside from remunerative work by growing cataracts.

For $108 to pay the rent for one year of a German widow with four children, only one of whom is old enough to earn money. In another year a second son will be old enough to work.

For $175 to aid for one year with food and rent a family consisting of a grandmother, mother, and two young children. The mother is a hopeless invalid; one child and the grandmother are doing their best to maintain the home, but are unable to do so unaided.

For $300 to secure admission of a widow, Scotch, Protestant, aged seventy-four years, into a permanent home.

For $75 to pay rent for an aged couple pending their admission to a home.

For $120 to pay the rent for an old couple for a year. They are Protestants, and have been sober and hard-working all their lives. An old employer is furnishing maintenance. They are not eligible for admission to a home.

For $500 to place a respectable American widow of sixty-four years in a home. She supported herself for some time by teaching music, but, becoming partially blind, was obliged to give that up.

Any money for the above cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

Chose His Glass.

"Your husband," said the doctor, "has reached a point where a little stimulant will do him good—say, a glass of beer or of ale every day, but only one."

"Only one, doctor?" asked the convalescent.

"Only one, said the doctor."

The man sighed.

"Mary," he said at last, "they've got a glass over at the club that holds something over a quart. I wish you'd send for it."—Chicago Post.

The Charm of Early Handicraft

gathers faithful expression in our showing of Colonial furniture taken from some old Southern pieces.

The Virginia Sofa, with its graceful scrolls—the Old Colony Arm Chair, with its strong suggestion of repose—the "Inglenook" Settle, with soft movable cushions, are but a few of these pieces—sterling for a sense of strong personality and perfect adherence to the originals.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway"

THE INNOCENT MARQUIS

Lord Downshire's Surprising Business Inexperience.

Man Convicted of Swindling Him by Inducing Him to Sign Two Bills of Exchange.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The trial of Arthur Edward Saunders Sebright, who was convicted of swindling the Marquis of Downshire, was one of the most entertaining affairs that has ever come off at the Old Bailey. The candid confessions of business inexperience on the part of the Marquis and his embarrassment under the cross-examination of Mr. Avory, who appeared for the prisoner, were the features of the story of the trial as published in The Mail.

The prisoner's alleged offense was that he "by false pretenses and with intent to defraud, caused and induced the Marquis of Downshire to accept two bills of exchange for £3,750 and £5,750, respectively." Sebright pleaded "not guilty."

Eldon Bankes, who prosecuted, told the story. To understand it properly, he said, the jury must make the acquaintance of the Marquis of Downshire and get some notion of his business capacity. When the jury had heard him they would see that he had no business experience at all in connection with such documents as bills of exchange.

One day in January last, counsel continued, the Marquis was dining at a restaurant in Piccadilly with a lady, whose name it was not necessary to mention. Mr. Sebright was dining there also, and at the time formed an acquaintance with the Marquis.

They met there again about a week later, when the prisoner informed the Marquis that he was bringing out a company, to be called the Credit Foncier of England, and that he was either the owner of or was entitled to a large number of preference shares. A number of these shares he had disposed of, he said, in the name of the Marquis, with the fortunate result that £1,000 profit had been made for the Marquis, who was entitled to receive the money.

This was followed by a subsequent meeting at the Hotel Albemarle, on which occasion it is alleged that the Marquis signed two documents on the understanding that it was necessary before he could receive the £1,000, whereas in reality these were the two bills of exchange in connection with which the charge had been framed.

On the next day the Marquis received a letter from Sebright, as follows: "I have this day received from you two acceptances of £3,750 in purchase of 12,650 preferred shares of £1 each, fully paid up, which you have this day purchased from me in the company which I am about to form."

As a matter of fact, declared counsel, the Marquis had never undertaken to buy the shares, and it was contended that the company had no existence in fact.

On a subsequent occasion the Marquis went over his signature on the acceptances with a dry pen, in order to show that he had really accepted them.

One bill was negotiated, and the Marquis had to meet it. Afterward an order was made in the High Court for the return of the second bill, and for the refunding of the money on the other, but not a penny had been received.

A tall young man of about thirty, with a mustache after the model of the German Emperor's, the Marquis of Downshire stood in the witness box all the morning. He was in a long, velvet-trimmed black overcoat, narrow in the waist, and tightly buttoned. As he leaned forward with a hand on each side of the box and replied in a languid manner to the questions of counsel even a casual observer would have seen that Piccadilly was more familiar to him than the city.

Mr. Avory in cross-examination was very anxious to know how much the Marquis knew of business matters. He expressed surprise when the witness gave no answer as to whether he knew the difference between a company which had been formed and one which was about to be formed. "Come now," said counsel, "do you mean to say you don't know the difference between an infant and an unborn child?"

The witness smiled vaguely, the court laughed outright, and the Recorder remarked solemnly: "He hasn't been asked that yet."

The Marquis denied that he was taking criminal proceedings in order to get the prisoner to repay the money.

Mr. Avory—Did you not say at the Police Court, "I am taking these proceedings to make him pay"? Is that what you swore at the Police Court?

"I believe it was," answered the witness doubtfully.

"Well, I suppose it's true if you said it," snapped counsel.

"I suppose it is," said the witness with a hesitation that set the court in a titter.

Then Mr. Avory pressed the Marquis on another point. "Did you," he asked, "on one occasion say you had been a fool?"

"I don't remember it," said the witness thoughtfully.

"But do you deny it?" returned counsel.

"I don't remember it," he reiterated.

The Recorder, (gravely:) "He might have said it."

Mr. Avory inquired how many checks the Marquis drew in the course of a year.

"Hundreds," was the reply.

Then Mr. Avory leaned forward and asked in an almost confidential way: "You know how to draw them? You don't want any assistance?"

"No," said his lordship, and the court laughed again.

Mr. Avory—I suppose you know there are such things as public companies?

His lordship hesitated. "I believe there are."

The Marquis spoke of the two documents produced by the prisoner, which looked like checks, he said.

The Recorder—Did you read them?

"Yes; but I did not understand them."

Mr. Muir—They looked like checks?

"Yes, that is what I thought."

Mr. Muir—Did you understand in any way that you were liable for these bills of exchange on your signature on these documents?

"No, I did not."

Mr. Avory made a blunt, uncompromising reference to his "vis-à-vis," the Marquis on rising to begin his speech.

"If there is one person in the court," he said, "who is not entitled to sympathy it is the Most Honorable the Marquis of Downshire."

At this the "Most Honorable the Marquis of Downshire" returned an appreciative smile from his place, three feet from Mr. Avory, across the table.

Mr. Avory proceeded to argue that the prosecution had no business to bring the present charge. "It was a disgraceful and disreputable use of the process of the criminal law," he asserted, warmly.

The only real charge that had been made against Sebright, in Mr. Avory's opinion, was that he had turned himself into a company. This he was entitled to do.

Mr. Avory had some scathing remarks to make about the Marquis's supposed innocence in business affairs. Quoting evidence given by the Marquis in the High Court, he showed that the Marquis had been asked whether in August, 1894, he did not accept a bill for £3,000. All the Marquis then could say was that he did not remember, and afterward he admitted that he had signed it. Now he said that he did not know a bill of exchange when he saw it.

Referring to the proceedings in the High Court, Mr. Avory said that the Judge (Mr. Justice Buckley) who gave the decision in the Marquis's favor with regard to the canceling of the second bill was under the impression that the Marquis had only seen one bill of exchange before in his life.

In summing up the Recorder pointed out that it was strange that a man of thirty-two had so little knowledge of business as the Marquis.

The Marquis looks slightly younger than his age, thirty-two years. He is fresh complexioned and wears a smartly trimmed light mustache. He looks as if he knows more about social and sporting matters than business affairs, but his expression is certainly not that of a man who could be easily "taken in" about anything.

HUNTING IN MINNESOTA.

Thousands of the Deer Family Killed—Many Persons Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 5.—Eighteen thousand deer, moose, and caribou were shot and brought out of the woods of Northern Minnesota during the twenty days' open season which ended last Tuesday. This is the estimate of the State Game and Fish Commissioners, and the same authority estimates that there are still 200,000 animals left in the State.

While hunting deer during the twenty days' open season in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, which ended Dec. 1, twenty persons were killed and seven were severely injured by rifle shots. Of those killed two were women. One of these was shot dead by a stray bullet, while she was standing in her own house. Of the twenty killed ten were shot by others, the majority being mistaken for deer, the other ten fatalities being the result of carelessness in handling firearms. Four of the injured were shot by others, and three were victims of their own carelessness.

Five hunters who went into the woods at the beginning of the season are missing, and it is believed they were the victims of stray bullets or of their own carelessness.

It is remarkable that so many Eastern sportsmen invaded Minnesota this Fall, but they all tell the same story.

"What we want," said a prominent New Yorker, "is to hunt in the wilderness. We can go into the Adirondacks or up to Maine, but we don't 'hunt' there. We simply follow the guide. In Minnesota it is each one for himself. The country is large and there is room for all, and we found the best of sport. Our party arrived in Cook County, Oct. 15.

"There is no better fishing to be found in the United States. Here we had for fifteen days the finest of sport and the best of food, stuffing ourselves on brook and rainbow trout, black bass and muskallonge, and finally, when the season opened, ending with venison, which we had previously located. Five days were sufficient to gather in the legal allowance of three deer and one moose each, which accounts for our early arrival.

"Our party, consisting of three, have three antlered deer, two big moose, and five does to our credit."

The Doctor's Expectation.

Friend—I'm glad to see you so much better, old man. Does the doctor expect you to be out soon?

Invalid—Well, I think he expects me soon to be out the amount of his bill. He sent it in to-day.—Philadelphia Press.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

From now until the holidays most people are too busy to "shop" in a vague search for an appropriate gift, and many are forced to realize that our hearts are bigger than our purses at this particular time of the year, when all regard it as a duty and a pleasure to remember in some substantial way those who are dear to us.

Few there are, however, and very few who have not the time and means to gratify, to some extent at least, the sentiment which possesses us and grows as the holidays approach. But the real perplexity of the question presents itself: What shall it be? What article will be the most expressive, and at the same time within the range of our purse strings?

Furs naturally suggest themselves to the minds of the thoughtful.

The question then arises, "Where shall we go?" The best place to buy an article is where it is made.

I carry one of the largest stocks of Imperial Crown Russian Sables in the world.

Handsome Russian Sable Skins, which can be purchased from $100, $150, $200, $250, $300, $400, $500, are more appreciated by the recipient who appreciates quality than an article made of 20 skins, if it is not a genuine or a handsome piece of fur.

Handsome Muffs, Boas, Scarfs, Victorines and Stoles, Mantles and Capes, elegantly finished, latest styles, natural Sable Skins, not blended or darkened in any way.

Hudson Bay Sable (Muff and Boa) can be purchased from $200, $400, $600 up. Russian Sable sets cost from $500, $750, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000 up.

NOTE.—I was awarded highest prizes at the World's Fair for the best dressed Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Skins and for garments of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Sealskin, Persian Lamb, and Ermine.

Mink, Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Moleskin are in fashionable demand. Prices are as low as it is possible to sell them.

Fox and Lynx are fashionable, beautiful Fluffy Furs, but I do not recommend them for service.

Fox sets, $40, $60, $75, $100 up. Lynx sets from $50 to $150, and Bear $75 to $150.

Gentlemen's Fur Lined Overcoats will be very much used the coming season. Prices way down.

Automobile Coats for ladies and gentlemen, $40, $60, $75 up. Fur-lined Capes and Circulars, very handy to put on off quickly, $35, $50, $75.

Ladies' long Coats, Fur-lined, $125 up.

Large assortment of Sleigh, Carriage and "Auto" Robes.

C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturing Fur Merchant,
41st and 42d Streets, bet. Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

NOTE.—Special sale Sealskin and Persian Lamb Jackets and Coats. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.
Jewelers and Importers,

Have endeavored, in their this year's display, to make a radical departure from the conventional SOLID GOLD WATCHES and have produced many highly ornamental watches of exceptional beauty, costing, with chatelaine pins attached, from $35.00 to $150.00. Our regular line of 14-kt. gold Waltham watches has not been neglected; we are offering ladies' watches from $18 to $75, and men's watches from $28 to $150.

52 West 14th St.
(Near Sixth Ave.)

The Famous Ruszits Furs.

A Rare and Elaborate Display of HIGH CLASS FURS, Suitable for
Holiday Gifts,
Unparalleled in Richness, Variety and Extent.
Russian and Hudson Bay Sables,
Mole, Chinchilla, Ermine, Mink,
French Novelty Jackets,
Short Manteaux and Long Coats,
in Sealskin and Broadtail.
Pelerines, Stoles, Neckpieces, Muffs,
Sleigh, Carriage and Motor Rugs and Robes.

The recognition for over fifty years of the famous Ruszits Furs as the standard of excellence gives assurance of absolute reliability.

John Ruszits Fur Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1851.
69, 71, 73 Eleventh Street,
One door west of Broadway. Opposite St. Denis Hotel.

HIGH GRADE ALASKA SEALSKINS.—The Acme of Dyeing has been reached. Just finished, 40 elegant Alaska Sealskin Coats (Martin's celebrated London dye), up to date styles, beautifully finished; decidedly the handsomest introduced for years. Don't miss this opportunity to buy the Best produced at the same prices that prevailed during the early season, notwithstanding the recent great advance in the price of seal. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

TURNER AS A PRISONER

British "Philosophic Anarchist's" Life on Ellis Island.

Labors Far Into the Night Writing Articles for Newspapers—Not Allowed to Talk to Visitors.

While waiting on Ellis Island for the United States Supreme Court to decide whether he is entitled to land here or must be deported to England, John Turner, self-confessed "philosophic Anarchist," is a prisoner in the strictest sense of the word. Two uniformed guards watch over him day and night. Turner is the first Anarchist arrested here under the new immigration law, and Commissioner Williams does not mean to let him get away if he can help it until it is decided whether or not he shall be sent away for good.

Not that Turner has shown any desire to break jail. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who saw him while he was taking his afternoon constitutional on the immigrant pier yesterday, he said:

"I am very comfortable, under the circumstances. No complaint to make of my treatment as a prisoner except the fact that I am a prisoner at all."

There are three steel-bar cells in the big basement of the Immigration Building on the island, each one of them about twice the size of the average prison cell in the Tombs or at Sing Sing. Turner has the place all to himself, with the exception of his guards, although he occupies only the middle cell. It is very comfortably fitted out for a prison cell, including among other things a large writing desk with a shaded electric light over it.

The table is heaped with clippings, notes, and copy ready for the printer. Newspapers, mostly foreign, are heaped on the floor as they are around an exchange editor's desk in a newspaper office. Turner works far into the night, writing articles for newspapers in England and Germany that promulgate his doctrines. His personal mail every day is as large as in any one of the division departments of the Government service on the island. There is no restriction. Turner is allowed to send out and to receive whatever he chooses in the way of letters and newspapers.

There are two windows looking out on the bay from the room in which his cell is situated, but they are so far above the level of the floor as to be useless to him except for ventilation and light. The philosophic Anarchist is such a lover of exercise that he would walk the legs off his guards if they would let him. As it is, he tramps up and down the pier with them for four hours each day, just after breakfast and just before dinner.

Nobody is permitted to talk with Turner save his lawyers and his guards. A few Anarchist and Socialist sympathizers who succeeded in passing the guards at the Battery and landing on Ellis Island were never able to get near the man they went to see. Turner has been told not to attempt to talk to persons he meets in his walks. One day last week he went on a little ahead of his keeper, who had stopped to talk with one of the interpreters. A visitor to the island, mistaking Turner for one of the Government employes, asked for direction to some part of the building. The guard, who was right under Commissioner Williams's window, ran up and "shooed" the stranger away.

"You must not talk to that man," he shouted. "He's a prisoner—an Anarchist."

"Yes, look out for me," said Turner. "They call me a bad, bad man."

The stranger promptly turned his back and went away on a trot.

Turner is allowed 80 cents a day for his food. If he was limited to that he would have to subsist on bread and butter and coffee. But the island prisoner gets up early and has the Britisher's usual appetite for a hearty breakfast after his cold tub. The regulation 80 cents is gone before he has finished his breakfast. His presence on the island is generally known by this time, and visitors or others who have business there go to the restaurant to get a glimpse of him. He does not like that, and varies his mealtimes so as to avoid it.

When Turner wants anything the guards will not give him he writes a note and sends it to the Commissioner's office. Sometimes his request is granted and sometimes it is not. He is not permitted to forget that he is a prisoner, and not a guest of the Nation. On Thanksgiving Day, as a special privilege, he was shown through the building and the working of the immigration system explained to him. He was particularly interested in the women weeping because they had to be sent back home.

"Rather an elaborate system," commented Turner, "on purpose to keep honest men and women who simply want to work and live out of your boasted land of the free."

There is a strong bond of sympathy between Turner and a flock of English sparrows that come to be fed every afternoon around the flagpole at the east end of the island. The clerks in the executive offices usually look after them, but on Thursday, during the snowstorm, they were too busy. Turner went to the restaurant and got some bread for them.

BOY PRISONER FOR HOMICIDE.

Youngest on Record in Brooklyn, He Is Freed by Request of Little Victim's Mother.

The youngest person ever arrested in Brooklyn on a charge of homicide was arraigned yesterday in the Children's Court, that borough. He was William Vetter, eight years old, of 167 Grove Street. He was charged with being responsible for the death of one of his playmates, seven-year-old Henry Rutmann, of the same address.

According to the story learned by the police, on Oct. 21 young Vetter went to the roof of the house in Grove Street to sweep it. When he got through with the work he threw the broom into the rear yard. The Rutmann boy, who was in the yard, saw the broom descending and tried to catch it. The handle of the broom struck the boy on the head and knocked him senseless to the ground. A physician found that the lad's skull had been fractured, and he was taken to the Memorial Hospital. He died there on Friday afternoon.

Young Vetter declared that he had no intention of injuring his little playmate, and the dead boy's mother said she was satisfied that it was purely an accident. She refused to make any charge against the boy, and the case was dismissed.

ART FIRM SUES DELMONICO.

Paris Dealers Ask $4,274 Which Restaurateur Denies Owing.

Countess Dowager de Terssac, Margarite de Terssac, and Drephine Michel of the firm of E. Le Roy & Co., art dealers in Paris, are suing L. C. Delmonico, the restaurateur, for the recovery of $4,274, which is alleged to be a balance due on paintings which Mr. Delmonico purchased abroad.

Mr. Delmonico says that during the last few years his transactions with the plaintiffs have aggregated about 562,000 francs, but denies that he has not paid all he owes. The case will come to trial in the Supreme Court in a few days. The testimony of several witnesses has been taken in Paris.

SUES FOR WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Christopher Sahm Says Father-in-Law Holds Them Prisoners.

Christopher Sahm has obtained from Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Kings County a writ of habeas corpus ordering his father-in-law, John Kaupper, to produce in court Sahm's wife and two children, who Sahm says are held prisoners in Kaupper's home and store, at 150 McKibbin Street, Brooklyn.

The children are five and four years old, respectively. The younger is a deaf-mute, and an uncle with whom they live is also afflicted in that manner. Sahm says that his children are not being reared in a manner conducive to their intellectual and moral welfare.

RUSH WORK ON LINER BALTIC.

Biggest Steamship to Go Into Commission by the End of Next June.

The work of completing the giant White Star Line steamship Baltic, which was recently launched at Belfast, Ireland, is being rushed with all possible speed, in order to have her in the service between this port and Liverpool by the end of next June. With the placing in commission of this ship the total tonnage of the line will be raised to about 350,000 tons.

The Baltic, while on the type of the Celtic and Cedric, when completed will surpass either of these vessels in every way. She will be the largest ship ever built, her length being 725 feet 9 inches, against 706 feet 8 inches, the length of the Kaiser Wilhelm II., the next largest ship afloat, and her tonnage being about 23,000 tons, against the Cedric's 21,035 tons.

The interior fittings of the new ship will excel anything heretofore attempted by the White Star Line. Her grand dining saloon will be a feature of the vessel. It will be on the upper deck, extending the full length of the ship, and will accommodate 370 people. The interior decorations of the saloon will be very artistic.

The Baltic will be fitted with quadruple expansion engines of about 13,000 indicated horse power, which will give the vessel a speed of between 16½ and 17 knots an hour. The engines will be arranged on the balanced principle, which will reduce the vibration to a minimum.

BANK MESSENGER'S NEW PLAN.

Empty Bag Is Carried for the Benefit of Possible Thieves, but the Money Is Elsewhere.

A Wall Street district bank of such prominence that it is a daily feature of its business to have cash running into five figures at the least and often into six figures going from or coming to its offices, has for some time had in operation a plan to outwit any scheme of outdoor robbery. It is eminently superior to that of Messenger E. H. Kern of the Union Exchange Bank, who on Monday, when guarded by another messenger, became so apprehensive opposite 198 Broadway while carrying $140,000 that he drew a revolver on two boys.

The device in question was revealed yesterday through some pleasant gibing between a bank messenger and a friend. The messenger left the bank looking anxious and important, and following, in almost lock step, a wiry young man who ostentatiously carried a satchel of the kind used for securities and money in the financial district. A block away from the bank pleasantries were begun by the friend purposely "bunking" against the messenger. He was unperturbed, and greeting were exchanged.

"Not going to draw your 'gun,' eh, like Kern did the other day on those 'kids'?" said the friend, chaffingly.

"Guess not."

"Got enough in that satchel to make it worth my while to stand you and the young fellow up?"

The messenger exploded in merriment and became confidential.

"Say," he explained, "I'll let you into it. The scheme hasn't worked yet, but if ever a mob stands us up that mob'll be bunkoed. There's not enough in that bag to buy a chew of tobacco, but the stuff's traveling all the same.

"Not on, eh? Well, it's tucked up snug in a special pocket under my coat. That bag's a bluff. How much? Well, just now it's five figures."

LEGAL NOTES.

TITLE TO WATER FOUND IN SOIL.—A property owner in San Bernardino County, California—Leah J. Katz by name—drove an artesian well. Margaret D. Walkenshaw, an adjoining property owner, shortly afterward put down a well also. The flow from the first well then stopped. Mrs. Katz's right to an injunction against Mrs. Walkenshaw's maintenance of her well has been upheld by the Supreme Court of California. The main position taken on behalf of the defendant was that each land owner owns absolutely the percolating waters in his land. The common law was cited as an authority, and it was argued that the adoption of the doctrine of correlative rights in percolating waters would hinder or prevent all further developments or use of underground water and endanger or destroy developments already made, thus largely restricting the productive capacity and growth of the State. The court said, in part: "It cannot be successfully claimed that the doctrine of absolute ownership is well established in this State. It is proper to state that in all the opinions which have so readily approved the supposed common law rule that injuries from interference with percolating waters were too obscure in origin and cause, too trifling in extent, and relatively of too little importance, as compared to mining industries and the wants of large cities, to justify or require the recognition by the courts of any correlative rights in such waters or the redress of such injuries. It is also to be observed that in some instances in the Eastern States, mentioned in the former opinion in this case, the injustice from the diversion of percolating waters has been so daring and so extensive that the court there was compelled to depart from its previously decided cases and recognize the rights of adjoining owners."

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LEGISLATIVE CONTROL OF MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Kansas law providing for a working day of eight hours on public works constitutional raises anew the question of legislative control of municipal contracts. An act of this State's Legislature and a law of Indiana, both of which attempted to interfere with contracts made with the State or municipalities, have been held to lie outside the police power, and therefore unconstitutional. Our statute was an eight-hour law, and that of Indiana enacted that unskilled labor employed on any public work of the State, counties, cities, and towns should receive not less than 20 cents an hour. Restrictive laws, such as those under consideration, seem prima facie unconstitutional, since they impose a burden on a particular class, take property without due process of law, and restrict the right freely to contract. But when the public exigency appears considerable, restrictive acts are held to be justifiable and constitutional, being then deemed an exercise of the police power of the State. Thus legislative regulation of the labor of women and children, and of employments where exhausting conditions of labor endanger the public, is generally upheld. The Harvard Law Review in its November number points out that by the use of narrower terms in the New York and Indiana statutes the purposes which the Legislatures had in mind might have been upheld on grounds distinct from the police power. "When the State regulates the labor contracts of State, County, and Municipal Governments," says The Review, "it exercises only the right of a contracting party to determine the terms of his bargain. Thus the Legislature may obviously prescribe the terms of contracts made by its officers. As regards counties and municipalities, also, in concerns where these Governments are mere agents of the State, the Legislature may fix the terms of the contract. Highways, bridges, docks, wharves, and railway subways are examples of such contracts. Local concerns, however, such as county and municipal buildings and the adornment of streets and parks, cannot thus be controlled by the State. The weakness, therefore, of the New York and Indiana statutes is the breadth of language which includes both sorts of municipal works, local as well as public. A second weakness is that they apply to contracts let before the statute was enacted. In these two particulars the statutes prima facie restrict freedom of contract and impair contract rights; and the courts seem right in holding this interference unjustified by public exigency and therefore unconstitutional."

PEDDLER LEFT A FORTUNE

Maximilian Herschel's Wealth Estimated at $950,000.

Usually Slept in His Store and Lived on a Few Cents a Day—Came Here a Poor Boy.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday appointed Adolph Herschel and Lorenzo Semple administrators of the estate of Maximilian Herschel, once a tobacco peddler, who died in St. Luke's Hospital last July, and ordered that they file a bond in the sum of $250,000.

Visibly Herschel was not worth much. He had a tobacco store on the east side, and, although he rented a small hall bedroom, he usually slept in his store and lived on a few cents a day. Then a few years ago he gave up his store and made frequent surreptitious visits to brokers' offices.

After his death there was found in his room a memorandum telling that in a safe deposit box in the Mercantile Trust Company there were cash and securities valued at $950,000 belonging to him. This box has not yet been opened, and the order of the Surrogate for the heavy bond was made upon the information and belief of Adolph Herschel, who is a nephew of the dead man, and others that that memorandum correctly represents the estate of Herschel.

When Herschel was on his deathbed in St. Luke's Hospital he made arrangements to have his wealth go to Mrs. William George of 95 Hamilton Place, and he gave the key to the safe-deposit box to her. Since his death, however, Mrs. George found the nephew, Adolph Herschel, and through him learned of other relatives, and she agreed to divide the estate with them.

Mrs. George and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Simons, had been lifelong friends of Herschel, who met the Simonses on board the steamship on which he came to America forty years ago. They were friends when he was struggling for a foothold in the new land, and after he became wealthy he did not forget them.

He visited at the home of Mrs. George frequently, and last June, when those visits ceased without explanation, Mrs. George set out to find him. She went to his room and found him very ill, and had him removed to St. Luke's Hospital. When he died after telling her that she was to receive all his wealth, and leaving the key to the deposit box with her, she was overwhelmed with the responsibility that was hers and went for advice to Coudert Brothers, at 71 Broadway. Lorenzo Semple of the firm assisted Mrs. George in her search for relatives.

Mr. Semple said yesterday that the safe-deposit box had not been opened since the old man's death, and there was nothing besides the memorandum found in his room to indicate how much money and securities he had left. There was nothing, he said, besides what was in the box. It is the intention of the administrators to make an examination of the contents of the box tomorrow or Tuesday.

WILLIAM CLARKE & SONS FAIL.

Creditors Probably to be Paid in Full—Old Banking House Dropped Behind Times.

William Clarke & Sons, bankers of 158 Nassau Street, made an assignment in favor of creditors to the Van Norden Trust Company yesterday. The failure was slight in extent and by declaration of the present members of the firm, James and Hudson Clarke, it came rather through their desire to wind up a business long suffering from what bankers call "dry rot" than because of immediate pressure of liabilities.

The firm of William Clarke & Sons had lasted through three generations, from the time when old Alderman Clarke, grandfather of the present members, began a general private banking business. The Alderman was succeeded by his son William, and he, in turn, by his sons, James and Hudson Clarke. The business was always of a conservative character, but of late years the development of present-day banking so narrowed the field for a house of the kind that a gradual decrease led to the assignment.

Johnson & Johnson, counsel for the suspended firm, said yesterday that so far as could be told at present, in advance of any examination of books by experts, all creditors would be paid in full.

STATUS OF MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Widow, Fighting for Insurance, Says Husband's Mother Was Not a Member of His Family.

Freida Klee, widow of Frederick Klee, through her lawyer, August P. Wagener, has brought a suit in the City Court which calls for the judicial settlement of the question as to whether a man's mother is a member of his family after he has taken unto himself a wife and established a family of his own. The plaintiff seeks to recover from the Supreme Lodge of Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star the $500 for which her husband's life was insured.

Mr. Klee, in January, 1900, took out his policy through Manhattan Lodge No. 137 of this city, which is a subordinate lodge of the order, whose central offices are in Newark, N. J. The named beneficiary was his wife, but last April, three months before his death, they had a disagreement, and, although Mrs. Klee retained her certificate, her husband got out another, making his mother the beneficiary. At that time he said that his wife had stolen the original certificate, and that it was out of his reach. Upon his death both the mother and wife claimed the insurance.

Mr. Wagener asserts that the first and original certificate must be paid. Even if the second one was a good certificate, he says, it could not be issued to the mother, as the constitution of the order provides that a member may designate as his beneficiary any member of his family, and that therefore the second certificate was void in law, the man's mother not being a member of his family.

EVER-OBLIGING MR. THORPE.

Buys His Wife Wine, Goes Where She Lists, and Pays Her Fine in a Police Court.

Alva Vivian Margaret Monroe Thorpe, twenty-two years old, of 8 West Ninety-ninth Street was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning charged with intoxication, and was fined $3.

Mrs. Thorpe was a pretty and well dressed woman, but her husband asserted it has cost him more than $8,000 to adorn her person and satisfy her desire for luxuries. On Friday night the couple visited the Tenderloin, and after seeing the sights Mrs. Thorpe refused to go home with her husband. He left her in Twenty-ninth Street, and an hour later received a message requesting assistance in settling for a bottle of wine which she had purchased in a music hall.

He responded, and after a quarrel with a man who was making eyes at Mrs. Thorpe, took her from the music hall. Then she insisted on visiting the West Thirtieth Street Station. Thorpe followed. There Mrs. Thorpe declared that "home is nothing like this," and demanded to be locked up. Thorpe argued with her, even offering to order three bottles of wine if she would only go home with him. The woman was obdurate, and so was placed in a cell.

A trifle remorseful, Mrs. Thorpe was taken before Magistrate Cornell in the morning. She had nothing to say, but when Policeman Ray made his report the fine was imposed.

Thorpe was present and promptly paid the fine. Arm in arm the couple left the courtroom.

Stern Brothers

Exceptional Reductions, To-morrow in their

Fur Departments

The remainder of their French Model Garments, Neck Scarfs and Muffs of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Broadtail and Ermine

At Special Prices

Also PERSIAN LAMB COATS, Blouse or Box-Fronts. $115.00, 135.00

With Baum Marten Collar and Reveres. $133.50, 175.00

	Neck Scarfs	Flat Muffs
SABLE FOX,	$7.95, 13.50,	12.00, 19.75
ALASKA SABLE,	9.75, 15.00,	11.75, 15.00
SQUIRREL,	10.00, 19.50,	13.50, 19.75
MINK,	16.00, 26.50,	16.50, 25.00
MOLE,	18.50, 27.00,	18.75, 27.00

Women's Tailor-made Suits

A number of very desirable styles, with walking length and long skirts, Blouse and Three-quarter Coats, of Cheviots, Cloth, Zibelines, Oxford Mixtures, etc., plain and handsomely trimmed,

at $28.50 and $35.00

Reduced from $39.50 and $60.00

Cloak Departments

A large collection of Imported and Domestic Outer Garments for Carriage, Street and Evening Wear at One-half their Original Prices

And in addition

COVERT OR BLACK CLOTH COATS, 30 to 40 inches long, at $15.75, 21.50, 28.00

VELOUR BLOUSE COATS, Extra quality, at $32.50, 39.50, 50.00

Also several styles and lengths of BROADCLOTH EVENING COATS, in black, white & pastel shades, at $45.00, 65.00, 75.00

Art Objects for Holiday Gifts

At Very Attractive Prices

Bronzes { STATUES, BUSTS, ELECTROLIERS, DESK ORNAMENTS.

Porcelains { ROYAL COPENHAGEN, MEISSEN, DELFT, MINTON, CROWN DERBY, ETC.

Furniture { CURIO CABINETS & TABLES, TEA TABLES, DESKS, NESTS OF TABLES, ETC.

Mission Furniture in Oak & Mahogany including Tables, Chairs, Settees, Desks, Cellarettes and Floor Clocks.

Silk Departments

A Special Purchase of

6,500 Yds. { PEAU DE CYGNE, 24 in. wide, extra quality, in all the leading colors, including white, ivory and cream. Value 95c yd. at 59c

2,500 Yds. { IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETAS, superior quality, 22 in. wide. at 58c

5,500 Yds. { PRINTED SATIN FINISH FOULARDS, in desirable colors and designs. Value $1.00 yd. at 65c

Men's House Coats & Bath Robes

Suitable for Holiday Gifts

HOUSE COATS, two toned effects, edged with cloth and silk cording, also all-wool cloth, with satin facing. Usual Price $6.50 $4.95

SATIN LINED HOUSE COATS, Tricots in various shades, also many other styles in fine fabrics, with plaid collar and cuffs. Usual Price $9.75 $6.95

HOUSE COATS OF IMPORTED MATELASSE, fine grade, in various colorings, with satin and silk cord trimmings. Usual Price $15.00 $10.90

BATH AND LOUNGING ROBES, medium and delicate shades in soft finished blankets, others of Turkish toweling. Usual Price $6.75 $4.95

CALIFORNIA BLANKET ROBES, fine grade, exquisite color combinations, with satin edge and collar trimming. Usual Price $16.90 $13.75

Important Reductions in **High-Class Lace Bed Sets** Appropriate for Holiday Presents

RENAISSANCE for single and double beds	Formerly $35.00 to 38.50	$29.50
	" $42.50 " 47.50	$33.50
	" $57.50 " 65.00	$47.50
POINT ARABE for single and double beds	Formerly $32.50 to 38.50	$29.50
	" 58.50 " 67.50	$55.00
	" 72.50 " 80.00	$60.00

Exceptional Inducements **For Misses and Girls**

MISSES' WAISTS, of French Flannel and Imported Mohair, spots, stripes and figures, 12 to 16 yrs. Value $2.95 to 4.00 $1.98, 2.85

MISSES' SILK WAISTS of Peau de Cygne, Peau de Soie, Crepe de Chine and Taffetas, 14 and 16 yrs., $3.95, 4.95

MISSES' SUITS, Norfolk and Fancy Plaited Model, with belt, of plain cheviots and imported zibeline mixtures, braid trimmed, 14 and 16 yrs. Value $18.00 and $25.00 $11.95, 15.90

MISSES' JACKETS of English Kerseys, satin lined, short or medium lengths, 14 and 16 yrs. Value $10.50 $6.95

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS of heavy zibelines or melton, extra full and long, trimmed top cape, 6 to 14 yrs. Value $10.50 $7.45

GIRLS' REGULATION SAILOR SUITS, deep collar, embroidery on sleeves and collar; 6 to 14 yrs. $4.95

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

OFFER

Immense assortments of the most desirable

HOLIDAY GOODS

at lower prices than they have ever offered merchandise in their 50 years of business experience.

EVERY ARTICLE IS A BARGAIN.

The choicest productions from the leading manufacturers of Europe and America, showing superiority of workmanship, delicacy in design, and high class unique effects.

Our selections have been made by expert buyers, which guarantees to our patrons in all their purchases, excellence in character and true financial value.

PURSES.	—Large variety, staple and new leathers; 10c. to	$2.50
POCKETBOOKS.	—Plain and mounted, seal and walrus grain; 50c. to	$10.00
HAND BAGS.	—All kinds, for women and children; 25c. to	$12.00
DRESS SUIT CASES.	—Well made, steel frames, brass trimmings; $3.95 to	$18.00
WRITING TABLETS.	—Leather Writing Tablets and Portfolios; $1.00 to	$7.50
TRIPLICATE MIRRORS.	—Gilt Frames, assorted designs, 7x9; 95c. to	$10.00
PERFUMES.	—Finest extracts, in fancy boxes; box, from 20c. to	$6.00
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.	—Gilt and Leatherette, large assortment; each, 25c. to	$7.95
CHRISTMAS CARDS.	—New designs, novel effects in movable foldings; 1c. to	$5.00
PICTURES.	—Oil Paintings; well known artists, gold frames; $8.50 to	$175.00
PICTURE FRAMES.	—Dutch Oak Frames, 8x10, gray mats, suitable for Cabinet Photographs; value 35c., for	20c
LAMPS.	—Handsomely decorated Lamps, very latest patterns; $3.75 to	$25.00
CLOCKS.	—400 Day Clock, with solid brass trimmings; each	$12.75
VASES.	—Dainty Dresden Vases, with gilt mountings; each	75c
CHINA.	—Limoges China Cake and Berry Sets, set	$1.50
CUT GLASS.	—Brilliant Cut Glass Handled Nappies	$1.25
SILVERWARE.	—Quadruple plated Nut Bowls	$1.45
UMBRELLAS.	—Large assortment, plain and fancy handles; 95c. to	$10.00
FANS.	—Choice selection of Fans, painted and spangled; 25c. to	$20.00
DOLLS.	—Dressed Dolls, all kinds; 25c. to	$10.00
DRAPERY SILKS.	—Figured and Plain Drapery Silks, new patterns; 45c. to	$1.75
WORK BASKETS.	—Standing Work Baskets; $1.75 to	$5.00

Mail Orders promptly filled.

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Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

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Imported Models.

VELVET, LACE, SILK AND VELOUR Gowns, Dresses, Opera Wraps, Cloaks and Coats, IN STREET AND EVENING SHADES, 50% Off Regular Prices.

Rich Evening Silks, Crepes, Gazes and Grenadines. White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns. Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Imported French Tea Gowns, SILK PETTICOATS, Silk and Zenana Dressing Sacques, Much Below Former Prices.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

Women's 16 and 24 button length black Suede Mousquetaire Gloves.

$1.00 per pair.

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We believe we are the first to make this unusual offer: Until January 1st, 1904, we will deduct 33⅓% from the regular Piano-Player Music Library Catalogue price—Music that has never been used. This is an opportunity of which our public ought to avail itself.

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Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., New York. Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Many homes apparently well furnished, lack just the comforts that can be supplied at this time—just the right-shaped easy chair or rocker, bookcase or table, couch or pillows.

Here are denim-covered Couches, $23; Golden Oak and Leather Couches, $30; Leather Couches, $55; Oriental Pillows from $2; Leather Easy Chairs, $60; Leather Rockers, $65; Brass Wood Boxes, $28.

Holiday purses need not open wide, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

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CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 28 WEST 24TH ST.

Factories: 505 to 515 West 32d St.

FUR LINED CIRCULARS.—$30 to $75; a discount of $10 to $25 per garment. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. The New York Times. Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, Dec. 6, 1903.

SHAKE-UP IN THE HOUSE

Speaker Cannon Makes Important Committee Changes.

Nine New Members on Post Offices and Only Four Old Ones on Labor—New York Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Speaker Cannon to-day announced the House committees for the Fifty-eighth Congress.

Twenty-two committees got new Chairmen. Three of these were New Yorkers. Driscoll became Chairman of Elections No. 2, Gillet of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Southwick of Education. None of these come from New York City.

One of the most striking features of the new assignments is the disappearance of Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut from the Committee on Banking and Currency. He is one of the strongest men in the House on currency questions. He goes on Ways and Means.

The new men on Banking and Currency are William H. Douglas of New York, Llewellyn Powers of Maine, B. F. Spalding of North Dakota, Henry McMorran of Michigan, Capell L. Weems of Ohio, George D. McCreary of Pennsylvania, M. J. Daniels of California, Charles W. Thompson of Alabama, and Arsene P. Pujo of Louisiana.

Gen. Grosvenor remains at the head of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, but there is as little chance for the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill as ever. Wesley L. Jones of Washington has been succeeded by William E. Humphrey of the same State, Edward B. Vreeland of New York by William H. Flack of that State, Hopkins of Illinois and Young of Pennsylvania by Birdsall of Iowa and Wilson of Illinois. The two Democrats who have gone out, Belmont of New York and Snook of Ohio, are succeeded by Lucking of Michigan and Goulden of New York.

Despite Mr. Cannon's opinions about the Naval Committee, he has allowed it to remain pretty much as it was before. The vacancies, created by the retirement from Congress of Bull, Tayler, and Lessler, and the promotion of Watson to Ways and Means, were filled by the appointment of Vreeland of New York, Brick of Indiana, Brandegee of Connecticut, and Loud of Michigan. On the Democratic side Wheeler of Kentucky, who was very prominent in the Lessler investigation last Winter, has been dropped, and Wade of Iowa, a new Congressman, appointed.

Mr. Cannon, however, has made radical changes in the Post Office Committee. Nine out of the seventeen members are new. Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, who was not on the committee at all in the last Congress, is made Chairman. Loud and Bromwell were not elected to this Congress. Ketcham of New York, Smith of Illinois, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Cromer of Indiana, Boutell of Illinois, Swanson of Virginia, and Little of Arkansas have been taken off the committee. Five of these are Republicans and two are Democrats. Swanson was the ranking Democratic member. The new members are Snapp of Illinois, Goebel of Ohio, Steenerson of Minnesota, Stafford of Wisconsin, Darragh of Michigan, and Murdock of Kansas, Republicans; Finley of South Carolina, and Kluttz of North Carolina, Democrats.

The Labor Committee is reorganized. Only four of the old members are retained—Chairman Gardner of New Jersey, Bartholdt of Missouri, Caldwell of Illinois, and Gilbert of Kentucky. Peculiar interest attaches to this committee, in view of Mr. Cannon's effort to make it up conservatively and yet to represent all forms of labor. The labor agitation of last year has given him more anxiety about the construction of this committee than any other. It has been stated on his behalf that he meant to have farm labor, non-union labor, and all other kinds represented, as well as organized labor.

Of the new men McCall of Massachusetts is an independent Republican, a lawyer, an editor, and author. Vreeland of New York is a bank President. Foster of Vermont and Connor of Iowa are lawyers. So is Spalding of North Carolina, who is a new man in Congress. Maddox of Georgia is an ex-Confederate soldier and an ex-Judge. William Hughes of New Jersey is a new member from Paterson and a lawyer. William R. Hearst of New York was put on the committee at the request of organized labor after a hard fight with the Speaker, and will represent the unions.

Of the old members of the committee Chairman Gardner is a farmer and insurance man; Bartholdt of Missouri a newspaper man; Caldwell of Illinois a bank President, and Gilbert of Kentucky a lawyer.

Townsend Scudder of New York was not a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress, but gets the place on Foreign Affairs which he held in the Fifty-sixth. Robert Baker of Brooklyn, the anti-pass Congressman, is on the Pacific Railway Committee. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn has his old place on Indian Affairs. "Dry Dollar" Sullivan appropriately goes on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Francis Burton Harrison of New York has to content himself with Patents and Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Of the other new members from New York City, Ridder goes on Education, Shober on Mines and Mining, Goulden on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Bassett on Militia and on Reform in the Civil Service, and Dunwell on three committees—Census, Revision of the Laws, and Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

The only good places given to the New York men are those secured by Baker, Dunwell, Hearst, and Goulden.

Of the new members from Philadelphia, Moon goes on Revision of the Laws and on Education, and McCreary on Banking and Currency. The latter assignment is a very good one.

Adams of Philadelphia has lost his place on Military Affairs, but retains Foreign Affairs, Immigration, and Expenditures in the State Department. Morrell retains his place on the District of Columbia Committee, and also goes on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

A matter of interest is the appointment of George A. Loud of Michigan to the Naval Committee. Loud served under Dewey at the battle of Manila.

The Speaker carried out his intention to put an end to the practice of annexing the Washington City Government to the Maryland and Virginia machines. There is not a Marylander on the District Committee, and the only Virginian is Campbell Slemp, who comes from the southwestern corner of the State, too far away to use the district in political business, even if he wished to.

HOUSE COMMITTEES NAMED.

Speaker Cannon Makes Public Membership of Various Bodies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Speaker Cannon announced the various committees at the opening of the House to-day.

The committees are made up as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS—Messrs. Hemenway, Bingham, Van Voorhis, McCleary, Littauer, Brownlow, Gardner, (Mich.,) Burkett, Gillett, (Mass.,) Smith, (Ia.,) Marsh, Livingston, Pierce, Benton, Taylor, Underwood, and Brundidge.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Jenkins, Parker, Alexander, Warner, Littlefield, Thomas, (Ia.,) Powers, (Mass.,) Nevin, Palmer, Pearre, Gillette, (Cal.,) De Armond, Smith, (Ky.,) Clayton, Henry, (Tex.,) Little, and Brantley.

BANKING AND CURRENCY—Messrs. Fowler, Prince, Calderhead, Lovering, Douglas, Powers, (Me.,) Spalding, McMorran, Weems, McCreary, Daniels, Thayer, Lewis, Padgett, Bartlett, Thompson, and Pujo.

INTER-STATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE—Messrs. Hepburn, Sherman, Wagner, Mann, Lovering, Stevens, Burke, Esch, Cushman, Kyle, Townsend, Davy, Adamson, Shackelford, Ryan, Richardson, (Ala.,) and Lamar, (Fla.)

RIVERS AND HARBORS—Burton, Reeves, Bishop, Acheson, Alexander, Lawrence, Davidson, McLachlan, Lorimer, Jones, (Washington,) Bede, Lester, Bankhead, Sparkman, Ransdell, Burgess, and Humphreys.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES—Messrs. Grosvenor, Minor, Greene, Stevens, Fordney, Wachter, Littlefield, Humphrey, Flack, Birdsall, Wilson, (Ill.,) Spight, Small, Davis, McDermott, Lucking, and Goulden.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Wadsworth, Henry, (Conn.,) Wright, Haugen, Scott, Haskins, Graff, Cromer, Lorimer, Brooks, Adams, (Wis.,) Lamb, Bowie, Burleson, Lever, Breazeale, Cassingham, and Rodey.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Hitt, Adams, (Penn.,) Cousins, William A. Smith, (Mich.,) Charles B. Landis, (Ind.,) Perkins, Beidler, Foster, (Vermont,) Otjen, Capron, Longworth, Dinsmore, Howard, Burleson, Scudder, Kehoe, and Flood.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Hull, Ketcham, Parker, Capron, Stevens, Dick, Mondell, Esch, Prince, Holliday, Young, Sulzer, Hay, Slayden, Broussard, Mahoney, Denny, and McGuire.

NAVAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Foss, Dayton, Loudenslager, Butler, (Penn.,) Mudd, Cousins, Roberts, Vreeland, Brick, Brandegee, Loud, Meyer, Tate, Rixey, William W. Kitchin, Vandiver, and Wade.

POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS—Messrs. Overstreet, Gardner, (N. J.,) Sperry, Hedge, Sibley, Snapp, Goebel, Steenerson, Stafford, Darragh, Murdock, Moon, (Tenn.,) Griggs, Cowherd, Wilson, (N. Y.,) Finley, Kluttz, and Kalanianaole.

PUBLIC LANDS—Messrs. Lacey, Mondell, Miller, Needham, Martin, Fordney, Volstead, Dixon, Knopf, Shiras, McCarthy, Shafroth, Griffith, Burnett, Foster, (Ill.,) Rucker, Glass, and Rodey.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Sherman, Curtis, Lacey, Marshall, Brown, Burke, Knapp, Hermann, Buckman, Hinshaw, Hogg, Stephens, Zenor, Fitzgerald, Dougherty, McAndrews, Reid, and Rodey.

TERRITORIES—Messrs. Hamilton, Brick, Capron, Southwick, Powers, (Me.,) Jackson, (Maryland,) Spalding, Lilley, Sterling, Moon, (Tenn.,) Lloyd, Robinson, (Md.,) Thayer, Russell, Reid, McGuire, and Wilson, (Ariz.)

INSULAR AFFAIRS—Messrs. Cooper, (Wis.,) Tawney, Crumpacker, Hamilton, Olmstead, Smith, (Ill.,) Warnock, Needham, Fuller, Lanning, Kinkaid, Jones, (Va.,) Maddox, Williams, (Ill.,) Patterson, (Tenn.,) Robinson, (Ind.,) and Hill, (Miss.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—Messrs. Gillet, (N. Y.,) Bartholdt, Burleigh, Howell, (N. J.,) Conner, Martin, Minor, Hodenburg, Norris, Bankhead, Brantley, Thomas, (N. C.,) Miers, Sheppard, and Scarborough.

LABOR—Messrs. Gardner, (N. J.,) Bartholdt, McCall, Vreeland, Foster, (Vt.,) Conner, Spalding, Goebel, Caldwell, Gilbert, Maddox, Hearst, and Hughes, (New Jersey.)

MILITIA—Messrs. Dick, Hull, Gaines, (West Va.,) Smith, (Ill.,) Steenerson, Ames, Smith, (Penn.,) Crowley, Ruppert, Wiley, (Ala.,) Bassett, and Keliher.

INVALID PENSIONS—Messrs. Sulloway, Gibson, Samuel W. Smith, (Mich.,) Calderhead, Deemer, Holliday, Hunter, Bradley, Fuller, Miers, Crowley, Lindsay, Snook, Lucking, and Hopkins.

PENSIONS—Messrs. Loudenslager, Patterson, (Penn.,) Draper, Campbell, Ames, Brown, (Penn.,) Hogg, Longworth, Richardson, (Ala.,) Wiley, (Ala.,) McLain, Houston, and Croft.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Messrs. Babcock, Samuel W. Smith, (Mich.,) Allen, Wadsworth, Morrell, Powers, (Mass.,) Morgan, Slemp, Davis, (Minn.,) Campbell, Wiley, (N. J.,) Meyer, Cowherd, Sims, McAndrews, Pou, and Gooch.

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS—Messrs. Mondell, Reeder, Tirrell, Dwight, Marshall, Cooper, (Penn.,) Williamson, Underwood, Hitchcock, Van Duzer, and Bell, (Cal.)

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION—Messrs. Howell, (N. J.,) Adams, (Penn.,) Skiles, Douglas, Evans, Gardner, (Mass.,) French, Ruppert, Robb, Benny, and Livernash.

CENSUS—Messrs. Crumpacker, Burleigh, Hughes, (West Va.,) Pearre, Cassel, Dunwell, Kennedy, Ames, Griffith, Hay, Burleson, Patterson, (N. C.,) and Robinson, (Ark.)

INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS—Messrs. Tawney, Sherman, Gardner, (Mass.,) Gardner, (N. J.,) Bowersock, Rodenberg, Howell, (Utah,) Porter, Woodyard, Bartlett, Maynard, Hamlin, Wynn, Legare, Harrison.

TARIFF TALK IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. De Armond Charges Partisan Make-Up of the Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Williams, the minority leader, asked and obtained unanimous consent, after the committees in the House had been announced to-day, that an hour be given to a general discussion, thirty minutes to each side.

Mr. Russell, (Dem., Texas,) replying to Mr. Hepburn and quoting statistics, charged that the wealth of the country in consequence of the policies of the dominant party had been concentrated in the hands of a few people.

Mr. De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) calling attention to the make-up of the committees, said that on each of the sixteen most important committees, and each of which is composed of seventeen members, the Republicans have eleven members and the Democrats six. This, he said, was unjust and unfair, and was an outrage to a minority which, he said, is entitled to a larger representation. Mr. De Armond also charged that the committees were made up for partisan purposes.

Mr. Martin (Rep., S. D.,) reviewed the operation of the various Democratic and Republican tariffs, and said that the protective tariff principle had been thoroughly established in the country. If the Democrats ever wished to again assume the reins of government some other issue than the tariff would have to be advanced.

Mr. Olmsted (Rep., Penn.,) said that Mr. Clark, whom he designated as "the Democratic statistician, wit, and prophet," had already predicted a Democratic President and House in 1904, and added that if the prophecy should prove true it would drive $100,000,000 into hiding within thirty days. He characterized Democratic doctrine as "a Happy Hooligan brand of statesmanship which brings disaster upon everybody concerned."

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) challenged a statement by Mr. Olmsted that wages were never higher than now. He said the Republicans were so insistent on the protective policy that they want to give things to people who do not want them.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) replied to Mr. Russell, (Texas,) and Mr. Payne referred to the criticisms of the committee assignments made by Mr. De Armond. He reviewed the record to show that the Speaker had not departed from precedents.

MORMON BISHOP AS ASSAYER.

Fight Expected on Idaho Appointment in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Heyburn and Representative French of Idaho presented to the President to-day H. Clay Woolley, who was recently appointed Assayer of the Mint at Boisé, Idaho.

Woolley, until a few months ago, was a Bishop in the Mormon Church. He was appointed Assayer on the recommendation of Senator Heyburn, and it is known that a determined effort will be made by Senator Dubois and others to prevent his confirmation.

It is charged that Woolley resigned his position that he might be appointed Assayer, and it is charged by Idaho Democrats that the appointment was in fulfillment of a bargain with the Mormons for support given the Republican ticket for the Legislature.

This support, it is charged, enabled the Republicans to capture the Legislature and to send a Republican here in place of Senator Heitfeld, Populist-Democrat.

A faction of the Republicans is seeking the same end. This faction is led by W. E. Borah, who was a candidate against Senator Heyburn for United States Senator.

VICTIM OF BROOKLYN MAFIA.

Suicide at Sacramento Indicated That His Death Was Ordered.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 5.—The inquest on the body of Amodeo Nicola, the Italian who shot himself at Mikon Station, just west of this city, last Sunday, developed the fact that he probably was a victim of the Brooklyn Mafia.

Just before he fired the fatal shot Nicola handed a letter to Dr. Lewis, another passenger, and the letter was turned over to Conductor Rickert, who incorporated it in his report to the Division Superintendent at Oakland.

A literal translation of the letter, which was written in Italian, follows:

"All this that you do to me is unjust. I do not remember to have done wrong to anybody. You will give me the death penalty, but without me having committed any fault. I salute all of you of Brooklyn, and I declare yourselves of being men of great power, and that you are men of protecting women of ill-fame and vagabonds. All that you have done to me I never deserved, but my blood will call vengeance upon you all.
(Signed) "AMODEO NICOLA."

The verdict of the jury was that Nicola came to his death by suicide.

SENATOR HANNA'S DENIAL

Issues Statement About His Conference with President.

His Attitude as to Acceptance of National Chairmanship Left in Doubt—Heath Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Hanna denies the statement that he has told the President he would not act as Chairman of the National Committee in the next campaign. He said this morning:

"Any statement purporting to come from me which quotes me as saying that I will or will not accept the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee is false. I have made no such statement."

It may develop that Senator Hanna will refuse to serve his party in an executive capacity at the coming election. Reasons in abundance can be offered why he should decline to serve, but at the present time he has the matter under advisement and has reached no definite conclusion.

It can be stated on absolute authority that the conference between the President and Senator Hanna last night was of the friendliest character. Senator Hanna was as frank in the conversation as was the President, who always speaks freely and candidly. Such versions of the conference as have filtered out to the public indicate that the President unhesitatingly declared that he believed it would be for the best interests of the Republican Party that Perry Heath should resign from the position of Secretary of the National Committee.

To this Senator Hanna replied that he dissented from the notion that Mr. Heath could be tried and condemned by innuendo. He insisted that there was no justification for the inferences and aspersions of the Bristow report, and maintained that nothing was to be gained by smirching Heath.

Senator Hanna went to the White House determined not to discuss the Wood case if he could avoid it, as thus far he and the President had not exchanged a word in regard to it. The Wood case was not taken up.

Aside from the matter of Heath's retention with the National Committee, the time was occupied with a discussion of matters connected with the Panama Canal. Senator Hanna, as Chairman of the Interoceanic Canals Committee, will play an important part in the execution of the President's canal policy, and on this account as well as for many political considerations the necessity for harmony and co-operation has appealed to both the President and Senator Hanna strongly.

GOV. TAFT'S FAREWELL.

Venetian Fete Furnishes Brilliant Spectacle in Manila.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—The Venetian fête given by Gov. Taft was one of the most brilliant affairs ever seen here. The citizens on their part organized a water carnival and the scenic effect during the parade was magnificent. A flotilla of gaily decorated boats swept past the palace ablaze with various colored lights.

Vast crowds of enthusiastic spectators lined the river banks, which were illuminated for miles, to witness the gorgeous spectacular display. Gov. Taft and his wife received the guests as they arrived in costume at the river entrance of the palace. Farewell receptions are being held nightly, which are largely attended by residents of all nationalities.

JUSTICE BROWN TO SERVE.

Will Not Resign from Supreme Bench on Account of Blindness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Justice Brown of the Supreme Court has almost lost his eyesight, but he said to-night that he should not resign from the bench because of that affliction. He has done his work for two years with one eye, the other being paralysed and rendered wholly sightless. He says he is in good health otherwise, and never felt more like hard work in his life.

He has now accustomed himself to the use of amanuenses, and does all his work by dictation. His secretary and members of his family do his reading for him, and he will systematize and continue his work on this plan. His niece accompanies him on his walks about the city, and often makes the long walk with him to the Capitol from his residence on Sixteenth Street, above R Street.

Justice Brown has been a Federal Judge since 1875, when he was appointed District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan by Gen. Grant. He will not, however, be eligible for retirement until two years from next March, when he will reach his seventieth year on the 2d day of the month. He will retire as soon as that period is fulfilled. He was appointed to the Supreme bench by President Harrison Dec. 3, 1890.

Justice Brown takes his misfortune with rare patience and manly fortitude. He is even merry under the affliction, and his conversation sparkles with wit and anecdote as usual. His physicians and the oculist say that his remaining eye will lose its sight within the next few days and he will be entirely blind.

TO INVESTIGATE RED CROSS.

Suspended Members Will Ask Congress to Authorize an Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—At a meeting today of the suspended members of the Red Cross Society it was decided to reject Miss Clara Barton's proposition to participate in the annual meeting of the society, to be held in this city Dec. 8. It also was decided to issue an appeal to Congress asking that body to authorize a full and thorough investigation of the affairs of the American National Red Cross.

UNION AGAINST MARINE BAND.

Labor Representatives Protest Against Competition of Musicians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Canning of the District of Columbia Knights of Labor, accompanied by a delegation of union labor men, called on the President to-day and presented to him a memorial setting forth their reasons why the Marine Band should not be permitted by the Government to accept outside engagements in competition with civilian bands.

The President did not indicate what action, if any, he might take regarding the matter.

WIDOW GIVES UP PENSION.

Boston Woman Receives Bequest and So Informs the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Josephine E. E. Henry, a widow pensioner of Boston, has requested and the Commissioner of Pensions has discontinued her pension. In submitting the request she says:

"I had some money left me, sufficient for my support, and I did not feel that it was right to draw the pension under those circumstances, and I gave it up of my own free will, not being willing to swear that I was dependent upon my daily labor.

"If at any time my income is reduced so it comes within the law I shall ask to be restored to the pension rolls."

Le Boutillier Brothers

FINE FURS.

BROWN FOX BOAS	$15.00
ALASKA SABLE, Flat collar, stole effects.	19.50
COMBINATION SQUIRREL SET, Stole effect collar, large flat muff.	15.00
ELECTRIC SEAL, Bat-wing collar	8.00

Fully THIRTY PER CENT. under prevailing prices.

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

GRIDIRON CLUB DINNER

Public Events and Ambitions of Statesmen Satirized.

Some of the Noval Features Introduced at the Feast of the Washington Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Gridiron Club entertained more than 100 guests at its December dinner at the Arlington Hotel to-night. The evening was replete with unique features, in which public events and the alleged ambitions and aspirations of statesmen were made subjects of burlesque and good-natured ridicule.

The initiation of three new members afforded an opportunity to picture the inside of a newspaper office, in which the staff discussed methods of interviewing many of the guests present. The Republic of Panama suddenly appeared at the dinner and was recognized by the Republican elephant amid the protests and brays of the Democratic donkey.

The Gridiron Club flying machine was brought in, and a number of prominent guests were given an opportunity to test it, the course being to the White House, but all met with a mishap before reaching the goal. Moving pictures illustrated some recent events, political and social.

A New York policeman appeared and hung a red light directly over the place where Leader Murphy of Tammany and Mayor-elect McClellan were sitting. There were a number of brilliant and witty speeches, and the evening was interspersed with topical songs. The menu was as follows:

Oak Island Oysters.
Clear turtle soup.
Olives. Anchovies. Salted almonds. Radishes.
Celery.
Cutlet of chicken. Halibut, sauce Figaro.
Cucumbers. Potatoes Gratin.
Filet of beef a la Mascotte.
French beans.
Terrapin, Arlington style.
Gridiron punch.
Scotch plover, broiled.
Currant jelly. Virginia hominy.
Chiffonade salad.
Ice cream babette. Cakes.
Coffee. Cigars.
Sauterne. Moet & Chandon.
Brut Imperial Champagne.
Apollinaris.

Among the guests present were:

The British Ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.

The Chinese Minister, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng.

Baron von Giskara, Austrian Legation.

Senators Hanna, Gorman, Bacon, Warren, Clay, Pettus, Kean, and Scott, Speaker Cannon.

Representatives McClellan, John Sharp Williams, Babcock, Dalzell, Hemenway, and Lorimer.

Capt. George W. Baird, United States Navy; Col. John R. Biddell, United States Army; Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; John W. Foster, Indiana; Major Hugh J. Gallagher, United States Army; Gen. George L. Gillespie, United States Army.

Clement A. Griscom, Philadelphia; Lieut. Commander John J. Knapp, United States Navy; William Loeb, Secretary to the President; Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State; Charles F. Murphy, New York; Capt. Henry McCrea, United States Navy.

Thomas C. Noyes, Washington; George W. Ochs, Philadelphia; Frederick Palmer, New York; Charles H. H. Robb, Assistant Attorney General; Col. Thomas W. Symons, United States Army; Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, United States Navy; John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Charles A. Towne, New York; Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service.

Amid the festivities the lights were turned down and large pictures of William E. Annin and Hub T. Smith, members who died during the past year, were thrown on a screen, and a short and impressive eulogy was delivered by Major John M. Carson, in which reference was made to the fact that Mr. Annin was once President of the club and Mr. Smith one of its valued musical members. The pictures faded away, and as the club sang one of Hub Smith's songs, the lights again flashed, and the mirth proceeded.

NOVEL TEMPERANCE SCHEME.

Indiana Men Will Support Liquor Men If They Change Their Calling.

LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 5.—To close saloons and gambling houses by making it more profitable for their proprietors to engage in legitimate business is the project to be undertaken by the New Commandment Association of Northern Indiana, organized at Walkerton.

The plan is to induce the owners of questionable establishments to transfer their energies to other enterprises under a guarantee that the association will make up to them any loss of income incurred while they are establishing themselves, settlements to be made monthly.

If any man making such change should be dissatisfied at the end of the first year he may return to his former ways.

MAY BE BALTIMORE THIEF.

Well-Known Crook Partly Connected with Robbery of Messenger.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—John R. King, alias "Dr. Bliss," a well-known criminal and sneak thief, who was arrested last night by the Baltimore police as the man who grabbed a pouch from the messenger of the Merchants' National Bank while the latter was in the registry division of the Post Office in this city yesterday and successfully made off with it, has been identified by the messenger as one of the persons who was in the room at the time, and by others as the man who was seen running away with the pouch in his hand.

King acknowledged that he was in the Post Office at the time, but denies that he took the satchel. The satchel contained securities for $5,900 and a number of registered letters, the contents of which are unknown.

Horner's Furniture

THE useful and the beautiful are in nothing more strikingly combined than in furniture—that is, in Horner's Furniture. A fact of special import to all contemplating the purchase of

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Greater choice here than elsewhere, and best value at every price, in

Writing Desks,	Lounges,
Dressing Tables,	Easy Chairs,
Fancy Tables,	Gilt Chairs,
Tea Tables,	Inlaid Chairs,
Work Tables,	Rockers,
Cheval Glasses,	Shaving Stands,
Parlor Cabinets,	Pedestals,
Music Cabinets,	Bookcases,
Curio Cabinets,	Leather Screens, &c.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF
The Famed Elliott Chime Clocks.

All in all, a veritable Exposition of everything that is new and meritorious in Furniture, with its accessories as above specified, at specially attractive prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

CAUSES FLURRY AT ALBANY.

Senator Malby Inquires Into Department Expenses for Printing and Postage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The request of Senator Malby, as Chairman of the special committee of the Legislature to inquire into the expenses of State departments, for a statement of the amount of money expended each year for five years for expressage and printing, has caused a considerable flutter about the Capitol.

Some heads of departments have formulated their reports by including only the departmental printing and omitting the annual reports, which are the big items. As the request does not qualify "printing" other heads of departments take it to mean all printing the department has had done and will include reports as well as the office blanks, &c.

Some departments have been most extravagant in their express matter and postage. Books and pamphlets sent to other departments in the same building have been given to the express messenger, who charged them up, oftentimes without taking them from the building, and then delivered them. There are plenty of messengers about the departments who could deliver such books to other departments without much loss of time.

The comment is often made that the rubber stamp "charge department" is too handy and too easily used.

The postage bills are also exceedingly high. Thousands of postage stamps are said to be used by department clerks for personal correspondence and the purchase of certain things by the clerks. In some offices, notably the Regents', every employe has to pay for every stamp used on personal correspondence.

STATE PAY FOR FOREST FIRES.

County Supervisors Send in Bills for Expenses in Fighting Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Boards of Supervisors of counties in which forest fires raged last Spring are adopting resolutions asking that the entire expense of fighting the fires be borne by the State. The plea is made that the towns which suffered are sparsely settled, poor, and least able to bear any part of the expense incurred.

The plea of Oneida County in part is as follows: "It has been the policy of the State to as rapidly as possible acquire holdings in the Adirondacks, and in fact much of the expense of the past year has been incurred in fighting fires upon State lands, and as the Adirondacks are used as a health and pleasure resort by all the citizens of the State, all such citizens ought to help to keep them such a resort."

SHOT SWEETHEART AND RIVAL.

Missourian of Old Family Committed Crime at Dance.

PARIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—Enraged because Miss Annie Hartman, whom he had secured a license to wed, would not marry him, Frank Dawson, a member of one of Monroe County's pioneer families, has shot both his sweetheart and his successful rival, Obe Hughes.

The crime was committed at the home of George Gwnby, near Madison, during the progress of a dance. Dawson entered, and without a word fired two shots, both taking effect. The girl is mortally wounded and the condition of Hughes is serious. Dawson has been brought to Paris.

Warship May Have Smuggled Cigars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The Government authorities have confiscated 14,000 Mexican cigars in a private warehouse here, many of them valued at 25 cents each. It is believed the cigars were brought in, concealed in casks, by members of the crew of the cruiser New York upon her last arrival here from Mexican waters.

Sentenced for St. Louis Fraud.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Thomas E. Barrett, the former court official recently convicted of complicity in the naturalization frauds, was sentenced in the Federal Court to-day to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000. Pending an appeal the prisoner was released in bonds of $20,000.

FINE CHINA, RICH CUT GLASS
HIGGINS & SEITER

The name of **The Great Present Store of the Metropolis**

is not ours by accident. It is ours because no other words adequately describe it. Our store—or, rather, three stores, all united and running from street to street—are filled as they were never filled before, and practically every article is suitable for a gift.

The Great Basis, of Course, is China Ware and Cut Glass,

of which we carry the largest, most comprehensive and the best selected stock of any retail establishment in the world. To these are added Statuary, Statuettes, Bronzes, Hall Clocks, Art Lamps, Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Bric-a-Brac, &c., &c.

Everything We Sell Is Listed at Least
"¼ Less Than Elsewhere."

Very many things we offer at still lower prices. Details are given below, but this is our general proposition:—

Nowhere in this city, or on this continent, can you get for your Christmas money so much that is either useful or beautiful, or both, as here.

Avoid the crowds by coming early. The carriage trade best accommodated on 21st street.

French China Dinner Sets. As a Christmas offering in our Dinner Ware Department we will sell a fine Limoges China Dinner Set with neat floral border decoration, clouded gold handles; the kind that you would elsewhere pay $35.00 for. Special........ **$22.50**

Special Tables. Our special 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 Tables will be ready Monday, December 7. We have imported specially for these tables a large line of manufacturer's samples, which will be sold very much under real value. A great many pretty, dainty and useful pieces of china can be selected here at very advantageous prices.

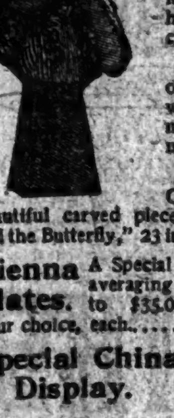
Display of Plates. We ask you particularly to visit our plate department, where will be found what is without question the largest display of fine and moderate priced plates in the world.

Ramekins & Plates. Flower decorated Ramekins and Plates with fancy gold edge; reduced to close out the entire line, to, per dozen......... **$2.00**

Fish and Game Sets. Haviland's Finest Limoges China fish and game sets, Game centre of platter; assorted game subjects on plates; gold on edge. Special price for this Christmas season, complete................. **$15.00**

Lamps. A fresh bunch of Lamps. Some with Japanese bronze mounts; others in the beautiful sang de boeuf coloring; price, complete, with shade..................... **$10.00**

Marble Statuary.



A most interesting collection of Marble Statuary, Busts, &c., is here, and at prices at least ¼ less than elsewhere. As an example, a Castilian marble bust 18 inches high, specially priced **$17.50**

Also an assorted lot of classical subjects with ivory tints; a new treatment........ **$15.00**

Another example in Castilian marble is a beautiful carved piece, "Psyche and the Butterfly," 23 inches high **$45.00**

Vienna Plates. A Special lot of Vienna Plates, averaging in value from $25.00 to $35.00 each; your choice, each.............. **$16.50**

Special China Display. Arranged on the centre table in store No. 54 is a special display of Christmas novelties. Vases, Cups and Saucers in case, Cut Glass, &c., all moderately priced.

$10.00 Table. On our special $10.00 Christmas table, among other equally desirable and useful articles will be found some special Vienna Chocolate Sets, Vases, Tete-a-Tete Sets, &c., &c. These articles are very much under priced. Ordinarily they would be at from **$18.00 to $20.00.**

Tall Spiral Glass Candlesticks. These are the kind for which we had such inquiry last season. We have ordered a large quantity and trust that this supply may last until Christmas time. These are the imported spiral glass, as follows—

14 in. size $2.25 ea	20 in. size $3.00 ea
16 in. size $2.50 ea	22 in. size $3.25 ea
18 in. size $2.75 ea	24 in. size $3.50 ea

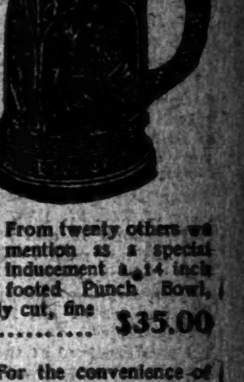
Cut Glass Cologne Bottle. A new shape beautifully cut Cologne Bottle, 10 ounce........ **$4.50**

Gold Glass Water Tumblers. We will offer a beautifully decorated gold glass water tumbler; special price, a dozen.. **$9.00**

Flemish Loving Cup. Three handled Flemish loving cup; raised figured decoration on ivory background, each **$1.35**

Roman Punch Cups and Saucers. Beautifully decorated Roman Punch Cups and Saucers, in gold glass. Specially priced at, per doz. **$12.00**

Cut Glass Tankard Jug.



We wish that you could see, as we hope you will, this beautiful two quart cut glass Tankard Jug, a special bargain at **$10.50**

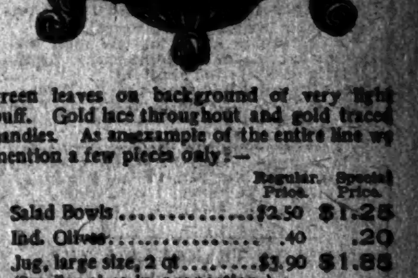
Steins. Two groupings of Steins reduced; your choice, 75c. and **$1.00**

Cut Glass Punch Bowl. From twenty others we mention as a special inducement a 14 inch footed Punch Bowl, deeply and beautifully cut, fine crystal; special price.......... **$35.00**

$10 Cut Glass Table. For the convenience of those who wish to spend just $10.00 for a piece of beautiful cut glass we have arranged one entire table on which will be found Vases, Bowls, Whiskey Sets, Rose Bowls, Celery Trays, &c., &c.

Line of Fancy China 50 Cents on the Dollar.

We desire to close out immediately an entire line of underglazed cobalt blue China, with border decoration of chrysanthemums, flower decoration in pink and yellow, with



green leaves on background of very light buff. Gold lace throughout and gold traced handles. As an example of the entire line we mention a few pieces only:—

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
Salad Bowls	$2.50	$1.25
Ind. Olives	.40	.20
Jug, large size, 2 qt	$3.90	$1.85
(Smaller sizes in proportion.)		
Fern Dish, 7 in. opening	$5.00	$2.50
Bonbon	$1.20	.60
Bonbon shell	$1.00	.50
Footed Fern Bowls, 3 sizes—		
Large size	$1.50	.75
Medium size	$1.00	.50
Small size	.65	.35
Ice Bowl and Plate, 2 pieces	$2.50	$1.25
Spoon Tray	.90	.45

The entire line at the same general reduction.

Those wishing to select now for Christmas can do so, and we assure delivery on day and date desired.

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS.,
NEAR SIXTH AVE.

PERSIAN Lamb, Broadtail, Moire Persian (Leipzig Dyed) Jackets and Coats, extra fine quality, beautiful lustre, plain or trimmed with Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sable, at lowest possible prices. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

$85 will buy a set of fashionable Black Bear, long round boa and extra large muff. Bear is the most durable of all the fluffy furs. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
"Handsomest of New York theatres."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager
LAST FOUR WEEKS.
Miss Adams' engagement will end Jan. 2.
Seats on sale for all performances.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play,
THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager
"DESTINED TO RANK AMONG THE VERY FEW THEATRE DELIGHTS OF THE SEASON."—TIMES.
"PRETTY, DAINTY, REFINED; WELL WORTH SEEING."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WHITEWASHING JULIA
By HENRY ARTHUR JONES, author of "THE DANCING GIRL" and "THE LIARS."
with FAY DAVIS
and members of Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company, including Guy Standing.
"CLEVER, ABUNDANTLY SO; WILL INTEREST AMAZINGLY."—TELEGRAM.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

SPECIAL
HOLIDAY MATINEES
BEGINNING MONDAY, DEC. 14,
Every afternoon, (Saturdays excepted,) 2:30.
Saturday Mornings at 10:30.
C. B. DILLINGHAM'S production of
THE LITTLE PRINCESS,
by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
SEATS READY THURSDAY.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager
ONLY THREE MORE WEEKS
CHARLES B. DILLINGHAM presents
MAXINE ELLIOTT
in the Clyde Fitch Comedy,
HER OWN WAY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28,
CHARLES FROHMAN will present
CLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAY
GLAD OF IT,
with MILLIE JAMES & CAST OF 50.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE
45th St., east of Broadway.
DANIEL FROHMAN .... Prop. and Manager
Eves. 8:15. Matinees Saturday.
"A Masterpiece."—Times.
"Barrie's Best."—Com. Adv.
"Notable Achievement."—World.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
WM. GILLETTE
in the new play by J. M. Barrie, entitled
THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
PARSIFAL WALTER DAMROSCH Explanatory recitals.
Mon. & Fri., 3:30. Seats $1.00, 75c., 50c.

HUDSON THEATRE,
44th St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av.
HENRY B. HARRIS .... Manager
Evenings 8:30. Matinees 2:15.
Attractions at this theatre presented by CHARLES FROHMAN.
SECOND WEEK
"A GREAT SUCCESS, HOUSE FAIRLY ROSE AT HER."—HERALD.
"A REALLY CONVULSING FARCE."—WORLD.
"NO HUMAN BEING COULD FAIL TO LAUGH."—TIMES.
"TAKE MY TIP AND GO SEE
MARIE TEMPEST" ALAN DALE.
and HER LONDON COMPANY, including
MR. LEONARD BOYNE,
Miss ADA FERRAR & GILBERT HARE,
in THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY.
THE DROLLEST PLAY NEW YORK HAS SEEN IN YEARS."—EVE. SUN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

VAUDEVILLE Theatre, 44th St. W. of 6th Av. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager
SIXTH WEEK
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
CHARLOTTE WIEHE
AND FRENCH COMPANY.
MONDAY & TUESDAY LAST TIMES
Tricks of Nerine, The Wedding Night, The Farewell Supper, and by request La Main, (The Hand.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING
CHARLOTTE WIEHE in the latest Paris sensation,
JE NE SAIS QUOI
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
THIS WEEK ONLY
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
with company, including JOHN MASON, MRS. GILBERT in
MICE AND MEN
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager
6TH CROWDED WEEK.
SPECIAL MATINEE THURSDAY, DEC. 17.
EVERYBODY LIKES THIS GIRL IMMENSELY.
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES Present New York & London's Laughable farcical comedy with music,
A LAUGHING GIRL
A DANCING GIRL
A SINGING GIRL
A MUSICAL GIRL
A GORGEOUS GIRL
A JOLLY GIRL
A TRIUMPHANT GIRL
THE GIRL FROM KAYS
WITH
SAM BERNARD.
EVERYBODY TAKES HIS GIRL TO SEE HER.

GARDEN THEATRE, Madison Av. & 27th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager
LAST 3 WEEKS.
ACCOUNT OF AUSTRALIAN TOUR.
CHARMING MUSIC. | CATCHY SONGS. | DAINTY STORY.
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES LONDON COMPANY Presenting the most Charming of all Musical Comedies,
3 LITTLE MAIDS
LAST 3 WEEKS
of the quaint oddities of G. P. Huntley & the delightful songs of Maurice Farkoa, Madge Crichton, Delia Mason, Elsa Ryan, J. Edward Fraser, George Carroll, and others.
DAINTY & DELIGHTFUL FEATURES.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN .... Manager
BIG DOUBLE TRIUMPH!
"Faversham scores. Has a role that affords him unusual opportunities."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WM. FAVERSHAM
in his GREATEST SUCCESS,
MISS ELIZABETH'S PRISONER,
by E. LYALL SWETE & R. N. STEPHENS.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

THE FAMOUS CASINO SAM S. and LEE SHUBERT, Props. Telephones, 6020 and 6725 38th. B'way and 39th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Wed. Mats. Best Seats $1.50 and $1.00. Good Seats, 50c.
PAULA
THE LYRICAL SILVER FIZZ —Evening Sun.
EDWARDES
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. SHUBERT AND NIXON & ZIMMERMAN, IN
"WINSOME WINNIE"
By JAKOBOWSKI and PAULTON, (Authors of "Erminie.")
Americanized by FREDERIC RANKEN and GUSTAVE KERKER.
BROADWAY'S BEST SHOW, PRETTIEST THEATRE, BIGGEST BUSINESS.
BONA-FIDE CRITICISMS OF THE PRESS.
"Paula Edwardes scored a great success in 'Winsome Winnie.'"—Herald.
"'Winsome Winnie' outranks in splendor many a Broadway success of the season."—World.
"'Winsome Winnie' is death to the blues."—Press.
"'Winsome Winnie' will drive dull care away. There are many pleasing songs and it is a rich production."—Times.
"Paula Edwardes came to the Casino last night in 'Winsome Winnie,' and she is unquestionably there to stay."—Sun.
"Winsome Paula Edwardes proves to be a winner as 'Winsome Winnie.'"—Telegraph.
"Paula Edwardes scores a popular hit in 'Winsome Winnie.'"—Evening Sun.
"'Winsome Winnie' affords a delightful entertainment."—Telegram.
"'Winsome Winnie' is a musical treat."—Evening World.
"The male chorus is as good as any heard in operetta in years, and an octette, 'Oh Maiden,' deserved the applause it received."—Evening Post.
"Paula Edwardes, who is the Winsome heroine, is plump and fair, and incredibly funny for anything so young and pretty."—Commercial Advertiser.
PRETTIEST AND BEST SINGING CHORUS IN AMERICA.

LYRIC 42 & 43 Sts., B'way & 7th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Mgrs.
F. ZIEGFELD, JR., Presents
GRACE
VAN STUDDIFORD
IN
"RED FEATHER"
By DE KOVEN, KLEIN & COOK.
WITH THOS. Q. SEABROOKE AND 400 OTHERS.

PRINCESS Broadway & 29th St. Telephone, 2383 Madison. Mats. Thursday & Saturday.
7TH RECORD BREAKING WEEK.
KYRLE BELLEW
IN RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN.
SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY DEC. 8th, 2:30 P. M.
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S CANDIDA.

MADISON Square Theatre, 24th St. & B'way. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props.
LAST WEEK At this theatre. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
Every night except Monday at 8:30.
CHARLES B. DILLINGHAM'S Production of
THE LITTLE PRINCESS
By Frances Hodgson Burnett.
BEGINNING MONDAY, DEC. 14TH.
A GIRL FROM DIXIE Seats on Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.

PROCTOR'S

5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
TREMENDOUS PRODUCTION OF RONALD McDONALD'S FAMOUS PLAY,
"The Sword of the King"
HENRIETTA CROSMAN'S BEST PLAY, WITH THE FOLLOWING BIG CAST: FLORENCE REED, MALCOLM WILLIAMS, GERALD GRIFFIN, NORVAL McGREGOR, ALBERT SYDNEY HOWSON, ALICE GALE, JOHN WESTLEY, EDWIN FOWLER, DUNCAN HARRIS, ALBERT ROBERTS, JULIAN REED, LORETTA HEALY, JOSEPH EGGENTON, AND OTHERS SPECIALLY ENGAGED FOR THIS PRODUCTION. PRODUCED WITH ALL MISS CROSMAN'S ORIGINAL AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, PROPERTIES, AND EFFECTS.
BIG VAUDEVILLE.
INCLUDING NICHOLS SISTERS, McDEVITT & KELLY, BERTINA, ALEXIS & SCHAUL.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Big Continuous Show.
MYSTERIOUS "AGA," FOY & CLARKE, STELLING & REVILLE, JOHN F. LEONARD, PETTINGAIL & DEFOREST, MABEL ADAMS, PRINCESS CHINQUILLA & CO., & OTHERS.
20—Clever Laughing Novelties—20

23D ST. Sixth Avenue 23D ST.
BIG CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE, FROM 12:30 TO 10:30 P. M.
VAUDEVILLE'S BRIGHTEST STARS:
ROSS & FENTON
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THESE POPULAR AND TALENTED PLAYERS IN THEIR NEWEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FARCICAL SKETCH, "JUST LIKE A WOMAN."
FERGUSON & MACK,
ECCENTRIC BURLESQUE COMEDIANS.
BARD BROS.,
BALANCING & ACROBATIC FEATS.
BILLY CLIFFORD,
"THE BROADWAY CHAPPIE."
THE FOUR OLIFANS,
CONTINENTAL ECCENTRIQUES.
WALTHOUR & KRAMER,
HORSE VS. BICYCLE.
MADCAP TRIO, HEALY & FARNUM, WOLFING'S HORSES, DAN & DOLLY MANN, others.
20—Big Novelty Features—20
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Big Continuous Show.
DAN DALY, MR. & MRS. SYDNEY DREW, HOLDEN'S MANIKINS, WILL WEST, PICKS, CHRISTIAN'S MONKEYS, OTHERS.
20—Bright Comedy Specialties—20

LITTLE PRICES | BIG SHOWS
RESERVED SEATS ON SALE IN ADVANCE. BOX OFFICES OPEN 9:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

125TH ST. And Lexington Ave. 125TH ST.
RESERVED SEATS ON SALE IN ADVANCE.
A TRULY WONDERFUL BILL!
A GREAT PLAY—A GREAT STAR!
PAUL M. POTTER'S DRAMATIZATION OF
"TRILBY"
WITH SPECIAL SCENERY, PROPERTIES & EFFECTS AND ALL THE STOCK FAVORITES, JESSIE BONSTELLE, PAUL McALLISTER, SOL AIKEN, H. D. HAWLEY, E. D. ELLIS, MARGARET KIRKER, LORNA ELLIOTT, CHAS. M. SEAY, CECILE MAYER, BESSIE LEA, LESTINA, AND OTHER PROCTOR FAVORITES. EXTRAORDINARY STAR ATTRACTION, THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN HARLEM OF
DAN DALY
NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR COMEDIAN IN HIS OWN UNIQUE AND ORIGINAL SPECIALTY, INTRODUCING ALL HIS RECENT SUCCESSFUL CHARACTER PORTRAYALS. ALSO—OTHER BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Big Continuous Show.
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. T. ELLIS, EUGENE O'ROURKE AND CO., STINSON AND MERTON, MAJOR DOYLE, BLOCKSOM & BURNS, OTHERS.
20—Big Comedy Acts—20

58TH ST. And Third Avenue 58TH ST.
BOX OFFICES OPEN 9:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
MATS. MON., WED., THURS., & SAT.
PRICES, 15c., 25c., 50c.
HARRY S. RICHARD'S
PRETTY PASTORAL MELODRAMA,
"TO BE BURIED ALIVE."
A CLEAN, WHOLESOME STORY, PRETTILY TOLD, OF UPPER NEW YORK STATE FOLKS, UNFOLDING A HEART-INTEREST TALE OF THE LOVE OF TWO YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE PARTED BY THE POWER OF HYPNOTISM. THIS SPLENDID COMPANY WILL BE HEADED BY WILLIAM H. PASCOE AND KATHRYN PURNELL AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN STAGE PEOPLE, INCLUDING FRANK BELL, FRANK P. LONDON, HELEN WILCOX, ELLA MASON, JOHN DRURY, AND MANY OTHER COMPETENT AND CLEVER ACTORS.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Big Continuous Show.
THE MARCO TWINS, MR. & MRS. HARRY THORNE, BAILEY & FLETCHER, RAONA, JACK NORWORTH, LOUISE DRESSER, OTHERS.
20—Vaudeville Features—20

CARNEGIE HALL.
Third Concert,
Tuesday Evening,
December 8, at 8:30.
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
SOLOIST:
HAROLD BAUER,
PIANIST.
Program: Bach, Suite in B flat; Beethoven, Concerto in E flat for Piano; Brahms, Symphony in C minor.
Tickets now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

PARSIFAL
Lecture by H. E. KREHBIEL.
Musical illustrations by ALFRED HERTZ, (who will conduct the performances of the drama at the Metropolitan Opera House.)
MENDELSSOHN HALL, December 15, 3 P. M.
Tickets $1.50 and $1.00, at Ditson & Co.'s, 867 Broadway. Steinway Pianos Used.

NEW STAR TO-MORROW MATINEE Lex. Ave. and 107th St.
FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE.
To-night Big Sunday Concert 25c. 50c. YORKE & ADAMS, CRIMMINS & GORE, 15 BIG ACTS.

MINNESOTA SWAMP LANDS.

Bids at Reservation Sale Subject to Ruling from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the lands within certain of the former Chippewa Indian Reservations in Minnesota, swamp and overflowed, and unfit thereby for cultivation, not secured or granted by the United States March 12, 1860, passed to the State by its grant of that date.

This decision does not affect those parts of the former Cass Lake or Winnibigoshish reservations, which were reserved by the treaty of Feb. 22, 1855. The decision holds that Sections 16 and 36 in such reservations did not pass to the State under its swamp grant, and the Secretary has refused to approve swamp lists for lands in such sections of the former White Earth Reservation.

All bids received at the sale at Cass Lake to-day will be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and any lands which may be found to be swamp and subject to selection under this decision will be eliminated from the bids before acceptance by the department.

CASS LAKE, Minn., Dec. 5.—The work of opening bids for the sale of reservation timber under the Morris act began here to-day. Certified checks for more than $1,000,000 were deposited with the bids. The price offered ranges from $7 to $10 per 1,000 for white pine and from $5 to $6 for Norway pine.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS BOARD.

President of Columbia to Represent New York State.

President Butler of Columbia University has been appointed the representative of New York State on the committee which will control the award of the Rhodes scholarships in America. On this committee will be a representative from each State in the Union. Those States that have State universities will send the Presidents of those institutions to act on the committee; the other States will send the Presidents of their largest institutions.

The following is a list of the men who will represent States not represented by the Presidents of State universities:

Connecticut—Arthur T. Hadley, Yale.
Massachusetts—Charles H. Eliot, Harvard.
New Hampshire—William J. Tucker, Dartmouth.
New Jersey—Woodrow Wilson, Princeton.
Rhode Island—W. H. P. Faunce, Brown.
Maryland—Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins.
Kentucky—D. B. Gray, Georgetown.
Illinois—W. R. Harper, University of Chicago.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TEST.

Government's Composite System Proves a Success at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 5.—A successful test of the new wireless telegraph plant installed by the United States Government at Fisher's Island was made to-day, when messages were sent from Fort H. G. Wright, on the island, by Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, to Col. Samuel Reber of the General Staff at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., a distance of 100 miles. Three messages of about twenty words each were sent at the rate of one a minute, and were accurately received.

The system, which is a composite one, has been established under the direction of Capt. L. D. Wildman of the Signal Corps. It will be used in Alaska for the Government service.

Gen. Greely to-night left for New Haven to visit his son, who is a student at Yale.

Columbia 'Varsity Comic Opera.

King's Crown, the chief undergraduate society at Columbia, has decided that it will again give the annual 'Varsity show or comic opera under its auspices. Work has already begun on the preparations for the play, which will be given by the undergraduates at Carnegie Lyceum in March. The play chosen is an original comic opera in two acts, with the music by C. J. Penney, '01, the composer of last year's student comic opera, the lyrics by R. C. Gaige, '03, and the book by R. C. Megrue, '05. The [illegible]

KNICKERBOCKER
THEATRE, Broadway and 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO., Props. and Mgrs.
Evenings at 8, Saturday Matinee at 2:15.
Beginning 8 o'clock sharp.
Holiday Matinee Christmas & New Year's Day. Theatre closed to-morrow (Monday) evening for final preparation.
Tuesday, Dec. 8,
F. ZIEGFELD, JR., will present for limited engagement,
ANNA
HELD
and Company, including Joseph Herbert, Frank Moulan, Henry Bergman, Frank Bushworth, Arthur Laurence, Robert Hickman, Reginald Carrington, Franz Ebert, Mathilda Cottrelly, "Billy" Norton, the McCoy Sisters and the most beautiful chorus ever seen on any stage,
in JEAN RICHEPIN'S play,
MAM'SELLE NAPOLEON
Adapted by JOSEPH HERBERT.
Music by GUSTAV LUDERS,
who will conduct the opening performance Tuesday evening.
Tickets on sale for the first four weeks, including all the Holiday performances.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins ... Prop. & Mgrs.
LAST WEEK
CHARLES FROHMAN'S LARGEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE PRODUCTION.
THE BEST OF FRIENDS
By Cecil Raleigh.
A GREAT CAST—200 PEOPLE
20 HORSES.
PRICES, 25—50—75—1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2 .... EVE., 8:15
EXTRA—
MONDAY EVE., DEC. 14th,
The return of the New England idyl,
WAY DOWN EAST.
The original Academy production. Never seen outside of this theatre. Seats now on sale.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
E. F. ALBEE .... General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
MARCEL'S LIVING ART STUDIES
WILFRED CLARKE & CO.
CALLAHAN & MACK
LOTTA GLADSTONE
GUS WILLIAMS
FRED GILLETT TRIO
Prelle's Dogs | Geo. C. Davis
Wesson-Walters Co. | Mabel Hudson
Three Campbells | Alice Lewis
Bean & Hamilton | Biograph
20 Acts. Best Show in New York.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

CARNEGIE HALL, TO-DAY AT 3.
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR.
GRAND BERLIOZ COMMEMORATION.
Soloists:—Mrs. Hissem de Moss, soprano; Marguerite Hall, alto; Dan F. Beddoe, tenor, and Oratorio Society. Overture and Cavatina from Act I., air from Act III., Benvenuto Cellini; overture "Roman Carnival"; song from "Les Nuits d'Ete"; overture and duet from "Beatrice and Benedict," (first time in America;) March, Evening Prayer, from Harold Symphony, Sanctus from Requiem, with ORATORIO SOCIETY; three selections from "Damnation of Faust." 50c. to $1; boxes, $10 and $12, box office and Ditson's.
MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN.

CIRCLE THEATRE B'way AND 60th St.
Ladies' Mat. Every Day.
Grand Concert 2 & 8:15 Tonight
Jas. J. Corbett, Jennie Yeamans, Sidney Wilmer & Co., Julian Rose, Yankee Comedy 4, Carlin & Otto, World's Trio, Amani & Movelli, Claudius & Corbin, The Vitagraph, & Other Star Acts.
WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, DEC. 7.
THE GIRL with the AUBURN HAIR
THE GREAT FULGORA
Jas. J. Morton, Jessie Couthoui, Stanley & Brockman, Flood Bros. | Foye & Clark, Lew Hawkins, Adonis Trio, Vitagraph.

AMERICAN
THEATRE, 42d St., near Broadway.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
BARGAIN MAT. WED., 25 & 50c.
SECOND WEEK,
THE BIGGEST HIT NEW YORK HAS KNOWN IN YEARS.
"OUR 'NEW MINISTER' SCORES A SUCCESS."—HERALD.
OUR NEW MINISTER.
By Denman Thompson & Geo. W. Ryer,
Authors of "The Old Homestead."
"The comedy hit of the year."—World.
"SCORED A HIT."—AMERICAN.
"An emphatic success, won 9 curtain calls at the end of each act."—Telegraph.
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT, ALL SEATS 25, 35, & 50c. Empire City Comedy Four, Jorden & Crouch, Fredo & Dare, Mlle. Olive, Cook & Hayes and 8 other big acts.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE .... Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
The Real Dramatic Success of the Season.
CHARLES RICHMAN
(Management Weber & Fields,)
in Victor Mapes' Patriotic Love Drama,
Capt. Barrington
SEATS FOUR WEEKS AHEAD.

MAJESTIC
—THEATRE—
Broadway and 59th Street.
E. D. STAIR & A. L. WILBUR .... Props.
Ev'gs, 8 sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2 sharp.
—9th WEEK—
Fred. R. Hamlin & Julian Mitchell's
BABES IN TOYLAND
WITH WILLIAM NORRIS,
150 PEOPLE, MOSTLY GIRLS.
Music by Victor Herbert. | Book by Glen MacDonough.
Produced under the Personal Direction of JULIAN MITCHELL.
BEST SEATS { EVENINGS AND SATURDAY MAT. $1.50 / WEDNESDAY MATINEES $1.00
—DAILY MATINEES—
through THE XMAS SCHOOL HOLIDAYS BEGINNING XMAS DAY.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GRAND 23d St. and 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15.
1,000 Choice Res'd Seats at 50c.
Popular Wed. Matinee, 25c., 50c.
A. H. Wood's Wonderful $20,000 Scenic Production,
QUEEN OF THE WHITE SLAVES 50 PEOPLE
WEEK DEC. 14—FRANCIS WILSON & STAR PLAYERS IN ERMINIE
TO-NIGHT Popular Sunday Concert. Marshall P. Wilder, Le Roy & Clayton, Ernest Hogan & Co., Hoey & Lee.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
MUSIC HALL, 125th St., 7th Av.
THIS AFT. & Ev'g. Smoking Concerts
Ned Wayburn's MINSTREL MISSES, Florence Bindley, Menifee, Johnstone & Co., Ward & Curran, Lauder & Stanley, Swan & Bambard, Pete Baker, Nessen & Nessen, "The Great Train Robbery."
Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat. & Sun. Res. Orch. 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL.
B'way & 29th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
All-Star Cast, Enlarged Chorus. WHOOP-DEE-DOO
Next Thursday, First Time WAFFLES, Burlesque of The Amateur Cracksman.

METROPOLIS Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
142d St. & 3d Av. GEO. W. MONROE in Our Bridget's Dream
TO-NIGHT CONCERT Lynch and Jewell. Maxwell and Dudley. Edward N. Faver & others

14th St. Theatre Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK. ROBERT B. MANTELL
in "THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS."
Next Monday, Dec. 14, 3 WEEKS ONLY,
MR. MANTELL in The Corsican Brothers.

3D Av. Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat. SCOUT'S REVENGE
To-night Ernest Hogan, Fray & Fields, Emerson & Omega, Johnny Johns, others

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 ST., WEST OF B'WAY.
"Not Merely a Hit, but a Sensation."
Klaw & Erlanger's Latest and Greatest Drury Lane Spectacle,
MOTHER GOOSE

HERALD says:
"Surpassing anything before attempted in New York."
Seats ready for the Holidays.
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW YORK Broadway, 44 & 45 Sts. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
LAST WEEK.
LAST TWO MATS. WED. & SAT.
BEN HUR
OPENING DEC. 14.
Seats Thursday
BERTHA GALLAND
in DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2:15.
Charles B. Dillingham Presents
The Funniest Man in Musical Comedy,
FRANK DANIELS
IN THE FUNNIEST THING IN N. Y. The Office Boy
By Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander.
TO-NIGHT GOOD SEATS, 50c
Midgeley & Carlisle, Frank Bush, Howard & Bland, Tom Nawn & Co., Ed. Latell, Bedini & Arthur, T. Nelson Downs, and others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
125TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
ONE WEEK, BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
IN
"MICE AND MEN"
Original cast and Production as seen during the 5 months' engagement at the Garrick Theatre.
TO-NIGHT BIG CONCERT
10 STAR ACTS 1,000 Orchestra Seats. 50c & 75c.
Dec. 14—One Week—Matinee Saturday Only.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In "COUSIN KATE."

WEST END THEATRE
TO-MORROW—WEEK OF DEC. 7—for 7 performances. Only Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO will present MRS.
LESLIE CARTER
in his play DU BARRY.
Direct from the BELASCO THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT WALTER DAMROSCH N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Brilliant programme. Popular selections.
Soloists: Miss Katharine Ruth Heyman, Pianist; Mr. David Mannes, Violin; Wm. Lavin, Tenor.
Explanatory Remarks by Mr. Damrosch.
PRICES 25, 50, 75 Box seats, $1.00. Box office open.
WEST END THEATRE ...... SPECIAL
FIVE WEEKS.
BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 21,
Mr. Henry W. Savage offers GRAND OPERA in ENGLISH
By the greatest English singing organization in the world. All new scenic productions, full grand opera orchestra of 40, unrivaled singing chorus. Repertoire for Xmas week: Monday, Thursday, Saturday evening, and Wednesday matinee, "OTHELLO"; Tuesday, Wednesday, Xmas Night and Saturday matinee, "CARMEN." Prices during Opera Season, 50, 75, $1.00, $1.50; Wednesday Popular Students' Matinee, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Seat sale Thurs., Dec. 10th, 9 A. M. Dec. 14—Kate Claxton, "The Two Orphans."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed., Fri. & Sat. 25c., 35c. & 50c. Evgs. 25, 35, 50, 75, 1.00. THIS WEEK A HOT OLD TIME

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JACOB LITT .... Proprietor
"THE HIT OF THE TOWN."
Charles B. Dillingham presents
"POPULAR MUSIC." "GREAT CAST."
FRITZI SCHEFF
IN
BABETTE.
"STUNNING GOWNS." "CLEVER COMEDY."
A ROMANTIC COMIC OPERA BY VICTOR HERBERT & HARRY B. SMITH.

DALY'S B'way, 30th. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat. only at 2.
FOURTH WEEK OF KLAW & ERLANGER'S SUMPTUOUS AND SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION OF THE POPULAR STORY OF MODERN JAPAN IN FOUR ACTS.
A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE,
Adapted by William Young from Onoto Watanna's novel.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS AHEAD.

WALLACK'S
B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
"The Laughing Hit" —WORLD.
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
GEO. ADE'S quaint comedy, THE
COUNTY CHAIRMAN
"Revives those old happy days which you so long for again."—WORLD.
MATINEES WED., SAT., XMAS & NEW YEAR'S.

BIJOU THEATRE. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"SHE'S ALL RIGHT."—American.
"PLENTY OF GOOD, CLEAN FUN."—Telegram.
ALICE FISCHER
(MANAGEMENT HENRY B. HARRIS.)
In Leo Ditrichstein's comedy hit,
What's the Matter With Susan?

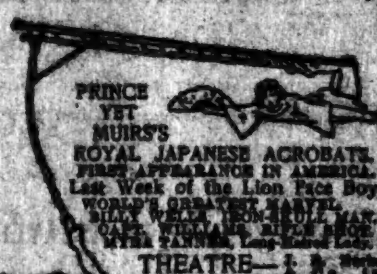
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING.
Real estate, house, flat and apartment announcements occupied 514,560 lines of space in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the year 1902—a gain of [illegible] lines over the previous year.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St., near B'way.
Evenings Punctually at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
Under the Sole Direction of MR. BELASCO.
FIRST NIGHT NEXT WEDNESDAY PROMPTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK
DAVID BELASCO
WILL PRESENT BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
MAURICE CAMPBELL
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
In the new play,
Sweet Kitty Bellairs
Written by DAVID BELASCO. Founded on Egerton Castle's Book, "The Bath Comedy."
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL CAST. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1903-1904.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK, AT POPULAR PRICES.
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Soloists: Mmes. Sembrich, Bauermeister, Jacoby; MM. Dippel, Campanari, Journet, Mastern. ENTIRE METROPOLITAN OPERA ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS. Conductor, Mr. Vigna.
To-morrow, Mon., Eve., Dec. 7th, at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Ternina, Fremstad; Kraus, Van Rooy, Plançon. Conductor, Mottl.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 9th, at 8—PAGLIACCI and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Sembrich, Caruso, and Scotti.—Gadski, Homer, Dippel, and Campanari. Conductor, Vigna.
Fri. Eve., Dec. 11th, at 8—TOSCA. Ternina, Caruso, Scotti. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 12th, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Walker; Kraus, Van Rooy, Blass, Muehlmann. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 12th, at 8—(Pop. Prices)—TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Dippel, Campanari. Conductor, Vigna.
PARSIFAL, Thursdays, Dec. 24, 31, Jan. 7, 14, 21. Seats for above Performances NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20.
Monday, 25TH and LAST Performance of "IM BUNTEN ROCK," (In Uniform.)
Tues. & Wed. First Time, Halbe's New Drama, "DER STROM"; Thurs. First Time, & Ev'y Ev. & Sat. Mat. Skowronek & Stein's Newest Comedy, "GESCHWISTER LEMKE."
Sat., at 10 A. M., Schiller's Wallenstein's Lager and Das Lied von der Glocke. (Half-Prices.)

Huber's 14th St. Museum 2 Show for 10c.



PRINCE YET MUIRS'S
ROYAL JAPANESE ACROBATS.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
Last Week of the Lion Face Boy,
WORLD'S GREATEST MARVEL.
BILLY WELLS, IRON-SKULL MAN.
CAPT. WILLIAMS, RIFLE SHOT.
MYRA TANNER, Long-Haired Lady.
THEATRE—[illegible]
"TOO MANY TOMPKINS," Co. No. 2, [illegible], Clair, Sheehan & Cook, Prof. Mott's Educated Dogs, Clara Jackson & Edison's Pictures. Concerts Sunday.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
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EDEN MUSEE
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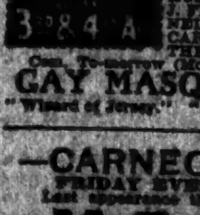
SPECIAL NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES UP-TO-DATE.
This Afternoon and Evening
LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA
AT NINE O'CLOCK
THE SCHRAYER-VALOIS LADIES' HUNGARIAN QUARTETTE.
MLLE. HARRIETTE, Violin Soloist.



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GAY MASQUERADERS.
"Wizard of Jersey." "Aboard Good Ship June."

—CARNEGIE HALL—
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
Last appearance this season of MME.
MELBA
(Direction C. A. Ellis)
and Concert Co. and the Pittsburg Orchestra, Fritz Scheel, conductor. Seats, $3, $2.50, $2, $1.50; boxes, $15. On sale Mon., Dec. 14, at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's, Bullman's, McBride's, Hotels. Mail orders now received by R. C. Hock, Carnegie Hall. Steinway Piano used.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 16, at 3
Song Recital SUSAN Metcalfe
Seats $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

COMEDY B'way, Op. 35th. Mats. daily. REFINED VAUDEVILLE. Sunday Concerts. Kinetograph.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thurs. Eve., Dec. 10, at 8:15.
Programme:
DOHNANYI, Symphony in D minor (first time in New York); MOZART, Aria, "Parto, parto," from "La Clemenza di Tito" (clarinet obligato by Mr. Selmer); HANDEL, Scena, "Sweet Bird That Shun'st the Noise of Folly," from "L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, ed Il Moderato" (flute obligato by Mr. A. Maquarre); BRAHMS, Academic Overture. Soloist:
MADAME MELBA
Saturday Aft., Dec. 12, at 2:30.
Programme:
MENDELSSOHN, Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Op. 21; SAINT-SAENS, Concerto in A minor, for Violoncello and Orchestra, Op. 33; TSCHAIKOWSKY, "Le Voyevode," Ballade Symphonique (first time at these concerts); BERLIOZ, "Harold in Italy," Symphony in Four Movements, with Alto Solo, Op. 16 (viola solo by Mr. R. Ferir.) Soloist:
MR. RUDOLF KRASSELT
Seats $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel), and Ditson's at regular prices.

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American Art Galleries,
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until Dec. 10th inclusive
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"Comprehensive, Fascinating, Educational."

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 ARTISTS.
FRANK DAMROSCH .... Director.
First Concert, Thurs. Eve., Dec. 17
Works by Palestrina, Sweelinck, Bortniansky, Tomkins, Lassen, Brahms, Schumann. Concerto by Handel.
2ND SYMPHONY CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH .... Director.
Saturday, December 19, at 2:30.
EARLY OPERA, ORATORIO, SYMPHONY (18th Century) Orpheus, Creation, Messiah. Chorus from the Oratorio Society. Soloist Miss MARGUERITE HALL.
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 500 5th Av., and box office, Carnegie Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Dec. 17
Song Recital JEANNE Glorihew
Seats $2 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Payton's FULTON STREET THEATRE
THIS WEEK
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
CORSE PAYTON and STOCK CO.
Every Tuesday, Souvenir Matinee. Every Friday, Reception Matinee. Evenings, 20, 30, 50c. Mats. 10, 20c.
THE PRINCE OF LILIES Next Week.

ORPHEUM ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.
VESTA TILLEY
MISS TILLEY DOES NOT APPEAR AT THE TUESDAY, THURSDAY, OR FRIDAY MATINEE.
CHAS. DICKSON & CO.
Bedini & Arthur, Keough & Ballard, Ozavs, Young & [illegible], Pampi Trio, Ed. Gray, [illegible], The Musikaves, [illegible].
POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

LABOR SUPREME IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Industrial Court Always Decides in Favor of the Employes.

An American Captain's Experience with the Wharf Laborers' Union, to Which He Has to Pay Over £70.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Nov. 3.—Under the rule of a government strongly imbued with the principles of State Socialism, New South Wales appears destined to lose much of the shipping trade which had hitherto enabled it to retain its position at the head of the Federated States. To enjoy the support of the Labor members in the State Parliament, Sir John See, the State Premier, is allowing them to dictate his administrative policy and to disregard the fundamental principles of representative government, a course which will probably cause both his own party and that of the State Socialists, for such the members of the Labor Party really are, to lose ground at the next State elections.

In no other country, perhaps, would it be possible to convert a measure intended to prevent industrial disputes into a means of industrial oppression of the worst possible kind. When the State Industrial Arbitration act became law it was loudly proclaimed that strikes and lockouts would become things of the past, so far as New South Wales was concerned, and that the future relations between employers and employed would be of a most peaceful character. But there has been nothing of the kind. On the contrary the number of industrial disputes has so rapidly increased that a Second Industrial Arbitration Court has become indispensable.

As no employer or employe is allowed to appear in court unless he belongs to a registered "industrial union," almost every industrial calling, however insignificant, has its own organization, with the result that employers are continually being harassed with demands for increased wages and changed conditions of labor, the court invariably deciding in favor of the employes.

It is now illegal to employ free labor when union labor is available, while the slightest breach of the conditions laid down by the court is severely punished.

Thus a number of bread carters have been fined for looking after their horses a few minutes before 5 A. M., the time appointed by the court. The woolscourers are asking that the rates of wages and terms of labor be made uniform throughout the State, despite the varying local conditions.

The manner in which the people of other countries, especially the United States, are concerned has just been illustrated in the case of the American ship Andromeda, now lying in Sydney Harbor. She arrived in Port Jackson on Oct. 14, loaded with timber from Eureka. Before sailing Capt. Rasmelius, in command of the vessel, took the precaution to engage a union crew at union rates of pay, with a stipulation that the men were to work the cargo at either end of the voyage, but on arriving in Port Jackson he was informed that the Court of Industrial Arbitration had decided that only members of the Sydney Wharf Laborers' Union—of which Mr. O'Sullivan, the State Minister for Works, was formerly President—were permitted to discharge or load a cargo in the port.

This came as a surprise to the Captain, but, recognizing his helplessness, he agreed to employ the Sydney men if he were permitted to retain his own man to work the donkey engine. He explained that the man had been specially engaged in America for the purpose; that he did very little at sea, and that if he were not allowed to work the engine he would be receiving wages for doing nothing.

In vain. The union had two or three donkeymen for whom work must be found. Then the unionists were told that the whole of the crew were unionists, working under unionist conditions, but the reply was to the effect that the Sydney Wharf Laborers' Union had nothing to do with trade unions outside the Commonwealth.

The Captain then commenced discharging cargo with the aid of his own men. He was served with a couple of summonses by the Wharf Laborers' Union, and at last he went to the American Consul in Sydney for advice.

"After that," he said, "I did not allow any one on board. One day a man came up behind me in the street and tried to put a paper into my pocket. As I had just come from the bank, I thought he was trying to pick my pocket, perhaps, and knocked his hand away. This occurred at the corner of the General Post Office. Later on some people came up alongside my ship and asked to see me, but as I am pestered with all sorts of people after subscription, I said I did not want to see them. Then they threw a paper on the deck. I did not know what it was. It might have contained dynamite for all I knew, so I ordered the mate to throw it overboard."

The next morning the Captain received a summons to attend the Industrial Arbitration Court the same day. He did not have time to employ a solicitor. He was fined £5 and costs for not employing members of the Wharf Laborers' Union.

The United States Consul protested without effect, but the Captain's troubles were not ended. Proceedings were again commenced in the Arbitration Court against the Captain, this time for contempt of court by tearing up the summons and continuing to employ his own crew in discharging cargo. He was fined £50 and costs, which, with the previous fine and costs, made a total of £70 10s., the money being payable, not to the State, but to the members of the Sydney Wharf Laborers' Union, as the aggrieved parties.

Full details of the case are being forwarded by the American Consul to the Washington authorities. J. P.

Kentucky Futurity's Promise.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 5.—Over 900 second payments have been made in the Kentucky Futurity for foals of this year. Acting Secretary Wilson believes that the list will run close to 1,000, which will be the largest number of entries paid up for foals since 1898, when they numbered 1,002. The Futurity is for 1906 for trotters then three years old, and will be worth $22,000.

Some of the more prominent nominators and their number of entries are: L. V. Harkness, New York, 32; J. D. Grover, Georgetown, 28; Patchen Wilkes Farm, 20; H. Schmulbach, Wheeling, 20; Thomas W. Lawson, Boston, 19; Jacob Ruppert, New York, 18; A. Ashbrook, Cynthiana, 18; Village Farm, Buffalo, N. Y., 15; D. C. Palmeter, Chicago, 15; James Butler, New York, 14; Senator J. W. Bailey, 14; J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, 14; L. E. Brown, Chicago, 14; William Simpson, New York, 12; J. Howard Ford, New York, 10; P. H. Plant, Macon, Ga., 10, and Gen. John E. Sayre, Boston, 10.

Big Skating Park in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 5.—Mayor Edward E. Bruen of East Orange has sent a special message to the East Orange City Council recommending that the Council pass an act providing for the transforming of Elmwood Park, in the southern end of the city, into a gigantic skating park. If the Mayor's plans are carried out, the whole tract will be flooded and opened to the public. The matter has been turned over to the Parkways Committee of the Council, and it is believed that the plan will be carried out within a few days. Rhode Island Avenue, one of the widest and steepest streets, has already been set off, and will be policed and given to the use of coasters in appropriate weather.

Planning for College Tennis.

Correspondence is going on between the colleges interested in the tennis league that was formed by Yale, Harvard, and Columbia at the end of the season. It is now planned to begin a series of contests as early next Spring as possible, so as to bring to the front the possible players in the contemplated matches with the English teams of Oxford and Cambridge. The intercollegiate challenge has not been sent as yet, but the delay is because of the wish to present the matter to the governing bodies of both countries at their annual meetings, which will be held during the month of February, 1904.

ST. LOUIS CONCERN SOLD.

D. May & Co. Buy the Crawford Dry Goods Business.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Under orders from Judge Adams of the United States District Court Hugh McKittrick, receiver for D. Crawford & Co., against whom bankruptcy proceedings are pending, sold the entire stock, fixtures, and leasehold rights of that dry goods concern to-day to D. May & Co. of New York for $553,000.

A statement issued by D. May & Co. after the sale says that the company will take up at once and continue the business of the Crawford Company.

In his petition for an order to sell, Receiver McKittrick said that Crawford & Co. had been losing money the past two years at the rate of $125,000 to $150,000 a year. The total assets he gave as $759,181 and the liabilities as $965,121.

Ohio Milliners Can Sell Birds.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—The milliners of Cincinnati won out on a technicality to-day by a decision of Judge S. W. Smith, in their test fight against arrests for the sale of wild birds for hat decorations. Squire Mackelfresh's fine of $50 and costs against Benjamin Nelson, a Fifth Street milliner, for having two red birds and a Turner bird, was overruled.

Head of Steel Trust Fleet Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—A surprise in shipping circles came to-day in the announcement that A. B. Wolvin, Fourth Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, had resigned as General Manager of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, a position he has held since the organization of the Steel Trust. During that time he has had control of the 112 vessels comprising the steel fleet. Mr. Wolvin gives as his reason for resigning that he has too much private business to look after and cannot give the steamship company the attention it demands. He will remain with the Steel Trust in an advisory capacity.

Business Brisk in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Banks in Cincinnati have made heavy shipments of coin and currency to New York during the week ending to-day to meet exchanges. Improvement in New York stocks has caused active buying of reliable Eastern issues by Cincinnati investors. On the other hand country merchants, outside banks, and thousands of visiting buyers in retail stores have rained currency into the city vaults. The cash balance is still quite in favor of Cincinnati, with prospects of continuing so.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

TEN ASSOCIATES.—Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed Daniel Birdsall receiver of the rents of a ten-story apartment hotel, 157 and 159 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, in a suit brought by Frederick Ayer against the Ten Associates and others to foreclose a second mortgage on the property for $55,000, made by the Ten Associates on Nov. 17, 1902. There is a prior mortgage of $150,000, and the total incumbrances are $214,000. The Ten Associates is a corporation organized by Boston men to build the hotel. It was incorporated on June 12, 1901, with a capital stock of $175,000, which was increased to $350,000. Winslow B. Clark is the owner of the property now.

Out of Town.

TRENTON.—Owing Christian Fiegenspan of Newark $1,555.98, David Carless of the same city filed schedules in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday, with liabilities placed at $1,576.98 and with but $60 assets. This is the first time that a voluntary bankrupt has reported the unsecured claim of a brewery, in this court.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Frederick C. Lum of New Haven has been appointed permanent receiver of the L. D. Brown & Sons Company, manufacturer of silk cloth and thread, of which ex-Gov. O. V. Coffin is President. The receiver's bond was fixed at $60,000, and he was authorized to continue the business until the material on hand is consumed.

TRENTON.—Charles F. Hickey, representing the New England Consolidated Ice Company, yesterday put the Commonwealth Hygienic Ice Company of Newark into bankruptcy, alleging that the Newark company is its debtor in the sum of $3,800, and that the Newark company committed an act of bankruptcy on Dec. 1, 1903, when it notified its creditors that it was bankrupt and that its officers were willing to be adjudged bankrupt.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rice & Hayward Company, for fifty years and up to a few months ago the largest brokers in the city, assigned yesterday to Judge Thomas Z. Lee of this city and B. R. McPherson of the flour firm of McPherson Brothers, Boston. Judge Lee said that it would be impossible to give out any statement of assets and liabilities for several days. He said that this assignment was a temporary suspension of business made for the purpose of reorganization of the company on a sound financial basis.

BOSTON.—Elisha W. Bucklin and Felton M. Lytle, doing business as E. W. Bucklin & Co., 15 Exchange Street and 66 State Street, stock brokers, this city, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. They owe $83,870.61, all of which is unsecured, to about 140 creditors. The principal of these are as follows: Yeomans & Dill, New Haven, Conn., $28,562; White & Sheehan, Hartford, Conn., $4,656; J. E. Freeling, Fall River, $2,688.50; Ward & Co., 15 Exchange Street, $3,140.62; Frankston & Co., 28 School Street, $2,208.68; H. S. Parker, Taunton, $1,751.72; J. I. Goodrich, Westerly, R. I., $1,902.49; Curtis & Co., 53 Devonshire Street, $1,850.62; Myrick & Co., 53 Devonshire Street, $2,108.12; T. J. Ball, this city, $2,415, and C. M. Nevins, this city, $1,836.25.

The creditors for small amounts are for the most part located in this city, Lynn, Waltham, and Providence. A number of names of women appear in the last named. Assets are scheduled nominally at $16,496.87, comprising $3,524.69 due from "correspondents," and cash in various banks and trust companies amounting to $5,155. Office furniture and fixtures are valued at $3,775.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

N. ROSENTHAL & SON.—Nachman and Louis Rosenthal, who compose the firm of N. Rosenthal & Son, furriers of 191 Mercer Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,906 and nominal assets $1,281 in accounts. Nachman Rosenthal has individual debts, $300, and assets, $340.

HENRY FEIST.—Henry Feist, manufacturer of skirts of 207 Greene Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,160 and nominal assets $2,260, consisting of accounts $260, and a claim for $2,000 commissions as salesman against a concern by which he was formerly employed. He began business on March 1, 1902.

JOSEPH COHEN.—Joseph Cohen, salesman, residing at 102 East Sixty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $866 and no assets. There is only one creditor, Charles W. Grose of Ridge Hills, Mass., who obtained a judgment for $660 on Feb. 17, 1897, against Mr. Cohen as a partner in the firm of Benjamin Shane & Co., which firm was dissolved in February, 1897.

LEWYN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. Lewyn & Co., a corporation, manufacturer of women's waists at 65 Bleecker Street, by the following creditors: Sigmund Heine & Co., $233; Appelbee & Newman, $61, and the Loeb-Schoenfeld Company, $236. It was alleged that the corporation admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Samuel Strasbourger receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $25,000 in merchandise and machinery and fixtures, in addition to which there are outstanding accounts, amount not given. The company was incorporated on June 15, 1901, with a capital stock of $50,000, succeeding a firm of the same name which began business in July, 1899. Adolph Lewyn is President, and S. D. Spier Secretary. The inventory of the company in July last showed assets to the amount of $98,444 and liabilities to the amount of $36,557.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACHILLE, Nicolo—J. Re	773
BLANK, George A.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	45
COTTER, James—A. G. Hupfel	119
CIFUENTES, Joaquin; Guillermo Vadell, and Antonio Puga—F. Pons Cajaraville	100
CIFUENTES, Joaquin; Guillermo Vadell, and Antonio Puga—F. Pons Cajaraville	534
ENRICH, Conrad; John Ulber, and August Imming—W. Gleichmann	1,059
GREENE, Hartwell S.—G. G. Watson, costs	15
HERBERT, Henry A.—E. Dickinson	252
MERRIEM, William H.—S. McNeil, administrator	3,289
MAYER, Isaac—J. Toch	17
OMAN, Frederick—E. S. Hatch	95
POSTLETHWAITE, George F.—V. P. Gibney	406
JONES, John S.—A. L. Doty and another	175
KIEIS, Frank—B. F. Gainan	135
KILPATRICK, Charles G.—A. T. Prescott	3,275
LEE, Richard B.—A. G. Stillwell	275
LE GALLIENNE, Richard—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York	154
RICHARDSON, William L.—J. T. Brady	68
ROCHMOVITZ, Abraham—M. Malbin and another	618
WOODARD, Charles—L. W. Gruenberg	96
WELSH, Edward J.—M. Neuberger	91
WIEDEN, Louis—Union Railway Company of New York City	121
ZIEGLER, August H. and Julia A.—J. Gans	428
SWEETMAN, Jacob—E. Friend	178
SCHATZ, Adam E.—Commonwealth Trust Company	59
SPITZER, Henry—J. Wanamaker	230
SALAMON, Max—N. Randel	968
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Wagner, by guardian, costs	107
PARIS LAUNDRY COMPANY—L. S. Haines	276
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—D. Bulman, costs	92
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMpany—W. A. Lambert	130
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMpany—A. Quinn, administratrix	650

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.91¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.51⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.80
Cotton, middling	12.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K. prime	.38
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	13.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06⅜
Lard, prime	7.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25½

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Spring wheat—No. 3, 78@82c; No. 2 red, 86@86½c; No. 2 corn, 42½c; No. 2 yellow, 44½c; No. 2 oats, 35½c; No. 3 white, 35@37½c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; good feeding barley, 34@37c; fair to choice malting, 43@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91c; No. 1 Northwestern, 98c; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $11.12½@$11.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.37½@$6.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6@6.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.12½@6.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—The cotton market seemed to indicate that the recent record-breaking activity and advances had, for the time being, taken some of the steam out of speculation. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	12.27	12.41	12.20	12.40@12.42
January	12.40	12.49	12.36	12.47@12.48
February	12.38	12.55	12.38	12.53@12.55
March	12.45	12.60	12.45	12.57@12.58
April	12.58	12.58	12.55	12.55@12.57
May	12.51	12.60	12.51	12.58@12.60
June	12.56	12.56	12.56	12.56@12.58
July	12.51	12.59	12.50	12.57@12.58
August	12.24	12.27	12.21	12.27@12.30

BREADSTUFFS.—The profit taking which developed in the wheat market yesterday resulted in moderate losses from the high point of the week, and a rather weak close in New York and Chicago, the former showing a partial ⅛c net loss at 12 o'clock and ⅝c decline from the Friday night close, at 1 o'clock, when December was quoted at 90⅝c and May at 85½c, with July at 82½c. There was not much to explain this setback in the market except a Snow report estimating the wheat yield as high as 700,000,000 bushels. The last estimate on the Government figures was 659,000,000 bushels. No. 2 red closed at 90⅝c, elevator, and 91½c, free on board afloat, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 94½c, free on board afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Close: Wheat—December, 91½c; May, 84c; July, 79½c; No. 2 hard, 77½@79½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 41c; December, 41½c; May, 41½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 37c; December, 36½c; May, 37½c; No. 2 white, 40c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—Wheat easy; close: No. 1 Northern, 83½@84c; No. 2 Northern, 82@83c; May, 82¼@82⅝c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56½@57c. Barley dull; No. 2, 62c; sample, 38@58c. Corn steady; No. 3, 47@48c; May, 43c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—Close: Wheat—December, 80⅜@80½c; May, 82¼@82⅝c; July, 81½c; on track: No. 1 hard, 83½c; No. 1 Northern, 82½c; No. 2 Northern, 79½@80½c; No. 3 Northern, 72@77c.

DULUTH, Dec. 5.—Close: Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, 80⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 77½c; December, 79⅝c; May, 81⅜c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.60@5; Winter straights, $4@4.10; Winter patents, $4@4.35; Spring clears, $3.70@3.85; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@3.20; red dog, $22. Buckwheat Flour—$2.30@2.35. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.20@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.90@2.95, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.30@1.35; coarse, $1@1.01. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18.75; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $19, December; Spring bran, middling, $21.50@24, in 200-lb sacks; standard bran, middling, $18.75, December; hominy chop, $21 bulk, $22 sacks; oilmeal, $22.75.

Sale begins to-morrow morni[ng]
Suits to order, from goods whi[ch]
cost $5, $6 & $7 per yard for $20.

Here at the very start of the winter season, at a time w[hen] no tailor is dreaming of breaking price, we offer you Suits [that] are positively worth $50 for $20. We bought two hundred [and] seventy-one pieces of the finest woolens at our own figure. [This] purchase won't last a fortnight. If ever you had a chance [to] flatter two ten dollar bills—that time is to-day. If the Suit is[n't] worth $50 you don't have to keep it. It's the Arnheim way to [do] things and a big way to set new standards for value. This [is a] characteristic incident of our business. SALE ON SECON[D] FLOOR ONLY.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	91¼	91¼	90 15-16	91
May	85⅝	86 1-16	85⅝	85⅝
July	82⅝	82⅝	82⅞	82⅞
Corn—				
December	51½	51½	51¼	51½
May	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	82¼	82⅝	81⅞	83
May	82⅝	82 11-16	82 1-16	82¼
July	77⅞	78	77½	77⅞
Corn—				
December	42⅝	42⅝	41⅞	42
May	43⅜	43 11-16	42 15-16	43¼
July	43½	43½	42⅞	42⅞
Oats—				
December	35½	35¼	34⅝	34⅝
May	36⅜	36⅜	36	36⅜
July	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
Lard—				
January	$6.37½	$6.40	$6.37½	$6.37½
May	6.47½	6.52½	6.45	6.45
Ribs—				
January	5.92½	5.92½	5.87½	5.87½
May	6.05	6.07½	6.05	6.05
Pork—				
January	10.90	10.92½	10.87½	10.87½
May	11.20	11.25	11.20	11.20

COFFEE.—Speculation in coffee continues on an active scale, and while the last day or so there have been indications that a rather reactionary tendency was entering the market as a result of the recent advance, amounting to something like 75 points in a week, there does not seem to be any diminution of bullish sentiment. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. The spot market was firm, with quotations on the basis of 6¾c to 6⅞c for Rio No. 7.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	6.30	6.35	6.30	6.25@6.30
January	6.35	6.45	6.35	6.35@6.40
February	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50@6.55
March	6.65	6.75	6.60	6.65@6.70
April	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.75@6.80
May	6.90	7.00	6.85	6.90@6.95
June	..	..	..	6.95@7.00
July	7.05	7.15	7.05	7.00@7.05
August	..	..	..	7.10@7.20
September	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.20@7.25
October	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.25@7.30
November	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.30@7.35

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $13@$13.75; family, $16.25; short clear, $13.25@$15.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Dull; bacons, 6½c; 180 lb, 6⅝c; 160 lb, 6⅝c; 140 lb, 6⅝c; pigs, 7@7½c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies easy; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9¼@9½c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders steady, 6c; pickled hams dull, 10½@11½c; tallow firm; city, 4⅝c; country, 4¼@4½c; lard steady, $7; city lard quiet, 6½c; refined lard steady; South America, $7.90; continent, $7.30; Brazil kegs, $8.90; compound dull, 6¼@6⅝c; stearine quiet; oleo, 9c; city lard stearine, 8c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil bbls, 59c; machine-made bbls, 59½c. Tar, pine bbls, $2.70@$2.80; oil bbls, $4.70. Resin, common to good strained, $2.45; D, $2.55@$2.60; E, $2.60; F, $2.80@$2.85; G, $2.85@$2.90; H, $2.95@$3; I, $3.25; K, $3.30; M, $3.60; N, $3.75; W G, $3.90; W W, $4.20.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—Turpentine, 56c; receipts, 375 casks; sales, 320 casks; exports, 738 casks. Resin—receipts, 3,311 barrels; sales, 406 barrels; exports, 2,219 barrels; A, B, C, D, E, F, $2.25; G, $2.30; H, $2.35; I, $2.55; K, $2.80; M, $2.90; N, $3.05; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 5.—Turpentine, 55½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, F, $2.15; G, $2.20; H, $2.25; I, $2.45; K, $2.70; M, $2.80; N, $2.95; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.40.

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DIESEL OIL ENGINE
REVOLUTIONIZES MOTIVE POWER

Death Knell of the Steam Engine

Swift and Company, Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 3, 1903.

INTERNATIONAL POWER COMPANY,
74 Broadway, New York City.

GENTLEMEN:
Having investigated the Diesel engine at the Station of the Manhattan Transit Company, in your city, I have satisfied myself of its reliability, economy and efficiency, and am very desirous of having complete plans and specifications rendered to me for my requirements, as heretofore suggested. The results arrived at convince me beyond question that the internal combustion engine has sounded the death knell to steam engine usage for stationary mechanical power. Its adoption and occupation of this field, in my opinion, is only limited by the amount of time it will require you to manufacture the desired units to fill the requirements of the various power users.
I desire that you have your works in readiness for my testing committee to test the large sizes on Monday, December 7th.
[Signed] Yours very truly, R. J. HILL, Chief Engineer.

VERY ECONOMICAL RESULTS.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICES,
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
A. J. PITKIN, Vice-President.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1903.

MR. J. H. HOADLEY,
President, International Power Co.,
New York City.

DEAR SIR:—
Replying to your inquiry relative to the performance of the 75 HP. Diesel engine, which we have in service at our Rhode Island Works, Providence, would state that while we have made no official test of the engine as yet, it has been in service about two (2) months and is giving very economical results, performing the work required of it in a very satisfactory manner. We hope to be able to give you accurate figures as to economy shortly.
Yours very truly,
A. J. PITKIN, Vice-President.

REVOLUTIONIZES MOTIVE POWER.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co. of Philadelphia.

Aug. 21, 1903.

INTERNATIONAL POWER COMPANY,
74 Broadway, New York:
GENTLEMEN:—I have to state, in relation to the Diesel engine, placed in our Company's works by you, that after eight months' operation, and very exhaustive tests made by our Engineers, all of which I have carefully investigated, it gives me pleasure to advise you that all of the claims made by you for this American type of engine, and the improvements placed upon same by your company, have been fully accomplished. The mechanism is operating in a satisfactory manner, and I can unqualifiedly endorse this particular type of engine to fulfill all the claims and requirements stated. In our case, as nearly as we can calculate at the present time, it is saving us about 50 per cent. in the generation of power for this particular part of the works in which it is being operated.
By this accomplishment, the engine has proven itself to be the most economical prime motive power within the range of my knowledge. It should revolutionize motive power on land, and will undoubtedly have its proper place at sea.
Yours very truly,
EDWIN S. CRAMP, Vice-President.

INTERNATIONAL POWER CO.,
Exclusive Manufacturers for United States and Canada.
MANHATTAN TRANSIT COMPANY, Agents,
250 EAST 48TH STREET, N. Y. CITY.

ACTIVITY IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Columbia Candidates for 'Varsity Crew Beginning Light Practice—The Eights in Regular Training at Yale—Cornell Arranges Dual Indoor Meet with Michigan—Prospects for Other Sports.

Regular crew practice for the 'Varsity and Freshman candidates at Columbia began yesterday, when the men started work on the rowing machines. The machines have been transferred to a large lecture room in University Hall, where there is plenty of room and light, instead of the narrow, stuffy quarters in the cellar of one of the university buildings which was used last year. Jasper T. Goodwin, the new graduate head coach, who succeeded Edward Hanlan, the professional, announces that for the first week crew work will be light, consisting of not more than ten minutes' practice on the rowing machines, so as to enable the men to become used to handling an oar before attempting any strenuous work.

Mr. Goodwin believes in beginning with easy practice and gradually increasing the work so that there will be no danger of overtraining. This policy is in evidence by the fact that the candidates have begun practice by Mr. Goodwin's orders three weeks earlier than has hitherto been the custom. Routine practice with regular boats will not begin until all the candidates have reported. The men now at practice are J. Miller, A. Parker, G. Merrick, H. Bangs, J. Tonzelle, J. Doyle, L. Easton, E. Fitske, C. Von Pustau, A. Fraser, W. Allen, A. Mackenzie, R. Pierrepont, L. Roach, J. S. Maeder, B. N. Wheeler, H. Ellos, W. Mitchell, M. Ferris, H. Albert, R. Morris, C. Swart, J. Boyle, M. C. Curtis, M. Short, H. Van Wagenen, S. R. Perry, and for coxswains C. W. Cuthel and R. Stephens.

Harold S. Osborne, manager of this year's Columbia 'Varsity gymnastic team, is completing the final arrangements for the season's schedule. The contests will include a meet with Yale, probably in the Columbia gymnasium; another with New York University, an exhibition and meet with Pennsylvania, one at Columbia, and the other at Pennsylvania. Arrangements are also under way for a dual meet with Harvard, the first of its kind in Columbia's gymnastic history. Another meet with Amherst is also being considered. An innovation will be tried this year in holding weekly gymnastic contests for Columbia men only. They will continue from the last two weeks in January, through February, and for the first two weeks in March. At all of the home intercollegiate contests a college dance will follow the athletic part of the programme. Eugene Ashley is Captain of the team.

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There will be no more rowing for the Yale 'Varsity crew until the beginning of the January term, when the annual Winter gymnasium work will commence. Capt. Walter B. Cross of the 1904 Yale crew has been in charge of most of the work this season, under the direction of Coach John A. Kennedy, the professional oarsman, whose work with the Yale crews has been so remarkably successful in the last five years. Kennedy has continued the regime instituted last year, of bringing out the 'Varsity candidates at the commencement of the year's college work, thus keeping the oarsmen in continual rowing form throughout the year, with a short lay-off for the Christmas vacation. Until last year it was Yale's custom to have the 'Varsity oarsmen train with their class crews for the Fall regattas.

This Fall there have been two 'Varsity eights rowing on the New Haven Harbor, besides extra men, and the eights were working until rough weather necessitated pair-oar work, which has now been finished for the year. Of last year's crew, Capt. Cross, R. C. Whittier, Thomas Biagden, Stuyvesant Fish, and A. Adams have been out this Fall, and of the new men are the following: Shaw, 1904; Dominick, 1904; Ferguson, 1904; Swenson, 1905; Whitney, 1905; Kinsca, 1905; Scott, 1905; Chase, 1906; MacMahon, Law School; Young, 1906; Low, 1906; Gregory, 1906; Ely, 1906; McBride, 1906; Bailey, Law School, and Weeks, 1906. It is not yet definitely decided who is to coach next year, but Capt. C. B. Waterman of last year's winning crew will probably be the man. Waterman is still in the Yale Law School, but has retired from rowing, after three hard years at the Yale bow.

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With the football season at Cornell closed, the attention of the undergraduates at Ithaca has been turned to the indoor track work, basketball, fencing, hockey, and the other Winter sports. The big gymnasium fairly swarms with athletes, and its capacity is taxed to the utmost to accommodate the many candidates for the various teams.

Fifty men have answered Trainer Moakley's call for the track team, and the work is now on in earnest. A board track has been built outside the armory for the purpose of developing sprinters and hurdlers, and there will be no let-up in the work except for holidays until the intercollegiate meet has been held in June. Arrangements are now being made for the biggest track schedule Cornell has ever undertaken. It is planned to have a meet of some sort nearly every Saturday during the season. A dual indoor meet with the University of Michigan has been fixed and will be held early in the season. On Feb. 13 a relay team and several of the best individual runners will be sent to Boston to take part in the Boston athletic meet. The quarter-mile runners will there meet Princeton. A team of half-mile runners will be sent to New York later in February to participate in the Irish-American games to be held in Madison Square Garden, and another team of mile-runners will take part in the New York Athletic Club meet to be held in Madison Square Garden on March 10. Relay teams will be sent to the Pennsylvania athletic carnival and to the Georgetown meet in Washington, D. C.

Trainer Moakley has not yet been able to get a very good line on his material, but it is evident that he will be short of candidates for the high jump and for the pole vault. In the other events he expects to make a good showing with the men he developed last year, while the new men will also fill many vacancies.

The basket-ball team begins training with the best prospects in its history. Interest in the game has increased among the student body, so that a larger number of candidates than ever before responded to the call for competitors. All but one of last year's five are in the university, while last year's substitutes and new candidates will be able to make a strong team. A splendid schedule has been arranged, with enough preliminary games to put the team in good form before Yale opens the intercollegiate season at Ithaca.

The entire hockey team, which made a good showing last year, is still intact and has begun training. Although Cornell is not in the Hockey League, the Ithacans have arranged games with Yale and Princeton, to be played at Pittsburg, and with Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, to be played in New York. A number of minor college games will be played in Ithaca. Several Canadians have entered the university this year and have joined the squad.

Cornell has good prospects in fencing, but thus far only a limited number have reported for this sport. After the Christmas vacation it is believed that the number will be augmented and that a good showing will be made, under the instructorship of Prof. Andrand.

BIG EXHIBIT IN PHYSICAL CULTURE

Series of Novel Competitions Arranged for One Week in Madison Square Garden—Prizes for Those Who Starve and Yet Perform Athletic Events—Running Contests for Women.

Physical culture in all its different phases is to be brought more prominently before the attention of New Yorkers than ever before by the Physical Culture Exhibition to be held for one week in Madison Square Garden beginning Dec. 28. In many respects this will be a novel exhibit in this city, for nothing on exactly the same lines has been attempted here before. True, there will be a number of the regular athletic events such as are seen at all indoor competitions, as running and jumping, but besides these there will be contests in every other department of strength, fasting exercises, exhibitions in different systems of physical culture education, demonstrations in the use of various appliances for indoor and open-air exercise, while prizes of $1,000 each are offered for the most perfectly developed man and woman.

The fact that many of these thoroughly recognized features in the building up of strong constitutions are to be made prominent parts of a special exhibit will be decided novelties, and the method of conducting many of them will be equally interesting.

The subject of physical culture has been receiving more attention in all ranks of life for the last ten years. Its importance is fully recognized, and its correct instruction in colleges and other institutions has been a great aid in preventing ambitious athletes from over-exerting their powers, and so ruining themselves instead of acquiring lasting benefit. Physical culture directors are now a prime necessity in every Young Men's Christian Association, in all large college gymnasiums, and in other organizations where attention is paid to any form of athletic exercise. Instead of allowing young men to engage to their full satisfaction in certain kinds of sport, the physical director regulates the amount of exercise proper for them after a thorough examination of their physical systems, thereby endeavoring, first, to build up a strong body, instead of allowing all the energies to be developed toward a particular athletic event, the over-indulgence in which may in the near future completely wreck the health. Many athletes in the past have fallen victims to this narrow method of training, and, while holding records for several years, this very excess of development in one line has eventually proved their ruin, and those who were supposed to be far healthier than many who never appeared on the athletic track have been found constitutionally weak when hard physical exertion was required.

A special department for the teaching of physical exercise has just been established in Amherst College, and the training school of the Young Men's Christian Association at Springfield, Mass., has for several years been devoting careful attention to the training of young men for the purpose of fitting them to become Directors of Physical Culture in the numerous branch associations throughout the country.

WOMEN IN ATHLETIC EVENTS.

The coming exhibit in the Garden will endeavor to embody something of all these elements, while at the same time adding a spectacular interest to the affair by holding games and contests in which both men and women will take part. The Amateur Athletic Association has given its sanction to the purely athletic events, and in the men's competitions many of the prominent short and long distance runners in the local territory have entered. The men's events will be held on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 30, and Thursday evening, Dec. 31. In the first series the events will be 220-yard run, five-mile run, and throwing the 56-pound weight for height. The five-mile event will be scratch, the others being handicap.

One of the novel and interesting features will be the women's athletic competitions, which will be held on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31 on the running track in the Garden. An unusually ambitious programme has been provided, and there will doubtless be as much curiosity to see the fair sprinters themselves as to learn the records they will be able to establish. The events provided are 50-yard dash for girls under sixteen years of age, 50-yard dash for girls and women regardless of age, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, half-mile run, and one-mile run, these latter events being open to all regardless of age. The contestants will all start at scratch, as the fixing of handicaps would be an impossibility. First, second, and third prizes will be offered in each event, and the same awards will be given in the contests for men.

PRIZES FOR THOSE WHO STARVE.

There will be two novel events for fasting or starving athletes. There will probably be very little spectacular interest in the contest before the real test of strength at the end of the starving period begins, but elaborate statistics will be given of the daily loss of flesh of each aspirant for fasting honors, together with the announcement of his condition. The object is to show that a properly conducted method of fasting will not injure one's bodily health or vigor, and it is also hoped to demonstrate that these fasting competitors will be able to perform athletic exercises nearly as well as those who have eaten their regular amount of food each day. One of these fasting events will be for three days, and at the close all who have been starving for that length of time will enter a go-as-you-please race, and prizes aggregating $500 will be divided among them. In the other event the contestants will starve, or try to, up to their ability, for seven days, and at the close they will show what they can do with the fifty-six-pound weight, in the fifty-yard dash, the 220-yard run, and the one-mile run. Ten points will be given to the winner in each event, five to the second, three to the third, and one to the fourth, and $500 will be divided according to the aggregate number of points won. This will be one of the closing features of the exhibit.

Physical culture wrestling is another event that is expected to attract more than usual attention. Wrestling has grown immensely in popularity in most of the athletic clubs within the last three or four years, but the physical culture exponents frown upon some of the methods in vogue, and believe they can show improvements which will be of great aid in general body development. This so-called physical culture style of wrestling is just like the catch-as-catch-can method, as far as holds are concerned, the only difference being that a fall is declared the moment either contestant has been thrown to the floor, or has been forced from his feet. In this style of wrestling the antagonist never has the opportunity of working over his man after throwing him, with the object of turning him so that the prostrate man's shoulders will touch the floor. The moment either contestant is thrown from his feet a fall is declared, thus deciding the contest the moment one man has secured a virtual advantage. Classes will be arranged for all weights.

FLORIDA AUTOMOBILE RACES.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Other Prominent Amateurs Will Compete in the Beach Races at Ormond.

Interest in the second annual race meet of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association to be held on the beach at Ormond, Florida, during the two weeks beginning Jan. 25 and ending Feb. 3, is increasing as the time of the event approaches. The recent announcements of the intention to compete in the tournament by such prominent automobilists as W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Harry Harkness, and Harlan W. Whipple, together with the favorable responses sent by leading European automobile racers who have been invited to compete, show that the event will obtain the patronage of many automobile owners who have heretofore held aloof from the various automobile races on account of the fact that an admission fee was charged. There is no admission charge at the Florida race meet, and consequently they are on the same sporting plane as the foreign automobile events, which are always held on the public highways and may be witnessed without charge.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was asked at West Orange on Thanksgiving Day, after taking part in the Eagle Rock hill-climbing contest, whether he intended to compete in the Florida races, and he replied that he intended to do so because of the fact that there was no commercial aspect to the meeting and that he had taken part in the hill-climbing contest for the same reason.

Mr. Vanderbilt will drive the same thirty-horse power racer with which he won the hill-climbing contest on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Harkness will use an eighty-horse power machine of his own design, which he is having built at Greenwich, Conn., while Mr. Whipple will use a sixty-horse power car, which is being built at Baltimore. There is also a prospect that Clarence G. Dinsmore, whose sixty-horse power machine, driven by Camille Jenatzy, won the Bennett International Automobile Racing Cup in Ireland last Summer, will return from Europe in time to take part in the contests. Another well-known automobilist who will take part is George Cannon, the Harvard student, who drives a steam machine of his own design.

Barney Oldfield heads the list of professional drivers entered. Others will be "Tom" Cooper, the former bicycle rider, who is building a new racing automobile to take the place of his "999," which was wrecked last Fall; Earl Kiser, also a former bicycle racer; Carl Fisher, W. C. Baker, Dan Wurgess, John Wilkinson, and Harry Cunningham.

A. A. U. PLANS IN BASKET BALL.

Better System of Registration Adopted—Championship to be Held in March.

So general has been the misunderstanding about the registration of the basket ball teams in former years that special work will be done this season before the holding of the annual championship tournament to get all of the teams properly registered and avoid the possibility of protests and disqualification. This measure was decided upon at the meeting of the Basket Ball Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, held last week. It is more than probable that the number of teams that will compete in the final series of matches for the title will be limited to six, and every possibility of protest at the end of the tournament will be guarded against by the preliminary weeding out by the committee of all teams that fail to show a clean list of registered amateurs.

The committee now actively engaged in arranging the championship series is composed of Fred L. Gross, Chairman, Central Branch Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association; Daniel F. Regan, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn; F. Dieterle, Ancher Athletic Club, Jersey City; J. W. Stumpf, Grace Athletic Club, New York, and Thomas Nevin, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, New York. There was also present George T. Hepbron, Secretary of the National Amateur Athletic Union Basket Ball Committee.

It is the intention to hold the tournament early in March. Two games will be played each night as usual, and the series will then be arranged so that six games will be played in New Jersey, six in New York City, and six in Brooklyn. As the intended schedule works out there will be one game short of eighteen, and some arrangement will be made to supply a feature in place of the extra game.

In order to be eligible, a team must represent a club or association which is a member of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. An entrance fee of $5 will be charged for each team.

Another matter which occupied considerable discussion was the registration of basket ball teams. The substance of the committee's deliberations was that the matter of registration was generally misunderstood among basket ball players. It was finally decided to invite all clubs in the Metropolitan Association to send to the Chairman of the committee, Fred L. Gross, at 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, a statement concerning their own club or association embodying the information whether their teams are registered, and if so whether as individuals or as a team, the names of the individuals of the team and under what name the team competes. This plan will undoubtedly meet with unanimous approval in basket ball circles, and the committee is expecting a hearty co-operation on the part of basket ball players.

HARMONY IN BILLIARDS

Rival Factions Will Meet in Single Championship.

Leading Amateurs Ready to Play at Liederkranz Club—More Professional Matches Arranged.

After prolonged controversy, the question as to the government of amateur billiard players appears to have been settled. The solution of the problem, and one which has already found a host of enthusiastic supporters, lies in the establishment of an entirely new organization which will pass upon the amateur status of billiard players and govern amateur championships, sectional matches, and club tournaments. The new organization will supplant the two bodies that have been in the field for several years, the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players and the Billiard Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union. In fact, the latter organization has practically abandoned the sport, and from the utterances of one of its former leaders will never again endeavor to get the amateur billiard players to register under its banner.

James Sperry, President of the Hanover Club of Brooklyn, submits the outlines of the new governing body as a federation of those clubs that are interested in fostering amateur billiards and pool. Seven clubs in Manhattan, five clubs in Brooklyn, and one club each in Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia are ready to become members as soon as the organization is ready to begin work. The Manhattan clubs are: The New York Athletic Club, the Liederkranz Club, the Strollers Club, the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, the Union League Club, the Metropolitan Club, and others. In Boston the Boston Athletic Association and in Chicago the Chicago Athletic Association are ready to join the ranks.

It is proposed that in holding championships and tournaments no entry will be received unless the competitor is a member in good standing of one of the clubs in the governing body. Each club that is represented in the governing body is to pay an annual subscription of $100, or as much as may be necessary toward the successful holding of the championship events. The gum total of these subscriptions is to be used to defray the expenses of prizes and other incidentals.

At the annual meeting of the organization the representatives of the various clubs composing the organization are to vote on the place of holding the National championship tournament, and if possible it is to be held in different sections of the country each year.

The plan has met with the approval of the amateurs, and Chicago and San Francisco have made overtures to hold the meeting this season. From the Chicago Athletic Association the appeal was made that in Charles Norris and Charles F. Conklin that city possessed two amateurs who were worthy to be considered, as they had achieved places in the tournaments held in New York. The influence of the Chicagoans was overcome for the present season, and the date of Feb. 1 was fixed to begin the amateur championship at the 14.2 inch balk line game in the Liederkranz Club.

The list of amateurs who have been requested to compete includes Wilson P. Foss, Arthur Townsend, Ferdinand Roggenburg, Charles F. Conklin, Charles Threshie, De Munn Smith, Dr. L. L. Mial, John A. Hendrick, J. Byron Stark, and others.

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Activity has begun for the season at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, Seventy-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. Two club handicaps at billiards and pool are being held each week. Tuesday nights are devoted to billiards, and the tournaments are played on the railroad order of defeated and stop. On Friday nights the pool enthusiasts have their innings in the same way. For each tournament a small silver cup is presented to the winner, and the first, second, and third men are awarded 5, 3, and 1 points, respectively. At the end of the season the competitors having the greatest number of points will receive a valuable trophy. Dr. A. B. Miller and Dr. George Heywood have won in the billiard section, and A. H. Hoyt in the pool division.

The newly elected officers of the club are: President—William L. Gerrish; Vice President—David J. Burtis; Secretary—Walter G. Douglas; Treasurer—Albro Akin; Board of Governors—Howard Colby, J. Bullard Blair, Duncan P. Squire, James G. Batterson, Jr., William Gershel, W. W. Farlin, A. H. Hoyt, E. O. Presby, Fred N. Drake, Franklyn Paddock, and Richard U. Strong. The Billiard Committee is W. W. Farlin and A. E. Hoyt; Pool Committee, J. Bullard Blair and Frederick N. Drake.

The club will hold its annual invitation 14.2-inch balk line tournament within a few weeks, to be followed by the club championship at pool and billiards. It is also planning a four-handed pool tournament in which two men will play as partners.

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Another professional match at eighteen-inch balk line, two counts in balk, was arranged yesterday between Albert G. Cutler of Boston and Edward McLaughlin of New York. The series contemplates two matches of 1,200 points each, one in Brooklyn at the Knickerbocker Academy, which will begin Jan. 1, and the other in Boston at the Hub Academy. The men will play in blocks of 300 points for four consecutive nights.

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Byron Gillette, Albert G. Cutler, Edward McLaughlin, and Harry C. Cline are entered for an eighteen-inch balk line tournament, which will be held in Maurice Daly's academy the latter part of January. In this tournament the plan of the French academies will be tried of having the matches short and swift, so as to induce the competitors to play for high runs and averages.

LAWN TENNIS PROTESTS.

Westerners Resent Placing Their Champions in Fourth Place—How the Committee Made Its Rankings.

Protests are rarely made in the sport of lawn tennis, so that the objection made by the Western Tennis Association to the ranking of Kreigh Collins and Louis H. Waidner in the doubles, although not strictly official, indicates that the Western tennis followers are not at all satisfied with the place allotted to their champions. They feel that Collins and Waidner are entitled to the first place on the doubles list because of their performance at Newport instead of the fourth place that was given to them by the Ranking Committee that was composed of Holcombe Ward, Chairman, of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club; Beals C. Wright, Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, and Harry F. Allen, Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia.

In the East vs. West match in the doubles at Newport during the playing of the National championship series the Western pair defeated Holcombe Ward and Leonard E. Ware, the Eastern champions, setless. The Westerners therefore argue that this victory made them the champions of the country, although the title and cups were held by the Doherty brothers, the English team, but as they were not rated the next team in order was naturally Collins and Waidner. An officer of the Western Lawn Tennis Association has expressed the sentiment in that section of the country as follows:

"The defeat of Ward and Ware by Collins and Waidner practically made the latter the American champions at the doubles, and with the Englishmen not included in the rankings it seems that there should be no question of awarding first place to the Westerners. Early in the season Collins and Waidner were defeated three times at the Worcester invitation tournament. But that tournament was held the first part of July, which was far too early for championship tennis. The committee, evidently in making the rankings, tried to put the Western pair as low as it could, and took the showing made at an early season tournament, which was merely a club affair, in preference to the showing made at Newport, where they defeated Ward and Ware in straight sets. On the result of the season the ranking should be: Collins and Waidner, first; Ward and Ware, second; Larned and Wright, third, and Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., fourth."

While the officials of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association have refused to discuss the matter one of the experts at the sport who participated in many of the tournaments during the season had this to say regarding the work of the committee:

"Difficulties innumerable presented themselves to the Ranking Committee this year. The work of the American players was of such a character that it was practically impossible to get anything like a fair estimate of where several of the men belonged on the list. In giving the first place to William A. Larned in the singles, an element of sentiment entered into the placing of the defeated American champion. However, the committee did their work conscientiously and they ranked the men, not on individual contests and tournaments, but on their performances during the entire season. Collins and Waidner, it is true, defeated Ward and Ware at Newport, but the Eastern team played any number of matches and in tournaments in which they clearly demonstrated their position so that in a sense the victory of the Western players at Newport was regarded in the nature of a fluke. Nevertheless the match was taken into consideration, as it had to be, but even with this match Collins and Waidner are not in the least entitled to better than the fourth place, which was given to them."

HEATHERBLOOM GOING ABROAD.

Howard Willetts Decides Upon New Career for the Champion High Jumper.

A trip abroad for Heatherbloom, champion high-jumping horse of America, has been decided by Howard Willetts, the White Plains horse breeder and owner under whose care and direction Heatherbloom was developed. The date of the great horse's departure will soon be set. When Mr. Willetts first considered the plan of sending the champion abroad, it was so early in the season that some of his friends urged him to ship the horse at once, so that the horse might have the advantage of a Winter in either France or England and become acclimated. Mr. Willetts then had not made up his mind, and so Heatherbloom remained in America, supposedly for the recent show in Madison Square Garden. He did not appear at that show, however, and as a matter of fact he was not even entered in the classes in which he was eligible, and so some little mystery has been attached to the recent career of the horse who has jumped higher than any living animal ever succeeded in jumping since records of such achievements have been kept.

It is said now that Heatherbloom is at the White Plains farm maintained by Mr. Willetts, and is going through a new course of schooling with Richard Donnelly as his tutor, the purpose of which is to sweeten his equine temper and make Heatherbloom amenable to the demands of all occasions, rather than the creature of impulse that he is and has been for the past two years. Under the old system of training, Heatherbloom jumped only when he felt in the humor to do so, and the one care of "Dick" Donnelly was to catch him in the humor before trying him at the great flights of hurdles over which he achieved his fame. When he was not disposed to jump, nothing could make the champion rise at the hurdles, and this decided the owner to keep his champion as a private marvel rather than as an exhibition horse. Even that did not prevent the use of Heatherbloom as a hunter, and he has been in the field enough to justify the issuance to him of a certificate as a qualified hunter, a standing that may be useful to him when he goes abroad. So far, however, Donnelly has been the only rider who has ever succeeded in getting Heatherbloom over anything like a great height, and Donnelly must be included in the foreign trip.

Heatherbloom, who is a brown gelding said to be nine years old, by the thoroughbred horse Philosophy, by Longfellow, has held the high jumping record for several years, but only recently achieved the great feat that put him far ahead of all other equine achievements in that direction. This was when at the Bryn Mawr Horse Show, near Philadelphia, the champion, ridden by Donnelly, cleared a jump of 7 feet 9 inches, a height which, measured by the horse standard, is just 2 feet and 9 inches over Heatherbloom's "head" or height, which is 16 hands 3 inches, or 5 feet 5 inches. The record claimed was the exact height of the jump that Heatherbloom cleared, but there is no doubt felt by the handlers of the horse that he could have beaten that measurement at the time, as he went far above the top bar of the hurdle, his grooms claiming that he had at least six inches to spare.

FOREST KING HAD A DOUBLE.

Two Horses of Same Name and Type Threw a Cloud on Show Ring Winner.

In settlement of the disputed breeding and nativity of the Madison Square Garden Horse Show prize winner Forest King, owned and exhibited by William H. Moore, the certificate of pedigree recorded in the English Hackney Stud Book, and the statements of English breeders who personally are acquainted with the facts of the horse's history have proved final testimony that the horse showed by Mr. Moore and awarded blue ribbons in several classes at the recent exhibition, including the Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup for gig horses, is what he was represented to be, though horsemen and dealers especially still are wondering at the peculiar coincidence that the establishing of Forest King's identity has brought to light. From the evidence that has been given in the case, it is established, quite as well as the fact that Forest King is an English-bred horse, that there was and is an American horse Forest King, bred in upper New York, which in every essential answers the description of the English Forest King, and which to further complicate matters, showed much the same merits that have made the Forest King owned by Mr. Moore a winner in the show ring—namely, high knee action and the style of going in harness that owners of fashionable horses desire and pay for.

Quite a number of the American breeders and dealers in show horses who at first believed that Mr. Moore's Forest King was the Forest King that they knew of as an American-bred animal, are now satisfied that they were mistaken, though they have not yet recovered from their surprise at the coincidence that has been brought to light. It explains sufficiently their contention that the horses were one and the same; that the American Forest King while in this country developed knee action that made him appear a promising show horse and then was sent to England, where he improved still further. Under the circumstances, it was only natural that American dealers believed that the Forest King, which under the same general description as the horse they knew was winning prizes in England, was the American-bred animal of their knowledge. The dealers who protested and made hints that fraud had been practiced when Mr. Moore paid a price stated at $16,000 for the English Forest King, accompanied by a certificate of pedigree from the office of the English Hackney Stud Book, have been reflecting since the dual identity of Forest King was established on the puzzles that chance and life may bring about.

Trophy for School Basket Ball Teams.

One of the special features of the Public School Athletic League games in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 26 will be the games for the basket ball championship of both the high and grammar schools. A team from the sub-freshman department of the College of the City of New York is eligible for the high school championship. A perpetual trophy, to be known as the Dodge Trophy, to cost $800, will be given for the high school championship by Cleveland H. Dodge. So many entries have already been received that it will be necessary to run off preliminaries before Dec. 26.

Preparing for Princeton Shooters.

All the details for the shooting contest at clay targets between teams of eight men of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Princeton University Gun Club have been arranged, and the indications point to a close result. Each man will have fifty targets, to be shot under Rule 23 of the Inter-State Association code. The rule is as follows:

The Sergeant System.—Three traps placed four feet apart in a straight line shall be used. The firing points shall be in the segment of a circle whose radii are sixteen yards. The firing points shall be three or five yards apart. The flights shall be unknown angles, and the targets shall be from unknown traps.

The Princeton men will arrive in New York early on Saturday morning, and will go to Bay Ridge in a private trolley car, chartered by the Crescent Athletic Club, which will leave the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge at 11:15. At 12:30 the visiting team will be entertained at luncheon at the Bay Ridge Clubhouse, and after the match will be dined at the city clubhouse.

Manhasset's New One-Design Boats.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will have a new one-design class next season. The type is one which has been in use for several seasons by New England yacht clubs, and the design is that of Charles D. Mower, the measurer of the New York Yacht Club, and a member of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

Ten boats have been ordered, and they are to be built by E. Gerry Emmons of Swampscott, Mass. The dimensions are: Length over all, 21 feet 6 inches; length on the water line, 15 feet 6 inches; beam, 6 feet; length of cockpit, 8 feet. The boats are to be substantially built, the keel and the frames to be of white oak, and the planking white pine. The standing rigging will be of steel, the blocks of polished brass, and the decks will be covered with canvas. The spars will be of spruce, and the boats will carry a gaff mainsail and jib. The boats will cost, free on board, at Swampscott, $133, and freight, $5; mainsail cover, $3; 400 pounds of ballast, $10, and a contribution to the prize fund, $10, will bring the total up to $168. They will be ready for delivery on April 1.

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One asks: "How many Pianos can I make and market in a year?"
The other asks: "How fine a Piano can I produce?"
Of which class would you prefer to buy? In the manufacture of the

WISSNER PIANOS

the one principle dominates always—to make as fine an instrument as the present advanced stage of the science will permit.

A Wissner Piano for the Holidays would be a most gracious acquisition to the happiness of your home, and would commemorate the giver for generations to come.

You can buy a Wissner Piano at any of the Wissner Warerooms, at Factory Prices.

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WISSNER UPRIGHTS AND GRANDS
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Upright Pianos Taken in Part Payment, Including Best Makers, at Extremely Low Prices.
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BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Dry Goods Store that Brooklyn grew first, and that has compelled low prices for 87 years.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Felt Dress Shaped Hats, 49c, Actual $1.50 Value.
Actual $3.98 Value Trimmed Hats, 98c.
We must make room for Ostrich Plumes, Fancy Feathers, Decorating Plants and Flowers. 2d Floor.

Grandfather Got a Jackknife

is the legend some people like to recite to their children when Cynthia asks for a new piano or Bob an Automobile—but the Christmas of 1903 reproduces in Matthews' Toy Store the go-ahead spirit and nervous energy of the American people. Almost every Toy or Doll is built to "Go." Children of a larger growth, the men and women whose "grandfathers got a jackknife," throng the store daily to see the Christmas wonders.

People tell us that ours is the only store where what to give for Christmas is actually "spilling over."

What's the use of quoting prices? What's the use of naming things? You have in mind a long list of people you want to give to. If you have money enough no doubt about their getting something.

Well, now, that's right where we meet your great, big generosity—by showing you everything new under the sun, beautiful, odd and serviceable, far away below the price you expect to pay.

Come in and see this Christmas Store anyway.

And by the way—don't forget to do a little preaching about the matter of our closing at 6 p. m. until the week before Christmas, when we close at 7—that is a mercy to the "help." Help tell the news.

Owing to the thousands of wishbones received, we must ask all due cards in return, to call for them on Dec. 11th, on 3d floor.

LEANDER WINS CYCLE RACE

Michael Beaten in International Fifteen-Mile Paced Event.

National Champion Kramer Leads All Competitors in Ten-Mile Race in Madison Square Garden.

There was a decided international flavor to the indoor bicycle racing which opened the season in the Madison Square Garden last night. Most of the men who will be seen during the week in the long distance contest were on the track last night in the international event at ten miles, but only two of the foreign contingent were among the competitors, and one of these, Vanderstuyft of the Belgian team, took a prize for being in the lead at the end of the eighth mile.

The event which created the greatest amount of excitement was the motor-paced race of fifteen miles between the one-time champion, Jimmy Michael of Wales and George Leander of Chicago, who is the long-distance champion. Michael, who has been laid up during the past Summer from a bad accident in Paris, made a great effort, but he was outclassed and outridden at every stage of the journey by Leander, who gave a splendid exhibition and proved himself to be a pace follower of the first order.

The men started from opposite sides of the track, and in the first mile Leander caught and passed his opponent. In each succeeding mile as the motors tore around the track Leander increased his lead, and at the end of the thirteenth mile he was two laps ahead of the little Welsh rider. As Leander entered the last mile his pacer put on an extra spurt, but Leander was unable for the effort and lost his pace. At the same moment Michael also fell behind, and he, too, lost his pace. Neither tried very hard to regain his position behind the noisy machines, and Leander won easily by two and a half laps, with Michael sitting up thoroughly beaten.

Twenty-two men, most of whom will take part in the six-day race, started in the international ten-mile open event for professionals. Among these were two of the foreign experts—Vanderstuyft of Belgium and Rettich of Germany. The big field was too unwieldy to be started fairly, so a rolling start was given them, but the race did not begin until two laps of the track, which measures ten laps to the mile, had been traversed.

When the pistol cracked, announcing that the race had begun, Jacobson was in front, and he maintained the lead for nine laps, when Moran passed him and won the first of the intermediate mile prizes. Bardgett led at the end of the second and third miles and Schreiber led the others at the finish of the fourth. W. S. Fenn was in front during the next two miles, but at this stage the field had been reduced to fourteen competitors. Jacobsen won the prize for front position at the close of the seventh miles, and a generous cheer greeted the little Belgian, Vanderstuyft, when he sprinted ahead in the eighth mile, but he quit two laps further on.

Floyd Krebs took the ninth mile prize and then the remainder of the riders settled down for the finish, which resulted in a clever victory for Frank Kramer, the National champion, who beat Walter Bardgett by four yards. Root and Fisher almost lapped Bardgett, in the order named. The winner's time was 22:34. The special prize for the leader in the greatest number of laps was awarded to Jimmy Moran of Boston.

Oliver Dorion of the National A. C., Brooklyn, whose mushroomlike rise in the bicycle world from a novice last Summer will land him among the professionals when he starts in the six-day event, won the final heat of the combination race by barely half a wheel from Oscar E. Schwab of this city. This was an event for amateurs, in trial heats, with handicap allowances of one mile each, and the final was at five miles from scratch.

Twelve men started in the final, but before the fourth mile was reached the number was reduced to four, there being many spills, but none of the riders was seriously injured. [illegible] of Brooklyn, who finished third, was a lap behind the first two men, and Charles Frank of Newark, who, after receiving a bad fall during the fourth mile, remounted, finished two laps behind for the fourth prize. Following is the summary:

Combination Amateur Race, Trial Heats Handicapped at One Mile; Final Heat at Five Miles from Scratch; Trial Heats, Two to Qualify for Final.—First Heat—Won by H. L. Lind, C. R. C. of A., Brooklyn, (60 yards;) J. F. Knoepsel, New York, (120 yards,) second. Time—2:18. Second Heat—Won by L. Mirisa, New York, (140 yards;) Gus. Perden, C. R. C. of A., New York, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:11. Third Heat—Won by D. J. McIntyre, C. R. C. of A., Williams's Bridge, (140 yards;) Charles Weber, New York, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:14 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Joseph Kopsky, New York, (120 yards;) H. F. Cranston, Brooklyn, (120 yards,) second. Time—2:09 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Oliver Dorion, National A. C., Brooklyn, (scratch;) Oscar E. Schwab, C. R. C. of A., New York, (25 yards,) second. Time—2:09 4-5. Sixth Heat—Won by Charles Frank, (60 yards;) D. J. Quillo, Bayonne, N. J., (scratch,) second. Time—2:18 3-5.

Final Heat, five miles from scratch—Won by Oliver Dorion, National A. C., Brooklyn; Oscar E. Schwab, New York, second; H. L. Lind, C. R. C. of A., Brooklyn, third; Charles Frank, Newark, fourth. Time—11:36 3-5.

International Ten-Mile Open Race for Professionals.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, second; E. F. Root, New York, third; John Fisher, Chicago, fourth. Time—22:34.

International Motor-Paced Match Race, Fifteen Miles.—Won by George Leander, Chicago; Jimmy Michael, Wales, second. Time—27:08 2-5.

SIX-DAY CYCLISTS READY.

Eighteen Teams Will Start To-night on Long Ride in Madison Square Garden.

Thirty-six bicyclists will start on their long journey of six days for the championship of the world around the ten-lap saucer-shaped track in Madison Square Garden shortly after the midnight hour to-night. The men represent every section of the United States and several countries in Europe. They will ride in teams, making eighteen teams. Most of the eight foreign riders who will start in the race are of an unknown quality on this side of the water, although they are the best men in the countries they represent.

There are no less than ten American teams who appear to be so evenly matched that it is hard to choose between them. Leander and Butler, Kramer and Fenn, Walthour and Munroe, the Bedell brothers, Keegan and Turville, Moran and McLean, Fisher and Bowler, and Newkirk and Jacobson are probably the best.

The race will be a continuous 142 hours contest, contestants having the right to rest and ride as they may see fit, except that no rider must be on the track more than twelve hours in each twenty-four hours. Any lap or laps gained unfairly through one or more contestants' sacrificing himself or themselves for one or more others will not be allowed, and those implicated in such unfair riding must be disciplined for the race, and in the judgment of the Board of Referees may be reported to the N. C. A. Board of Control for further punishment. If two riders by changing place, and solely through their own efforts succeed in gaining a lap, such pace making shall be considered legitimate, but if only one of the two riders succeeds in gaining a lap such riders shall not be credited with the distance gained, since it will be considered that the other rider sacrificed himself in the advantage gained.

An accident in the form of a puncture, broken handle bar, broken chain, or broken pedal may in the judgment of the referee result in the loss of no lap. On the concluding day of the race, from 8 P. M. to the finish, a rider who meets with any mishap to machine must remount and continue or be relieved by his partner before the leaders have ridden five laps. In case of a fall caused by accident or foul riding the Board of Referees or their representatives may decide whether the contestant shall have credited to him on the score any number of laps which may have been lost. The teams as entered are:

Jean Gougoltz and Caesar Simar, Swiss-French team.

Rettich and Beaugendre, German team.

Contenet and Breton, French team.

Samson and Vanderstuyft, Belgian team.

George Leander and Nat Butler, Chicago-Boston team.

Floyd Krebs and Alex Petersen, Newark team.

Jed Newkirk and John Jacobson, C. R. C. Association team.

John Bedell and Menus Bedell, Long Island team.

Franz Krebs and C. D. Barclay, C. R. C. of A. team.

E. F. Root and Oliver Dorlon, New York team.

Frank Galvin and Walter Bardgett, Buffalo team.

Patsey Keegan and Charlie Turville, Irish-American team.

James Bowler and John T. Fisher, Chicago team.

Jimmy Moran and Hugh McLean, Scotch-Irish team.

Melvin T. Dove and Woody Hedspeth, colored team, (Calumet Club.)

A. W. McDonald and Adam Beyerman, New England team.

Frank Kramer and Will Fenn, Jersey Skeeters.

Bobby Walthour and Benny Munroe, the Dixie Flyers.

The leaders in the race last year were: Leander and Floyd Krebs, 2,477 miles, 3¼ laps, first; Jacobson and Newkirk, 2,477 miles, 3 laps, second; McFarland and Maya, 2,477 miles, 2 laps, third; Bedell brothers, 2,477 miles, 2 laps, fourth; Stinson and Moran, 2,477 miles, 2 laps, fifth; Galvin and Root, 2,477 miles, 1 lap, sixth; Keegan and Petersen, 2,477 miles, 1 lap, seventh, and Barclay and Franz Krebs, 2,477 miles, eighth.

RACING ENDS AT WASHINGTON.

Carbuncle Won the Maximum at Three Miles on a Fast Track.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—"The Maximum," at three miles, was the feature of the programme for the closing day of the Fall meet at Bennings to-day. River Pirate, Circus, and Carbuncle were the only entries, and the race resulted in an easy victory for the latter. Burns had the winner under wraps all the way, and readily drew away when called on. Track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. The Major, 111 pounds, (Hoar,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Fustian, 106, (Fletcher,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Buttons, 122, (H. Callahan,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:22 2-5. Young Henry, Ice Water, Cloten, Illyria, Paul Clifford, Elsie L., Gloriosa, Callant, and Mrs. Frank Foster also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden, two years old; six furlongs. Bill Curtis, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Bronx, 110, (Hoar,) 7 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Magic Flute, 107, (Feicht,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:17 3-5. The Bowery, Gamecock, Gold Tip, Mary Aud, Belleclaire, Mountain Breeze, Miss Shylock, San Remo, Half Holiday, Tonawanda, and Wapheta also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Billy Ray, 147 pounds, (Kelly,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Gypsie, 155, (Bernhardt,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Morrellton Chief, 147, (Mr. Taylor,) 5 to 1, third. Time—5:16. Ill-Used, Allanthus, Red Hawk, Lida Woodlands, Perion, Good Night and Trapezist also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Maximum, for three-year-olds and upward; three miles. Carbuncle, 111 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10 and out, won; Circus, 107, (Taylor,) 3 to 1 and even, second; River Pirate, 110, (H. Callahan,) 8 to 5, third. Time—5:26 2-5. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Wager, 93 pounds, (Creamer,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Toscan, 108, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Mary Worth, 95, (O'Brien,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:29 2-5. Margraviate, Unterock, Morokanta, Nellie Forest, Widow's Mite, Farmer Jim, Lord Advocate, Annie Grace, Many Thanks, Hyland, and Blue and Orange also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Duke of Kendal, 126 pounds, (Blake,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Arrahgowan, 100, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Wire In, 103, (J. Walsh,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Trepan, Colonsay, Sam Craig, and The Guardsman also ran.

U. OF P. FOOTBALL CHANGE.

Graduate System of Coaching Proposed for the Coming Year with a General Overseer.

The coaching system in football at the University of Pennsylvania next year will be greatly changed. At present the plan is to do away with the "one-man system" and inaugurate one of graduate coaching, with some one in charge who will be known as head coach, but who will really be an overseer, so as to provide that all the graduates who assist shall conform to the method that will be adopted by a meeting of graduate players at the beginning of the season.

The team will be selected by the Captain and head coach, in conjunction with the graduate coaches, thus giving the Captain more power than ever before. This system is nearly the same as the one in vogue at Yale. The former system at Pennsylvania allowed but one man to dominate the coaching. Graduates, therefore, have shown an unwillingness to help, because they contend that their services are not always well received. During the recent campaign the graduate assistants had a rather negative value, as each man taught as he had played, and the players were thus told to do one thing one day and something different the next.

With the method of playing firmly settled under the proposed system, the actual coaching of the men will be in the hands of graduate players. According to indications there will be plenty of men for coaching. The new football committee, which will have charge of next year's team, will not be elected until next month. It is not known who the head coach will be. Carl Williams is the choice of many on account of his knowledge of the game.

Earlier Date for American Henley.

A change in the racing plans of the American Rowing Association next year is being talked of, and, according to rumor, the American Henley will be held on May 28 at Philadelphia, instead of in July, as was the case this year. It is contended that crews are practically in shape for rowing in the latter part of May, and the Board of Stewards are of the opinion that the oarsmen will be more willing to row in the American Rowing Association races at that time than in July.

The idea of holding the races earlier occurred to the Board of Stewards early this season. May 30 next was at first suggested, but this date could not be selected because it would interfere with the annual regatta of the Harlem River Association, which is always held on Decoration Day. Then May 28 was thought suitable.

YALE'S HOCKEY TEAM BEATEN.

Local Players Overwhelm the Blue Seven by a Score of 18 to 1.

Yale's hockey team made its first appearance of the season last night at St. Nicholas Rink, and was overwhelmed by the Hockey Club team with a score of 18 to 1, which indicates about the same disparity in the playing of the teams as a score of 90 to 5 does in a football game. Yale held the intercollegiate hockey championship for four years in succession, losing it last year to Harvard, but if the form of the New Haven boys does not show wonderful improvement, their chances of regaining lost laurels will be the slightest.

The Hockey Club, on the other hand, played a good game for so early in the season, this being the second game the team has played. The defense is strong, Ellison at goal probably being the best player in that position in the amateur league. With a little better understanding between the forwards and a little more speed, the team should make itself an important factor in deciding this year's championship. Russell and Phillips did the greater part of the scoring, although Hazleton, who was put in for ten minutes, distinguished himself by shooting four goals in that time.

Of the Yale team, Capt. Ward, Rowland, and Marcus, who took Paine's place, were the only veterans, and their work was as ragged as that of the new members of the team. There was a big crowd at the rink and conspicuous among those in the gallery was John Philip Sousa, with his son, who once played on the Princeton team.

De Casanova made the first goal for the Hockey Club one minute after the game was started, and Russell brought the puck down the ice for another one two minutes later. Ward made a run down the ice for Yale, but failed to score. De Casanova was ruled off temporarily for fouling Miller. Bryant scored the fourth goal with a long shot from centre. In a scrimmage in front of the Hockey Club goal Capt. Ward fell and his head was cut by a skate, but he soon reappeared with a bandaged head. Russell scored the fifth goal for the Hockey Club.

A number of substitutions were made in the second half, which improved the Hockey Club's work and made that of Yale worse. Hazleton scored three goals in rapid succession, and made another one after an intervening one by Russell. After that the Hockey Club scored at will, Warren of Yale making one goal in the last few minutes of play. The summary:

Hockey Club of New York, 18.	Position.	Yale, 1.
Ellison	Goal	Peverly
McKenzie	Point	Miller
Newberry	Cover point	Ward
De Casanova	Forward	Paine, Marcus
Russell	Forward	Rowland
Phillips	Forward	Behr
Bryant, Hazleton	Forward	Warren

Goals for Hockey Club—Russell, (7;) Phillips, (4;) Hazleton, (4;) De Casanova, (2;) Bryant. Goal for Yale—Warren. Referee—Mr. Hayward, St. Nicholas S. C.

Cricketers May Go to England.

Cricketers of Haverford College of Haverford, Penn., are practicing daily in the college shed in anticipation of a tour abroad next year. The manager of the cricket department at the institution has been negotiating with the leading school teams in England, and the prospects at present are favorable that enough games will be scheduled to assure a trip.

CHANGE IN GOLF SCORING

Women Advocate Nassau System for Griscom Cup Match.

Willie Anderson and Other Professionals to Play on Florida Links—Championship Events at Pinehurst.

Indications that radical changes will be made next year in the method of conducting the women's inter-city team competition for the Griscom Cup are becoming more and more apparent. The Philadelphia women are strongly in favor of a change that will equalize, if possible, the respective strength of the teams and prevent such overwhelming scores being rolled up as were the case in the recent competition in Boston when the Boston women won the Griscom Cup for the second successive time. All of the women's events in this contest have hitherto been conducted on the plan of allowing each victor full credit for all the holes won. This plan is not very generally followed now in inter-club team competitions, the system popularly called the Nassau plan being the general favorite. That plan allows one point to the victor of the first nine holes, one point for the second nine holes, and one point for the match, making a possibility of three points as the maximum score for the winner of the match. Scoring by the actual number of holes, after one player is so far ahead as to give no doubt of the result, is considered uninteresting and weakens the possible desire of the losing player to make as good a showing, even in defeat, as possible.

These proposed changes will have to be considered by all the women's associations of the three cities now competing for the Griscom Cup—Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. It is also probable that instead of requiring all three teams to meet at the headquarters of the title-holder, the two challenging teams, in the present case New York and Philadelphia, will meet on a course in their neighborhood and only the members of the winning team will go to Boston. This will give greater satisfaction to the members of the two defeated teams, as it will insure the meeting of stronger teams in the preliminary contest. Both of the visiting teams to Boston this year were weakened by the absence of strong players who were unable to go to Boston, and this difficulty is sure to result in every big team contest between women's clubs or associations where long distances have to be traveled.

Golf competitions on Florida and California links are now being arranged, and early in January the regular series of Winter contests will be under way. Many local professionals will be seen on Southern courses, among them being Willie Anderson, the open champion; George Low of Baltusrol, and Alec. Smith, the Western open champion and professional at the Nassau Country Club. They have arranged to make a tour early in the new year to the different golf courses in the Florida east coast district, and several special professional tournaments are being arranged at Miami, Ormond, and Palm Beach.

These Eastern professionals will probably have an opportunity to meet some of the best professionals in Western clubs, for the usual exodus from Chicago and the clubs in its vicinity has begun. James Foulis, an ex-open champion, and the professional at the Chicago Golf Club, will have charge of the Florida Country Club course at Jacksonville. Joseph Mitchell of the Cleveland Club, who was there last year, will go to Miami this Winter, where many changes have been made to the course. Arthur H. Fenn, who is well known in metropolitan golf circles, will have charge of the Palm Beach course, which will be opened in January.

The Pinehurst (N. C.) Golf Club has fixed its dates for its annual North and South championship tournament for April 6, 7, and 8. It will be preceded by a two days' event for the women's championship, and an open tournament will close the series on April 9. The first actual competition at Pinehurst will be on Jan. 2, and weekly events for both men and women will be held up to April 8. The course has been somewhat improved since last year.

The first tournament of the new Pine Forest Golf Club, which now occupies the old course of the Lakewood Golf Club, will be held this coming week. Golf has opened with unusual activity in Lakewood this season, the recent tournament of the new Country Club being far in excess, both in point of contestants and in the quality of play, of what had been expected. George T. Brokaw still holds the record for the Country Club course of 76 strokes, made in the late open tournament. The Pine Forest event will open Thursday morning with a 36-hole qualifying round, in which three sets of sixteen will qualify for as many cups. A generous array of prizes has been offered, and as all the local golfers are well acquainted with the course, a good entry list is assured. Isaac Mackie of the Fox Hills Golf Club has charge of the course, and he has put the greens in prime condition.

SKATING RACES IN BROOKLYN.

Morris Wood of Euclid School won the Class A mile handicap skating race at the Clermont Avenue Rink last night. Wood was only able to win by a yard from P. Kearney of the New York Athletic Club. In the race the New York Athletic Club was represented by Kearney, Saroney, and McDonald, but the only one of them able to keep near Wood was Kearney, who finished second. H. Palliser, also of Euclid School, had a sixty-yard handicap, and finished third.

M. Loewi of Brooklyn won the Class B event from the seventy-yard mark.

The first schoolboys' races of the season were held in the morning. Summary:

Morning events—

Half-mile Handicap.—Won by S. Martin, Hermis Athletic Club, (50 yards;) R. Martin, Hermis Athletic Club, (90 yards,) second; J. McDonald, Prospect Heights School, (80 yards,) third. Time—1:35.

Evening events—

One Mile, Class B, Handicap.—Won by M. Loewi, Brooklyn, (70 yards;) B. S. Kirk, Winthrop Athletic Club, (100 yards,) second; E. B. Underhill, Winthrop Athletic Club, (50 yards,) third. Time—3:10 1-5.

One Mile, Class A, Handicap.—Won by Morris Wood, Euclid School, (scratch;) P. Kearney, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) second; H. Palliser, Euclid School, (60 yards,) third. Time—3:00 4-5.

Captains for Columbia Relay Teams.

Captains of the different relay teams which are to represent Columbia at the games on Jan. 30 in Madison Square Garden have been elected as follows: 'Varsity Teams—One mile, W. P. S. Earle; two mile, J. A. Taylor; four mile, C. A. Fulton; Class Relays—1904, L. M. Day; 1905, Chalmers Wood; 1906, D. D. Muir; 1907, J. A. Thorp; Match Relay—W. H. Adams, Captain, Law School, and M. E. Smith, Captain, College of Physicians and Surgeons. The 'Varsity races at one, two, and four miles will be run by four men on each team; the class relays and the match relay are to consist of teams of five.

Brooklyn Clubmen Still Bowling.

Although the annual Inter-Club Bowling League tournament of Brooklyn has been abandoned, the players are taking part in home competitions, and many match games have been arranged.

The Hanover Club is now engaged in a home and home competition for a silk banner, with the Bushwick, Aurora, Grata, and Invincible Clubs. The first game was rolled at the Bushwick Club on Thursday night, and the Bushwick men were victorious. The next game between the Hanovers and Bushwicks will be rolled at the Hanover Club alleys, on Dec. 17. For the series with the Aurora Grata Club the dates are Jan. 14 and 21, the first game to be bowled at the home of the Masons, on Bedford Avenue, and the second at the Hanover Club. The Invincibles will meet the Hanover team on Feb. 4, on the Invincibles alleys, and on Feb. 11, on the Hanover Club alleys.

H. G. Moore Wins at Billiards.

H. G. Moore and H. Hall were the contestants in the fourteen-inch balk line billiard tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night, Mr. Moore winning by a score of 150 to 100. Mr. Hall was rather unfortunate, the balls breaking badly for him repeatedly. Mr. Moore now leads in the tournament with a clear score of three victories.

H. G. Moore, (150)—11 1 10 1 2 1 5 5 1 0 4 2 0 2 7 0 0 2 5 12 5 6 7 1 1 4 0 11 0 2 3 15 4 9 0 1 15. Total, 150. High runs, 15, 15, 11. Average, 3 33-39.

H. Hall, (150)—0 2 3 2 0 4 3 6 7 1 6 2 1 2 0 1 4 2 0 2 1 1 6 1 1 1 2 3 6 4 1 1 0 9 1 6 8 1 2. Total, 100. High runs, 9, 8, 7. Average, 2 22-39. Referee—Fred Hill.

FENCING EVENTS BEGIN THIS MONTH

Many Team and Individual Competitions Arranged by the Amateur Fencers' League—Candidates Practicing for College Teams—Naval Cadets Plan Active Season.

With the excellent programme of world's fencing championships that has been arranged for the Olympic games at the St. Louis Exposition next September, the regular competitions during the Winter are sure to be well contested, for they will all be, in a measure, preparatory to the world's fair events, and the leading fencers will be anxious to get all the practice that is possible. Indications that the coming season will be an unusually active one are already apparent, for the Fencers' Club has secured a number of new members recently, the regular practice nights have been well attended, and in both the New York Athletic Club and the New York Turn Verein there has been a marked tendency to bring the foils and dueling swords more prominently to the front this season.

The Amateur Fencers' League has just announced its programme of yearly competitions, and it contains two or three special features in addition to the regular events that have made the fencing season interesting for several years. The first event under the league's auspices will be a team competition for junior fencers, foils only to be used, in the rooms of the Boston Athletic Association next Saturday night. The opening event of prominence here will be the annual contest for the Fencers' Cup in the rooms of the Fencers' Club, in the Windsor Arcade, on Saturday night, Jan. 9. The novel feature about this event is that teams of three are entered, each contestant to fence with a different weapon, foils, sabres, and dueling swords being used. The cup offered this season is a new one, as the Fencers' Club won the trophy last year, completing a succession of three victories. This second cup is offered under the same conditions. The members of the winning team last year were Fitzhugh Townsend, Charles Tatham, and A. V. Z. Post. The latter is now in Cuba, so the team will have to be changed somewhat this year. There is, however, plenty of good material in the club, and the members hope to continue their series of victories.

The series of competitions arranged by the Fencers' League consists of fourteen events, eight of which will be held in this city, two in Boston, and four in Philadelphia. Included among them are the intercollegiate and National championships, the former to be held, as last year, in the New York Athletic Club during the end of March, the date to be announced later, while the National championships will also be held in the New York Athletic Club on April 22 and 23. The preliminary bouts will be held on April 9 in this city, Boston, and Philadelphia, for the purpose of picking those who are eligible to meet for championship honors.

The college fencers are beginning to prepare for the season's dual meets, and in nearly all of the universities where fencing forms an important part of the annual indoor athletic work teams are being picked for the coming matches. The dual meets will probably be more numerous than last year. The Annapolis naval cadets, who were unable to compete in the intercollegiate championship tournament last year, are preparing to enter a strong team this year, and matches are being arranged with the Fencers' Club and a team from the Seventh Regiment in this city. The naval cadets will also meet several of the college teams, and a match has been arranged with the Baltimore Fencing Club for Dec. 19. Cornell will begin its fencing events this month, and an interclass tournament is being arranged. The Cornell fencers will meet the Harvard team in Ithaca in February, and Columbia will send a team to Ithaca in March.

The Fencing Club of the University of Pennsylvania is among the earliest of the university teams to begin actual work. A. C. Brand has just been elected President of the club, E. H. Scott, Vice President; L. M. Fleisher, Secretary, and C. W. Fridy, Treasurer and manager. A new fencing master has been secured in Leonard Raphael Ferrone, a former member of the Italian Army and an accomplished swordsman. He was graduated from the fencing school in Rome, and was appointed by the Italian Government as instructor at the school in Naples. B. O. Frick, Captain of the Cornell fencing team last year, is taking a post graduate course in the University of Pennsylvania, and he will be a member of the regular team. Other good men to draw on are H. W. Schellenberger, winner of the Knipe Cup last year; C. W. Fridy, L. M. Fleisher, A. C. Brand, W. C. Williams, M. H. Jacobs, H. G. Witherspoon, L. E. Rodman, M. H. Dukes, E. E. Sledge, H. E. Ives, Edward Corson, M. E. Colket, G. L. Langsdorf, and W. W. Blancke.

Twelfth Regiment Armory Games.

One of the most important sets of games of the Winter season will be those of the Athletic Association of the Twelfth Regiment, to be held at the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, next Saturday evening. All the large athletic clubs and regimental athletic associations have turned in big entry lists. The following events are open to all registered athletes: Sixty-yard dash, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; two-mile run, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; putting twelve-pound shot, handicap; interclub relay race of one mile, (teams of four men.)

These events are open to members of the Twelfth Regiment only: Sixty-yard dash, handicap; 440-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; tug of war. Entries close to-morrow evening with Sergt. G. J. Murphy, Secretary of the association, at the armory. Competitors have been practicing there every evening in the past month. A handsome trophy will go to the club securing the most points.

Most of the officers of the regiment are taking an active interest in the athletics of the command. Among those who will act as officials of the games will be Col. George R. Dyer, Capt. H. Rogers Winthrop, Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Lieut. Stuyvesant Dudley.

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If not convenient to pay cash, you can purchase on our monthly payment plan. No interest or extra charges of any sort.

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We have several new Pianos which we are going to sell at fifty to one hundred dollars less than regular prices; case designs that won't appear in our new 1904 catalogue. Quick buyers will get some genuine bargains.

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Dress patterns of French Voile, worth $7.00, for....$5.25	Dress patterns of Navy Sicilian, worth $7.00, for....$5.50
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INDOOR ATHLETIC GAMES

Xavier A. A. Competitions Made Sport for a Big Crowd.

Military Relay and Two-Mile Races Were Features of Contests in Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

Every athletic organization in New York was represented last night in the games of the Xavier Athletic Association, held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, before a crowd that filled the big military hall to the limit of its seating capacity. The interest of the spectators in the competitions was as keen as was that of the rival athletes and club partisans, and when the chief events of the programme were being contended the excitement of the partisan spectators found vent in extravagant applause and cheers of encouragement.

The crowd was late in gathering, and the start of the games in consequence was delayed for nearly an hour after the time scheduled for the first event, the athletic part of the programme then filling out so much of the evening that only a few minutes were left for the reception and dance that followed the games.

The feature events were the military relay race at one mile, the two-mile invitation run, and the two-mile bicycle race, though all the events were well contested, the novice races bringing out fields of such size that in one of them—the seventy-yard dash—ten trial heats, with an average of five men in each heat, were necessary.

As a spectacle the two-mile run appealed most to the crowd, with the spectators apparently divided evenly in partisan support of each of the six men who ran. At the crack of the pistol James Sullivan of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, went out in the lead and undertook the task of making the pace, with his opponents following in Indian file. For nearly a mile Sullivan held his place in front, giving way then to George V. Bonhag, who, though a member of the Pastime Athletic Club, ran as an unattached athlete.

Bonhag sprinted into the lead before the mile was ended, and four others moved after him, with the result that Sullivan dropped to the rear and practically out of the contest, though he hung on until near the finish when he gave up the effort as hopeless. Bonhag's spurt was for but two laps of the ten turn to the mile course, John Joyce of the Eighth Regiment Hospital Corps then passing him on sufferance and leading from the finish of the mile to the beginning of the last lap. At the sound of the bell giving warning of the finish, Bonhag went out after Joyce, and the two settled down to a sprint.

Bonhag got the lead in the first quarter of the final lap, and, holding it to the end, in spite of Joyce's gallant efforts to regain his lost advantage, and with both men doing their best, Bonhag won by about four feet from Joyce, who was well off in front of the third man, E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association.

For the military relay race only two companies of the Twenty-second Regiment were entered, F and A, but the race lost nothing in interest on that account, as the teams proved to be well matched, and the advantage shifted to the last pair of men started. Then Company A had the lead, and with the fastest men of the two teams to fight it out, the uproarious applause of the spectators filled the big hall with sound as the Company F runner struggled gamely at the heels of the Company A man in a final effort for the victory.

To the last turn, the F man gained, but the disadvantage of having to run around his opponent, who hung to the line of the inner side of the track, proved too much of a handicap, and as the representative of F tired in the last twenty yards, Company A won in convincing style by about two yards.

Three heats were required to decide the bicycle race, the best heat of the three being the final, in which O. J. Devine, a young representative of the National Athletic Club, made the most of his handicap of 140 yards and, slipping away in the lead at the send-off, led from end to end, riding over the flat armory floor with all the confidence that he might have put in a specially constructed bicycle track, and winning at the finish by a big margin.

The achievement of Leslie D. Klaus of Dwight School, winner of the shot put, called for special attention to that schoolboy athlete, who already has won some prominence on the football field. With a handicap of ten feet, his put which made him winner was fifty-three feet one inch, the actual put being forty-three feet one inch. The feat was remarked the more as it was accomplished indoors, and excelled the interscholastic record, made in outdoor games by an inch. Summary:

70-Yard Dash, Novice, Trial Heats.—First heat—Won by H. J. Grumpelt, St. Bartholomew A. C. Time—0:08 3-5. Second heat—Won by T. C. White, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—0:08 4-5. Third heat—Won by John J. Scannell, Fordham College. Time—0:08 3-5. Fourth heat—Won by W. T. Stevenson, unattached. Time—0:08 3-5. Fifth heat—Won by W. J. O'Donnell, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—0:08 4-5. Sixth heat—Won by E. Legon, unattached. Time—0:08 3-5. Seventh heat—Won by Andrew McCutcheon, Co. C, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—0:08 3-5. Eighth heat—Won by F. A. Gallagher, St. Bartholomew A. C. Time—0:08 2-5. Ninth heat—Won by M. J. Breslin, Pastime A. C. Time—0:08 2-5. Tenth heat—Won by R. Maxwell, unattached. Time—0:08 1-5. Semi-final heats, first and second men to qualify for the final heat—First heat won by McCutcheon, White second. Time—0:08. Second heat won by Maxwell, Breslin second. Time—0:08 1-5.

Final heat—Won by Maxwell, Stevenson second, and McCutcheon, third. Time—0:08.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First heat—Won by Frank Rickert, New York A. C. (8 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Second heat—Won by William Bechmann, Xavier A. C. (12 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Third heat—Won by Meyer Marks, New West Side A. C. (14 feet.) Time—0:07¾. Fourth heat—Won by John Berger, St. George A. C. (16 feet.) Time—0:07 3-5. Fifth heat—Won by Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish A. A. (0 feet.) Time—0:07 3-5. Sixth heat—Won by T. McGuire, National A. C. (17 feet.) Time—0:07 3-5. Seventh heat—Won by A. M. Krantz, New West Side A. C. (14 feet.) Time—0:07 3-5. Eighth heat—Won by P. J. Callahan, unattached, (10 feet.) Time—0:07 3-5. Semi-final heats, first and second men to qualify for the final heat. First heat—Won by Bechmann; Rickert second. Time—0:07 2-5. Second heat—Won by Callahan; Prinstein second. Time—0:07 2-5.

Final heat—Won by Bechmann; Callahan second and and Prinstein third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Novice Race, 880-Yard Run.—First heat won by H. G. Droge, Columbia University; William J. Gould, Xavier A. A., second. Time—2:18¾. Second heat won by R. De G. Greene, Columbia University; J. J. Dunnigan, North Side A. A., second. Final heat won by Droge, Greene second, and B. A. Fitzpatrick, unattached, third. Time—2:12.

Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles Bacon, Jr., G. N. Y. I. A. A., (50 yards;) James J. Farrell, Star A. C. (65 yards,) second, and L. H. Burkhardt, Young People's Association (65 yards,) third. Time—4:30.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by L. D. Klous, Dwight School, (10 feet,) actual put, 43 feet 1 inch; James O'Sullivan, Warren A. C., second, and J. G. Hoben, unattached, third.

Church League Handicap, 300-Yard Run.—Won by W. F. Daly, Xavier A. A., (20 yards;) Joseph F. Brennan, Xavier A. A., (14 yards,) second, and A. A. Stutz, Grace A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—0:33 4-5.

Two-Mile Invitation Race, Scratch.—Won by George V. Bonhag, unattached; John Joyce, Hospital Corps, Eighth Regiment, second, and E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A., third. Time—9:38 3-5.

Inter-Company Relay Race, Handicap, One Mile.—Won by Company A's team—F. Rickert, (5 yards;) F. T. Walsh, (scratch;) W. F. Daly, (16 yards;) M. T. Wheeler, (12 yards,) and W. Kahn, (5 yards;) Company F's team—E. L. Legon, (20 yards;) J. J. McLaughlin, (17 yards;) Louis Markheim, (19 yards;) O. F. Ludlee, (18 yards,) and R. G. Schaefer, (17 yards)—second.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap; the first three riders in trial heats to qualify for the final.—First Heat—Won by A. L. G. Fritz, Twenty-third Regiment, (20 yards;) W. G. Frank, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch,) second, and C. H. Schoeneck, Fourteenth Regiment, (140 yards,) third. Time—5:14 1-5. Second Heat—Won by O. T. Devine, (140 yards;) G. C. Cameron, Jr., Eighth Regiment, (scratch,) second, and L. J. Weintz, Brooklyn, (80 yards,) third. Time—5:06 2-5. Final Heat—Won by O. T. Devine, N. A. C.; W. G. Frank, Twenty-second Regiment, second, and G. C. Cameron, Jr., Eighth Regiment, third. Time—5:06 2-5.

ARMORY RECORDS BROKEN.

Seventh Regiment Athletes Establish New Figures in Six Events—Applause for the Winners.

Regimental athletic records for the one-mile couriers' bicycle race, the sack race, wall-scaling contest, 16-pound shot put, 220-yard run, and quarter-mile run were lowered last night at the forty-fourth games of the Seventh Regiment. The contests throughout the long programme of twenty-eight events were keenly fought out in the arena of the armory drill floor at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue. Whole battalions of pretty girls were drawn up in the array about the oval of the track, and they greeted each victory with applause. They were kept busy, for the record-breaking performances of the athletes, many of whom had won honors among the collegians, called forth constant applause.

Dick Sheldon, Yale's famous man with the weights, and S. S. Jones, the New York University high jumper, who holds the international championship, divided the honors. In the shot-put Sheldon surpassed himself in the manner in which he got length and height to his puts. He sent the 16-pound hammer a distance of 45 feet 3¼ inches, beating his former record by 1 foot 3½ inches. Sheldon also participated in several other events. His most notable performance other than the shot put was in the company wall-scaling contest. Sheldon had a place in the Company C team, and he worked heroically to win, fairly tossing several of the lighter men over the wall in a way that proved disconcerting to them and provoked the spectators to peals of laughter. However, the weight-throwing tactics of Sheldon failed to win in this event, for the science of the Company H men helped them over the wall in better than record time.

Jones appeared likely to establish entirely new figures for the high jump and did remarkably well, as he fell but half an inch short of the six-foot jump made by I. K. Baxter. The interscholastic relay race proved a somewhat sensational victory for the New York schoolboy runners of the High School of Commerce. They easily outran the best of the Brooklyn schoolboy flyers, who have for so long been capturing the honors. As it was, the Erasmus Hall team of Flatbush pressed hard upon the heels of the High School of Commerce runner at the finish with Price of the Polytechnic Institute team of Brooklyn, a close third. There were nine schools represented in this race, which, other than the winners, included Cutler School, Pratt Institute, Boys' High School of Brooklyn, Horace Mann School, and St. Paul's School of Garden City, L. I.

Twenty-four competitors started in the half-mile novice race for the Officers' Cup. The leading trio came up to the tape almost together, but the victory went to Leo of Company B, who made a game effort up to the end where he dropped to the floor in a faint. Clay of Company E got in second, while Snow of Company I, the former end rush of the University of Michigan football eleven, was placed third. Snow was the favorite for this race, but he stayed back too long, and did not start out in time to overtake the leaders.

The summary:

60-Yard Run, Novice.—First Heat—Won by C. R. Neidlinger, Company A; W. M. Ferris, Company A, second. Time—0:11 2-5. Second Heat—Won by H. M. Searles, Company B; R. Desvernine, Company E, second. Time—0:11. Third Heat—Won by M. Haywood, Company E; J. Lucas, Company H, second. Time—0:10 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by H. S. Kirby, Company H; E. R. Ten Eick, Company G, second. Time—0:10. Semi-final Heat—Won by E. R. Ten Eick, Company G. Time—0:11.

Final Heat—Won by M. Haywood, Company E; H. S. Kirby, Company H, second; E. R. Ten Eick, Company G, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

60-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by E. L. Broadhead, Company G, (3½ yards;) W. M. Horner, Company D, (3 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by J. S. Myrick, Company D, (4½ yards;) H. L. Post, Company A, (4 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Third Heat—Won by W. H. Thoman, Company C, (4½ yards;) F. C. Terry, Company B, (3 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Fourth Heat—Won by V. Andrews, Company G, (1½ yards;) W. K. Dodworth, Company H, (4½ yards,) second. Time—0:10. Fifth Heat—Won by E. S. Blackledge, Company E, (scratch;) D. Darlington, Company H, (3½ yards,) second. Time—0:10. Semi-final Heat—Won by W. M. Horner, Company D, (3 yards.) Time—0:10.

Final Heat—Won by V. Andrews, Company G, (1½ yards;) W. H. Thoman, Company C, (4½ yards,) second; J. S. Myrick, Company D, (4½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. D. McDonald, Company K, (30 yards;) J. R. Everall, Company A, (35 yards,) second; H. E. Cragin, Company I, (60 yards,) third. Time—4:57 4-5.

Couriers' Race, One Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by W. R. Pike, Company A, (150 yards;) C. Sanford, Company D, (20 yards,) second; R. K. MacLea, Company G, (scratch,) third. Time—0:55 2-5.

Interscholastic Relay Race, One Mile, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Polytechnic Institute team: J. S. Roberts, R. Knox, A. F. North, and A. S. Price, (70 yards;) High School of Commerce, (first team;) K. McAlpin, J. Connolly, F. Downes, and R. Geis, (50 yards,) second. Time—2:54 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Erasmus Hall team: E. O'Connor, O. Korber, R. McNulty, and L. Krisoldorf, (40 yards;) Horace Mann School team: F. Von Saltza, G. Crawley, G. Fisher, and J. Houron, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:53 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by High School of Commerce, (first team,) composed of K. McAlpin, J. Connolly, F. Downes, and R. Geis; Erasmus Hall team second, composed of E. O'Connor, O. Korber, R. McNulty, and L. Krisoldorf; Polytechnic Institute team, third, composed of J. S. Roberts, R. Knox, A. F. North, and A. S. Price. Time—2:53.

Three-Legged Race, Handicap.—Won by W. S. Goodspeed and A. Hardenberg, Company F, (18 yards;) S. T. Smith, Jr., and J. A. K. Smith, Company A, (20 yards,) second; W. A. Hughes and E. K. Thomas, Company E, (scratch,) third. Time—0:22.

Quarter-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by N. W. Snow, Company I; R. Schumacher, Company E, second; J. Lucas, Company H, third. Time—1:00 1-5.

Potato Race, Novice.—Won by W. M. Horner, Company D; D. Darlington, Company H, second; W. A. Hughes, Company E, third. Time—0:51.

16-Pound Shotput, Handicap.—Won by R. Sheldon, Company C, (scratch,) with actual put of 45 feet 3¼ inches; N. W. Snow, Company I, (3 feet 9 inches,) with actual put of 41 feet, second; R. E. Larendon, Company G, (10 feet,) with actual put of 33 feet 10½ inches.

Rescue Race, 30 Yards and Return.—Won by R. Sheldon and A. G. Anderson, Company C; C. R. Neidlinger, Jr., and J. R. Miner, Company A, second; W. Smith and G. M. White, Company H, third. Time—0:20 1-5.

Military Relay Race, Novice, 1,050 Yards.—Won by Company G team, J. J. Starr, Jr., J. J. Christy, and R. Hamilton; Company H team, H. L. Butler, C. Pinard, and H. S. Kirby, second; Company E team, H. Goulding, L. M. May, and J. D. Mahoney, third. Time—2:45.

One-Lap Sack Race, Handicap.—Won by W. K. Dodworth, Company H, (18 yards;) D. Darlington, Company H, (10 yards,) second; W. A. Hughes, Company E, (scratch,) third. Time—0:24 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by F. C. Terry, Company B, (5 yards;) C. F. Park, Jr., Company K, (4 yards,) second. Time—0:23 1-5. Second Heat—Won by C. F. Fechtman, Company B, (10 yards;) V. Andrews, Company G, (scratch,) second. Time—0:23 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by F. C. Terry, Company B, (5 yards;) C. F. Fechtman, Company B, (10 yards,) second; C. F. Park, Jr., Company K, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:24 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by J. T. Keller, Company B, and N. McGovern, Company E, dead heat; E. S. Blackledge, Company E, third. Time—0:32 1-5.

One-half Mile Run, Novice—Won by J. Leo, Company B; G. H. Clay, Company E, second; N. W. Snow, Company I, third. Time—2:24 3-5.

Wall Scaling Contest—Won by Company H team of eight men. Time—0:40. Company I team second. Time—0:40 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap, Heavy Marching Order—Won by W. M. Horner, Company D, (scratch;) H. J. Moore, Company D, (6 yards,) second; C. R. Neidlinger, Company A, (12 yards,) third. Time—1:04.

Running High Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by S. S. Jones, Company C, (scratch,) with actual jump of 5 feet 11½ inches; A. Hardenbergh, Company F, (8½ inches,) second, with actual jump of 5 feet 2½ inches; W. H. Starbuck, Company L, (8 inches,) third, with actual jump of 5 feet 1 inch.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by W. R. Pike, Company A, (300 yards;) R. K. MacLea, Company G, (scratch,) second; C. H. Covell, Company F, (150 yards,) third. Time—5:56 4-5.

NEW POLO HANDICAPS.

Difficulty in Arranging Club Changes—New Ratings Will Govern Southern Tournaments.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, announced yesterday that the new handicaps will not be ready for some time. There has been considerable delay in securing returns from all the clubs, and a number of important changes have had to be made, especially among the younger players, who have shown such rapid improvement this past season as to occasion many changes in the list hat will fix their playing handicap status for the early part of next year.

The schedule that will now go into effect will remain unchanged until some time in May, and the new ratings will probably be unchanged during the coming championship tournament, provided that event is still held in the Spring of the year. The new handicaps will govern the tournaments at Camden and Aiken, S. C., where polo is now being played to some extent. The Camden players have already begun practice and have made some changes to their field. A number of prominent Northern players will take part in the games in these two Southern headquarters of polo during the Winter.

Little is being heard regarding the possibility of an English team coming to America next year, and in view of the difficulty experienced last year, when the visiting team had practically been picked to come, it is not likely that greater success will meet any similar effort this season. Plans are being advanced to hold a series of polo contests at the St. Louis World's Fair, but thus far the Polo Association has taken no definite action, and probably will do nothing about it until the next annual meeting, to be held in April. The Eastern clubs thus far have shown little interest in sending teams to St. Louis.

BASEBALL PLAYERS RATED

Batting, Fielding, and Pitchers' Averages of the American League.

Lajoie, Though Second in the List, Is Considered the Leading Batsman of the Season.

To followers of baseball the batting, pitching, and fielding averages of the American League players for the season of 1903, which have just been announced, will be a source of interesting information and afford the close observers of the game an excellent opportunity for making comparisons as to the relative abilities of their favorite players and those more fancied by others.

"Charley" Farrell, formerly of the Brooklyn National League Club, who played only 17 games for the Boston Americans owing to his painful mishap early in the season, leads the batters with an average of .404, while Lajoie of Cleveland, who took part in 126 games, ranks second with an average of .355, though he is generally considered as the leading batsman of the league. Delehanty, whose sudden death by drowning shocked the baseball world, had an average of .333 for 43 games. Altrock of Chicago, with .333 for 14 games, is fourth on the list, while Crawford of Detroit and Dougherty of Boston, having played in 137 and 139 games respectively, are tied for fifth place with .332 each.

Following is the official list of averages:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Games.	A. B.	Runs.	Hits.	Ave.
Farrell, Boston	17	52	5	21	.404
Lajoie, Cleveland	126	488	90	173	.355
Delehanty, Washington	42	156	23	52	.333
Altrock, Chicago	14	33	[illegible]	11	.333
Crawford, Detroit	137	545	[illegible]	181	.332
Dougherty, Boston	139	588	108	195	.332
Hickman, Cleveland	130	518	67	171	.330
Young, Boston	41	132	24	44	.330
Keeler, New York	132	515	96	164	.318
Orth, Washington	54	154	15	49	.318
Bradley, Cleveland	137	543	103	171	.315
Barrett, Detroit	136	530	[illegible]	164	.315
Green, Chicago	136	496	77	155	.313
Hartsel, Philadelphia	96	373	65	116	.311
Bay, Cleveland	141	561	97	174	.310
Clark, Chicago	15	65	7	20	.308
Jones, Chicago	137	507	71	154	.304
Parent, Boston	138	556	82	169	.304
Seybold, Philadelphia	137	531	[illegible]	159	.299
Flick, Cleveland	142	529	84	158	.299
Elberfeld, New York	125	478	77	143	.299
H. Davis, Philadelphia	101	406	74	120	.296
Collins, Boston	130	541	87	160	.296
Burkett, St. Louis	132	514	74	152	.296
L. Cross, Philadelphia	137	554	61	162	.292
Callahan, Chicago	118	438	40	128	.290
Klingman, Cleveland	21	63	9	18	.286
Freeman, Boston	141	565	74	161	.285
Ganzel, New York	129	474	62	135	.285
Anderson, St. Louis	138	530	67	151	.285
Hughes, Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carr, Detroit	135	554	54	156	.282
Pickering, Philadelphia	137	512	93	144	.281
Heidrick, St. Louis	121	460	55	129	.281
Williams, New York	132	502	60	140	.279
C. Stahl, Boston	78	298	60	83	.279
Lush, Detroit	117	414	60	115	.278
Mullin, Detroit	46	126	11	35	.278
Conroy, New York	125	501	74	139	.277
Murphy, Philadelphia	133	519	65	141	.272
Abbott, Cleveland	76	255	25	69	.271
Holmes, Chicago	107	407	65	110	.270
McCarthy, Cleveland	108	415	48	110	.265
McAllister, Detroit	78	265	33	70	.264
Gibson, Boston	25	65	5	17	.262
Isbell, Chicago	138	532	52	139	.259
Yeager, Detroit	100	390	38	101	.259
Lachance, Boston	141	524	58	135	.258
Bemis, Cleveland	93	322	34	83	.258
Selbach, Washington	141	536	65	135	.252
Drill, Washington	51	160	11	41	.252
Coughlin, Washington	123	470	57	118	.251
Ferris, Boston	141	525	70	131	.250
Dolan, Chicago	26	104	16	26	.250
Hill, St. Louis	86	317	30	79	.249
Courtney, Detroit	45	154	14	38	.247
Wallace, St. Louis	136	519	63	127	.245
Ryan, Washington	114	436	41	107	.245
L. Davis, New York	105	384	56	94	.245
M. Cross, Philadelphia	138	478	44	116	.243
J. Tannehill, New York	39	111	18	27	.243
McGuire, Detroit	71	245	17	59	.241
Donovan, Detroit	38	121	12	29	.240
Fultz, New York	79	287	40	69	.240
G. Stahl, Boston	85	98	14	23	.239
Clarke, Washington	126	465	34	111	.239
Hemphill, St. Louis	104	380	36	90	.239
Gessler, Detroit	29	105	[illegible]	25	.238
Hoffman, Philadelphia	73	247	29	58	.235
Moran, Washington	96	371	41	86	.232
Howell, New York	41	105	12	23	.229
Magoon, Chicago	94	330	47	75	.227
Powers, Philadelphia	74	247	19	56	.227
McFarland, New York	103	367	40	83	.226
Friel, St. Louis	96	364	46	81	.225
Smith, Detroit	93	337	26	75	.223
Buelow, Detroit	60	189	24	42	.222
Shreck, Philadelphia	91	306	37	73	.222
Martin, St. Louis	80	294	26	65	.221
Long, Detroit	91	318	27	70	.220
L. Tannehill, Chicago	138	505	47	111	.220
Robinson, Washington	108	369	42	81	.219
Kittredge, Washington	59	188	8	41	.218
Slattery, Chicago	65	206	9	45	.218
Sugden, St. Louis	70	243	25	52	.214
Hallman, Chicago	64	207	29	44	.213
Thoney, Cleveland	32	123	10	26	.212
O'Brien, Boston	96	335	44	71	.212
McFarland, Chicago	61	200	15	42	.210
McCormick, Washington	121	411	28	86	.209
Powell, St. Louis	38	120	6	25	.208
Wilson, Washington	33	87	5	18	.207
Lee, Washington	76	232	17	48	.207
Deering, New York	19	44	5	9	.205
Dunkle, Washington	25	74	4	15	.203
Padden, St. Louis	29	94	7	19	.202
Daly, Chicago	45	154	20	31	.201
White, Chicago	36	100	10	20	.200
Carey, Washington	48	78	7	[illegible]	.198
O'Connor, New York	64	213	13	42	.197
Criger, Boston	96	314	41	62	.197
Beville, New York	82	258	23	50	.194
Joss, Cleveland	34	114	8	22	.193
Plank, Philadelphia	43	135	13	26	.193
Kitson, Detroit	36	115	12	22	.191
Sullivan, Chicago	32	112	10	21	.188
Wright, St. Louis	29	65	9	12	.185
Bernhard, Cleveland	20	65	8	12	.185
Kahoe, St. Louis	74	238	25	44	.185
Chesbro, New York	40	124	7	23	.185
Hendricks, Washington	32	109	9	20	.183
Bender, Philadelphia	41	121	11	22	.182
Gochnaur, Cleveland	130	443	48	80	.181
Killian, Cleveland	10	28	3	5	.179
Sudhoff, St. Louis	41	117	11	20	.177
Patton, Washington	35	103	7	17	.165
Dineen, Boston	34	106	6	17	.160
Griffith, New York	25	70	5	11	.157
Donahue, Cleveland	33	104	5	16	.154
Sievers, St. Louis	32	91	6	13	.143
Flaherty, Chicago	30	99	7	14	.141
Henley, Philadelphia	30	68	4	9	.132
Kissinger, Detroit	16	47	4	6	.128
Owen, Chicago	26	66	3	8	.121
Winters, Boston	28	66	7	8	.121
Waddell, Philadelphia	38	117	4	14	.119
Patterson, Chicago	34	105	5	11	.105
Moore, Cleveland	29	92	6	9	.098
Dorner, Cleveland	12	25	1	2	.080
Wolfe, New York	20	54	4	4	.074
Townsend, Washington	30	45	1	2	.044

PITCHERS WON AND LOST.

	Won.	Lost.	T. O.	Tie.	Pct.
Moore, Cleveland	22	7	0	0	.759
Young, Boston	28	9	0	0	.757
Hughes, Boston	21	7	2	1	.750
Bernhard, Cleveland	14	5	0	0	.737
Dineen, Boston	21	11	0	1	.656
Howell, New York	10	6	0	1	.625
Plank, Philadelphia	23	16	2	0	.590
Sudhoff, St. Louis	21	15	1	0	.583
Chesbro, New York	21	15	1	0	.583
Griffith, New York	14	10	0	0	.583
Joss, Cleveland	18	13	0	0	.581
Waddell, Philadelphia	22	16	0	0	.579
Mullin, Detroit	19	14	5	0	.576
Henley, Philadelphia	12	9	0	1	.571
Gibson, Boston	12	9	1	0	.571
Winters, Boston	10	8	0	1	.556
Donovan, Detroit	17	15	0	1	.531
Bender, Philadelphia	17	15	2	1	.531
White, Chicago	17	16	3	0	.515
Tannehill, New York	15	15	1	1	.500
Donahue, Cleveland	15	15	1	0	.500
Sievers, St. Louis	14	14	0	0	.500
Kitson, Detroit	15	15	0	0	.500
Patterson, Chicago	14	16	1	1	.467
Powell, St. Louis	15	19	1	0	.441
Kissinger, Detroit	7	9	0	0	.438
Dunkle, Washington	9	12	0	0	.429
Deering, New York	6	8	2	0	.429
Owen, Chicago	8	11	2	0	.421
Wolfe, New York	6	9	1	0	.400
Lee, Washington	8	13	0	0	.381
Killian, Cleveland	3	5	0	0	.375
Dorner, Cleveland	3	5	1	0	.375
Wright, St. Louis	7	12	0	0	.368
Altrock, Chicago	4	8	0	0	.333
Orth, Washington	10	21	0	1	.323
Wilson, Washington	6	15	1	2	.308
Flaherty, Chicago	11	25	1	0	.306
Patton, Washington	10	23	0	1	.303
Townsend, Washington	2	11	0	0	.154

PITCHERS' FIELDING AVERAGES.

	Games.	P. O.	A.	E.	Av.
Howell, New York	26	41	69	0	1.000
Townsend, Washington	30	6	34	0	1.000
Dorner, Cleveland	12	1	27	0	1.000
Chesbro, New York	40	11	40	1	.981
Tannehill, New York	32	15	95	1	.990
Dineen, Boston	34	11	77	1	.988
Wilson, Washington	31	11	60	1	.986
Griffith, New York	25	6	62	1	.984
Plank, Philadelphia	43	28	65	2	.981
Kissinger, Detroit	16	1	43	1	.978
Owen, Chicago	26	13	67	2	.976
Wright, St. Louis	23	5	61	2	.971
White, Chicago	36	20	101	4	.970
Sudhoff, St. Louis	38	15	107	4	.968
Hughes, Boston	33	7	61	3	.966
Kitson, Detroit	31	11	60	3	.964
Wolfe, New York	20	4	45	2	.962
Lee, Washington	22	14	55	3	.960
Joss, Cleveland	32	16	118	6	.956
Henley, Philadelphia	30	11	60	4	.953
Patterson, Chicago	34	21	60	4	.952
Bernhard, Cleveland	20	7	53	3	.952
Young, Boston	40	8	81	5	.946
Gibson, Boston	25	12	55	4	.944
Winters, Boston	28	13	67	4	.943
Sievers, St. Louis	31	13	93	7	.941
Waddell, Philadelphia	38	17	77	6	.940
Patton, Washington	35	17	[illegible]	7	.938
Powell, St. Louis	38	6	90	[illegible]	.935
Mullin, Detroit	40	[illegible]	103	10	[illegible]
Altrock, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Donahue, Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Donovan, Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deering, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moore, Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bender, Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaherty, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	105	[illegible]	.914
Orth, Washington	37	14	77	9	.910
Dunkle, Washington	25	6	30	4	.900

OUTFIELDERS.					
Jones, Chicago	137	326	11	4	.988
Ryan, Washington	114	284	7	6	.980
Gessler, Detroit	28	36	1	1	.974
Hartsel, Philadelphia	97	145	7	5	.968
Pickering, Philadelphia	135	271	17	10	.966
Stahl, Boston	74	126	12	5	.965
Crawford, Detroit	137	225	16	9	.964
Barrett, Detroit	136	295	20	12	.964
Robinson, Washington	27	47	5	2	.963
Lush, Detroit	103	225	19	10	.962
Hemphill, St. Louis	100	154	16	7	.960
McCarthy, Cleveland	100	181	8	8	.960
O'Brien, Boston	74	131	10	6	.959
Selbach, Washington	141	257	15	12	.958
Dougherty, Boston	139	261	15	12	.957
Flick, Cleveland	142	216	14	11	.954
Seybold, Philadelphia	121	171	18	9	.954
Delehanty, Washington	42	74	6	4	.952
Holmes, Chicago	96	167	28	10	.951
Hallman, Chicago	58	110	6	6	.951
Hoffman, Philadelphia	69	102	8	6	.950
Bay, Cleveland	141	296	12	17	.948
Heidrick, St. Louis	120	259	17	15	.948
McFarland, New York	108	205	53	15	.945
Keeler, New York	128	174	13	11	.944
Freeman, Boston	141	189	17	13	.941
Burkett, St. Louis	132	231	10	15	.941
Fultz, New York	76	158	9	12	.933
Green, Chicago	136	220	13	17	.932
Lee, Washington	48	97	6	9	.920
Martin, St. Louis	47	73	20	8	.920
Davis, New York	103	195	9	19	.915
Hendricks, Washington	32	40	1	4	.911
Thoney, Cleveland	36	51	8	7	.894
FIRST BASEMEN.					
Anderson, St. Louis	130	1497	91	21	.987
La Chance, Boston	141	1443	84	21	.986
Ganzel, New York	129	1379	96	21	.986
Isbell, Chicago	120	1312	68	22	.985
Carr, Detroit	135	1398	108	23	.984
Clarke, Washington	58	567	42	15	.984
Carey, Washington	47	435	26	11	.977
Hickman, Cleveland	127	1300	81	36	.975
Seybold, Philadelphia	10	153	1	4	.975
H. Davis, Philadelphia	100	972	58	30	.972
Dolan, Chicago	19	216	16	8	.967
SECOND BASEMEN.					
McCormick, Washington	88	171	265	16	.964
Long, Detroit	35	80	92	7	.961
Williams, New York	132	477	428	39	.960
Lajoie, Cleveland	124	355	426	35	.957
Padden, St. Louis	29	57	93	7	.955
Ferris, Boston	141	324	446	46	.944
Magoon, Chicago	94	201	299	26	.944
Murphy, Philadelphia	138	245	344	39	.938
Daly, Chicago	45	94	104	13	.938
Smith, Detroit	82	194	263	24	.931
Friel, St. Louis	63	110	171	21	.930
Robinson, Washington	25	40	84	12	.912
Martin, St. Louis	21	43	69	18	.867
SHORTSTOPS.					
Moran, Washington	96	233	305	31	.946
Parent, Boston	139	299	445	55	.934
M. Cross, Philadelphia	138	308	388	49	.934
Wallace, St. Louis	136	300	472	60	.928
Elberfeld, New York	124	265	404	61	.928
Courtney, New York	22	25	76	10	.910
Tannehill, Chicago	138	284	441	78	.903
Robinson, Washington	40	82	129	23	.901
Long, Detroit	55	133	150	40	.876
Gochnaur, Cleveland	128	245	419	95	.875
McAllister, Detroit	47	80	129	31	.871
THIRD BASEMEN.					
L. Cross, Philadelphia	136	157	216	18	.954
Coughlin, Washington	121	178	216	20	.952
Courtney, Detroit	19	25	29	3	.947
Collins, Boston	130	173	258	26	.943
Hill, St. Louis	86	123	152	21	.929
Bradley, Cleveland	137	152	301	37	.924
McCormick, Washington	20	31	51	7	.921
Conroy, New York	121	163	247	37	.917
Yeager, Detroit	100	157	173	29	.914
Callahan, Chicago	101	112	209	34	.906
Clark, Chicago	15	14	35	7	.875
Friel, St. Louis	25	20	65	13	.867
Isbell, Chicago	18	20	41	13	.836
CATCHERS.					
O'Connor, New York	64	286	54	4	.988
Sullivan, Chicago	31	129	33	3	.987
McAllister, Detroit	17	85	33	2	.983
Bemis, Cleveland	83	392	90	9	.982
Powers, Philadelphia	96	363	84	9	.980
Criger, Boston	96	475	154	14	.978
Kittredge, Washington	59	258	74	7	.976
Sugden, St. Louis	66	329	86	10	.976
Slattery, Chicago	57	215	51	7	.974
Shreck, Philadelphia	78	543	111	18	.973
G. Stahl, Boston	26	101	114	6	.973
McFarland, Chicago	57	244	68	9	.972
Drill, Washington	48	205	46	8	.969
Kahoe, St. Louis	70	311	74	13	.967
McGuire, Detroit	69	324	70	15	.963
Abbott, Cleveland	69	348	104	19	.960
Farrell, Boston	17	71	21	4	.958
Buelow, Detroit	59	271	68	19	.947
Beville, New York	77	317	70	24	.942
Clarke, Washington	37	145	47	12	.941

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M. P. M.
Sun rises...7:09|Sun sets...4:33|Moon rises..7:00

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...8:26|Gov. Isl'd...8:47|H. Gate...10:43
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook...8:55|Gov. Isl'd...9:12|H. Gate...11:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cataluna, Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa	....	....
MONDAY, DEC. 7.		
Hamilton, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Helvinbank, Brazil	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Uller, St. Kitt's, Barbados, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 8.		
Alliance, Colon, Panama	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Genoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rhein, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.		
Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Aurania, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Citta di Napoli, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Wednesdays and Saturdays via Tampa, and on Mondays via Miami.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, New Zealand via San Francisco, and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii and Philippine Islands of the following dates: Manila, Nov. 8; Hongkong, Nov. 6; Shanghai, Nov. 10; Yokohama, Nov. 17, and Honolulu, Nov. 26, which reached San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched East at 10 A. M. Dec. 5. Due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 6.
Bellenden, Barbados, Nov. 24.
El Norte, Galveston, Nov. 28.
El Rio, New Orleans, Nov. 28.
[illegible], Bordeaux, Nov. 20.
Kentigern, Dunkirk, Nov. 18.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Nov. 26.
Liguria, Naples, Nov. 27.
Niagara, Havana, Nov. 30.
Pallanza, Hamburg, Nov. 22.
[illegible], Swansea, Nov. 21.

MONDAY, DEC. 7.
Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 27.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 1.
El Monte, Galveston, Dec. 1.
Minnetonka, London, Nov. 28.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Nov. 28.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.
Chemnitz, Bremen, Nov. 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Dec. 1.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Victoria, Naples, Nov. 21.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.
El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 3.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 28.
Florida, Stettin, Nov. 22.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Dec. 2.

Arrived.

Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Nov. 28.
Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 28.
Excelsior, Rotterdam, Nov. 18.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 2.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 2.
San Marcos, Mobile, Nov. 28.
El Norte, Galveston, Nov. 28.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 4.
Ligonier, Sabine Pass, Nov. 27.
La Champagne, Havre. Passed Nantucket at 10:50 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston, Nov. 27. At Sandy Hook at 11:06 P. M.
Aquileja, Trieste, Oct. 24.

Sailed.

Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Devonshire, for Wilmington, N. C.
Flandria, for Inagua.
Tennyson, for Pernambuco.
Maylands, for Brunswick.
El Cid, for New Orleans.
El Dorado, for Galveston.
Napolitan Prince, for Naples and Palermo.
Toronto, for Hull.
Kansas City, for Savannah.
Pretoria, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
Llandaff City, for Bristol.
Etruria, for Liverpool.
Hubert, for Para.
Mesaba, for London.
Astoria, for Glasgow.
Finland, for Antwerp.
Prinz Adalbert, for Naples and Genoa.
Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Ponce, for Porto Rico.
Maracaibo, for La Guayra.
Washington, for Antwerp.
Philadelphia, for Southampton.
Mexico, for Havana.
Valencia, for Kingston, Jamaica.
Oranje Nassau, for Port au Prince.
Soldier Prince, for Buenos Ayres.
Carib, for Wilmington, N. C.
Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
Frutera, for Kingston, Jamaica.
San Marcos, for Key West.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 5, 9:30 P. M., west, fresh; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Pretoria, at Bermuda.
Georgic, at Liverpool.
Lucania, at Liverpool.
Merchant Prince, at Buenos Ayres.
Alabama, at Christiania.
Indramayo, at Singapore.
Picqua, at Messina.
Manoa, at St. Thomas.
St. Bede, at Algiers.
Statendam, at Rotterdam.

Passed.

Grosser Kurfuerst, Scilly for Plymouth.
St. Paul, Scilly for Southampton.
Indradeo, Gibraltar for New York.
St. Paul, Hurst Castle, for New York.

Sailed.

Kroonland, from Antwerp.
La Savoie, from Havre.
Umbria, from Liverpool.
Inkum, from Calcutta.
Pawnee, from Venice.
Phoebus, from Cuxhaven.
Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

A beautiful brown gelding, 15.3 hands high, six years old; high knee action and can step fast; sound and fearless of all city sights. Ask for John Farrell, coachman, 112 West 53d St.

AUTOMOBILES.

We have a large variety of slightly used Electric and Gasoline Cars. Before purchasing elsewhere it will pay you to examine same. Ansonia Motor Car Co., 1,964 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAMAICA
Gem of West Indies.
Weekly sailing by steamers of
Atlas Line Service.
All steamers have been newly refitted and offer excellent accommodations.
ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-Day Cruise With Stopovers, $125.
Incl. Jamaica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica. Rates include Berth and Meals.
Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 B'way, N. Y.

WATERWAYS
of the
Southern Pacific
DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS.
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
New York to New Orleans.
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Building.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended Steamship Sailings from Vancouver for Japan, China and Philippine Islands.
R.M.S. Athenian, Dec. 14 | Emp. of China, Feb. 22, '04
Emp. of India...Dec. 28 | R.M.S. Athen'n, Mar. 7, '04
Emp. of Japan, Jan. 25, '04 | Emp. of Ind. Mar. 21, '04
Hawaiian, Fiji Islands, Australia and New Zealand
Moana (probably) Dec. 20 | Miowera.....Jan. 8, '04
For rates and information apply at 353 & 1 B'way.

Atlantic Transport Line.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA........DEC. 12, NOON
MENOMINEE.........DEC. 19, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.......DEC. 26, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.........JAN. 2, 3 A. M.
Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Arabic....Dec. 9, 9 AM | Cedric....Dec. 30, 7 PM
Oceanic...Dec. 16, 6 PM | Majestic...Jan. 6, 10 AM
Teutonic..Dec. 23, Noon | Celtic.....Jan. 13, 3 PM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO NAPLES—GENOA.
Citta di Napoli...........Dec. 9
Cabin, $65 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS. Four sailings per week from Cairo to First and Second Cataracts. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 Broadway and 649 Madison Ave., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

To the ORIENT
OUR ORIENTAL TRIPS
have become a most perfect undertaking, after 15 years of valuable experience. It is no longer an experiment. We take you to FUNCHAL, (Madeira,) GIBRALTAR, side trips to Granada, and the Alhambra, MALAGA, ALGIERS, GENOA, (Riviera, Nice, Monte Carlo, San Remo, etc.) VILLEFRANCHE, SYRACUSE, MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, (Cairo, the Pyramids of Gizeh, and Sakkarah, Luxor, etc.) BEYROUTH, (Damascus and Baalbek,) JAFFA, (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jericho, The Jordan, The Dead Sea, etc.) CONSTANTINOPLE, PIRAEUS, (Athens,) KALAMAKI, (Greece, overland trip via Corinth, Mycenae, Argos, and Tiryns,) NAUPLIA, MESSINA, PALERMO, NAPLES, GENOA, NEW YORK.
S. S. Auguste Victoria,
a palatial floating hotel, from New York Feb'y 2, 1904. Number of passengers limited.
74 Days—$450 & up.
Send for illustrated Booklets A No. 2.
Hamburg-American Line,
35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
K.Wm.II.Dec. 15, 1 PM | Kronprinz. Mar. 1, 6 AM
Kronprinz.Jan. 5, 1 AM | Kaiser. Mar. 8, 10 AM
K.Wm. II.Jan. 26, 7 AM | K. Wm. II. Mar. 15, 8 AM
Kaiser....Feb. 9, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Mar.22, 1 PM
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS DEC. 15, JAN. 26, MARCH 15.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service
BREMEN DIRECT.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
Rhein....Dec. 8, 10 AM | Main....Feb. 2, 10 AM
Main.....Dec. 29, 1 PM | Rhein....Feb. 16, 10 AM
Rhein....Jan. 12, 1 PM | K.Luise. Feb. 23, 10 AM
Hannover.Jan.26, 11 AM | Breslau..Mar. 8, 10 AM
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
Lahn....Dec. 10, 11 AM | Hohenz'n.Feb.13, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Jan. 9, 11 AM | Lahn....Feb. 20, 11 AM
P. Irene.Jan. 23, 11 AM | P. Irene..Feb. 27, 11 AM
Neckar...Jan. 30, 11 AM | Neckar....Mar. 5, 11 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Bi-weekly Twin Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG
*Moltke..Dec. 10, 10 AM | Belgravia.Dec. 26, 9 AM
Waldersee.Dec.19, 6 AM | *Bluecher.Jan. 2, 10 AM
*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa,
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Palatia...Dec. 8, 10 AM | *Aug.Victoria.Fe.2,10AM
Pr. Oskar.Jan. 5, 10 AM | P.Adelbert.Feb.4, 10 AM
†Deutschl'd.Jan.19,4 PM | Palatia...Feb. 16, 10 AM
Cabin, $50, $60, $75, $90, upward, According to Steamer.
*Via Gibraltar and Algiers. †Grill room on board.
S. S. Deutschland to Italy.
LESS THAN 8 DAYS TO NAPLES.
Around the World
By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
S. S. Aurania.
FROM NEW YORK DEC. 9 AT 10 A. M. for Naples, Palermo, and the Adriatic, Calling at Gibraltar and Algiers, to be followed by CARPATHIA, Jan. 12, AURANIA, Jan. 26. Cabin $60 and upward. Splendid accommodations. Apply for particulars; interesting itinerary.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., 29 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania.Dec.12, 11 AM | Etruria....Jan. 2, 2 PM
Umbria..Dec. 19, 3 AM | Ivernia....Jan. 9, 10 AM
Lucania.Dec. 26, 10 AM | Umbria....Jan. 16, 2 PM
From Piers 51-52 North River.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St.Louis.Dec.12, 9:30 AM | St.Paul.Dec.26, 9:30 AM
NewYork.Dec.19, 9:30AM | Phila....Jan. 2, 9:30 AM
SPECIAL NOTICE.
After January 1st, 1904, American Line steamers from New York for Southampton will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg to land mails and passengers for London and Paris.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vader'd.Dec.12, 10:30AM | Zeeland.Dec.26, 10:30AM
Kroon'd.Dec.19, 10:30AM | Finland.Jan. 2, 10:30 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, &c., full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square.
'Phone 6060—18 St. New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—a4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—a4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., †1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—a4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:06 P. M. Saturdays). Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†a4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—a4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., a1:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00, †10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—†1:35, †6:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:50, †*3:40, *5:00, 7:00, 10:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, a4:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||†1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.
‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ‡Saturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 330 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St. Ferry.	
Balto.-Washington	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:35PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 330 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

	South Ferry	Liberty St.	
Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 3:35pm.	* 3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	† 1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 106 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M.—PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55, St. Louis Limited,) *10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55, Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, *8:25, 9:25 (St. Louis Limited,) *9:55, 10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 3:55, *4:25 (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, 5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 263 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.
11-26-1903.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy 3:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:38 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore and M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"The 20th CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—24½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED.—Sleeping Car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 24 hours by M. C., 32 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:30 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

	Lv. N. Y.	Lv. N. Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 355, 1434 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier [illegible], E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

JOY LINE
PROVIDENCE, $1.50, EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE DIRECT.
From Pier 35, East River. Phone 800 Orchard.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Sole sales agents for Alco-Vapor Engines and Launches. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

ABUSES OF JOCKEY MANAGEMENT

Evils of the System to Receive the Attention of the Jockey Club Stewards — Single Official May Exercise General Charge Over the Riders.

The "jockey manager," a fruitful source of trouble and complaint for horse owners and trainers, and an evil of the turf that frequently in the past has called for official action to keep in check the rapacity of individuals whose only claim to consideration was the influence they happened to wield over the race riders temporarily in fashion, is scheduled to receive the attention of the stewards of the Jockey Club this Winter. If the wishes of the majority of turfmen are realized the "jockey manager" will be called upon to find some new occupation. In concert, the owners of racing establishments of moderate size, and the professional horsemen who combine the ownership and training of horses as a matter of business, have assailed the parasites of the turf who make up the chief body of the jockey managers through the past half dozen years, though until last Fall no specific complaints had been filed with the stewards of the Jockey Club.

Racing officials have been awake to the harmful influence of the so-called managers of the riders, and in many ways have attempted to furnish protection for the jockeys. The only apparent effect of the turf legislation framed for the protection of the riders, according to the interpretation put on the rules by the jockeys and their dependents, has been to make the managers surer in the rights they claimed, and to increase the troubles of the lesser stables by amplifying the red tape of turf custom.

The great racing establishments escape much of the annoyance, through the fact that the wealthy owners of horses usually engage their riders by the year, and by the payment of big retaining fees, and liberal allowances for winning and losing mounts, establish claims to the services of the riders that cannot be disputed. Even under this arrangement some of the wealthy patrons of the Eastern turf have been subjected to great annoyance by the parents or guardians of the successful jockeys.

A notable instance of this character was furnished a year ago when the father of a popular light-weight rider took offense at the action of the trainer of the stable in giving one of the stable mounts to another popular light-weight, and thus keeping the stable rider on the ground. The father of the boy who thus was set aside promptly made charges of irregular practices by the trainer, and one of the turf scandals of the year developed, for no other reason than that the disgruntled father lost an opportunity to profit by betting on the race in which the outside jockey instead of his son had the mount on the winner. In that case the jockey manager went a trifle too far, and his son not only lost a valuable contract, but the father was required to retract his charges before he was restored to the privilege of "managing" his son again.

EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

Another case in which the "jockey manager" appeared in a rather unenviable light was the one in which the owner of a great racing stable of international fame was forced by want of a capable rider to accept what was in effect a second call on a popular and successful rider, whose "manager" was and is one of the most conspicuous professional bettors in the country. In this instance the "manager" had a legal claim on the rider through the fact that he held a contract on the jockey, and had first call on the boy's services. The same professional bettor practically made all the rider's engagements for outside mounts, and so many irregular happenings followed the queer bargain that both "manager" and jockey were talked of from the beginning to the end of the year, and so much scandal surrounded the pair that there was not the least surprise when the wealthy turfman, who paid a big fee for a second call on the rider, suddenly and without explanation released the boy.

The arrangement for the "first call" is the rule under which the "jockey manager" gains his peculiar and pernicious power, and in most cases the manager has a horse or two in training to strengthen his position. Even that precaution is not taken always, as was evident last season when a "jockey manager" exercised full control over a successful negro jockey, who was under contract to a wealthy New York turfman. The manager exercised all the powers conferred by a first call, though he did not make any pretension of keeping up a racing stable or of having any use for the rider other than the money he made out of subletting the jockey to the owners of horses who needed his services.

The rules of racing make further provision in the protection of riders that fees for each outside mount, or in other words, the pay for a losing mount shall be deposited with the entrance money for every race, the riders thus being paid in advance, while in case the mount should prove a winner the additional sum required as the fee for riding a winner is deducted from the amount of the prize won, and held by the racing association, subject to the call of the rider. Against that arrangement, which makes it certain that riders will secure the money they earn, horsemen have made no special objection, though they contend that it puts them entirely in the power of the riders and their managers. Even the certainty of being paid the regular fee is not enough for the riders and their managers, however, for it is almost invariable that the manager makes a further demand on the owner of the horse that his protégé is to ride, stipulating that a bet shall be put on for either the rider or the manager, thus increasing the first cost of a rider from the $10 fixed by the rules to whatever sum the occasion or the popularity and success of the rider engaged will permit.

POWER OF THE JOCKEY.

In case the bet is not promised the would-be employer finds that the jockey suddenly is too ill to ride, cannot make the weight, or has a prior engagement which has been overlooked or forgotten, and which he cannot evade. Even when all the exactions of the jockey manager are met, the horse owner commonly gets as little satisfaction as he will put up with, for the abuse of the jockey manager's privileges has grown to such an extent that it was by no means an uncommon thing last season for the manager to give his own instructions to his subleased rider, and by so doing order a horse ridden in a manner directly opposed to the wishes of the trainer of the animal. As if the complaints of the horsemen were not enough to make good cause for legislation which will take away the occupation of the managers, some of the men who thus represent jockeys have helped along the cause of the horsemen by practices which will not stand the light, and there has been just enough scandal connected with the betting operations of some of these men to make good cause for action by The Jockey Club.

The detectives employed by the Stewards of The Jockey Club have been watching several of the most reckless of the jockey managers since early Spring, and though the results of the investigation have not been made public, it is stated that the connections of some of the men controlling jockeys with the betting ring have been disclosed plainly enough to convince the Stewards that the jockey managers in question are harmful influences to the turf, even though direct fraud has not been proved. The results of the inquiry and the experiences of the season in the matter of jockey managers have been sufficient to make a strong argument against the continuance of the system.

It has been proposed that there shall be substituted an official, to be appointed by The Jockey Club, who shall have general charge of the jockeys, and in addition to being in authority, shall exercise the power to supervise all contracts that they may make, and in a semi-judicial capacity, protect the younger and less experienced boys from imposition, while keeping the older riders who may be inclined to irregular practices within the lines drawn by turf laws and racing customs. It also is probable that a new racing season will find provision made for a more rigid scrutiny of contracts between jockeys and employers.

"LADIES' DAY" AT N. Y. A. C.

Swimming Races by Members and Their Sons, and an Exciting Water Polo Game.

It was "Ladies' Day" at the New York Athletic Club yesterday, and, as usual, the attendance was large and an interesting aquatic entertainment was provided. Members and their sons took part in the exhibition, as well as several Columbia University students.

The first event on the programme, a swimming contest for members' sons under fifteen years old, was won by P. Hoffman, who defeated B. Burnham by about a yard. The boys were novices, and it was quite amusing to see them struggling for first honors.

The best race of the day was the 150-yard relay event, which was won by a team composed of L. J. Goodwin, E. H. Adams, and L. De B. Handley. The latter was the first swimmer to get away, with Adams next. They succeeded in keeping their opponents in the rear, and Goodwin the last swimmer to start, increased the lead of his team, which won by two yards. Umbrellas were used in a fifty-yard event, which was won by L. J. Goodwin, who carried his umbrella opened throughout the race.

Ruddy, Handley, and Wenck were the contestants in the fifty-yard hurdle race after half the distance had been covered, and they finished as named.

An exciting water polo game was played between two teams of the club, and was won by No. 1 by a score of 3 goals to 2.

Summaries:

50-Yard Swim, for Members' Sons Under Fifteen Years Old.—Won by P. Hoffman; B. Burnham, second; H. Boker, third. Time—0:40.

50-Yard Umbrella Race, Swimming.—Won by L. J. Goodwin; E. H. Adams, second; G. Van Cleaf, third. Time—0:58.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. M. Daniels, (9 seconds;) G. Van Cleaf, (8 seconds,) second; A. R. Camp, (4 seconds,) third. Time—1:09 4-5.

50-Yard Hurdle Race, Swimming.—Won by J. A. Ruddy; L. De B. Handley, second; E. E. Wenck, third. Time—0:50.

150-Yard Relay Race, Swimming.—Won by team composed of L. J. Goodwin, E. H. Adams, and L. De B. Handley; team composed of J. A. Ruddy, E. E. Wenck, and G. Van Cleaf, second. Time—1:35.

Water polo game.

Team No. 1.	Position.	Team No. 2.
Van Cleaf	Goal	Trubenbach
Steen	Goal	Halpin
Handley	Right forward	Wenck
Goodwin	Left forward	Daniels
Hesser	Right back	Spencer
Camp	Left back	Schoenfeld

Referee—Bartow S. Weeks.

Lakewood Golfers Beat Nassau.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 5.—A thirty-six-hole team match was played to-day on the links of the Country Club of Lakewood, between eight members of the home club and an equal number from the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I. The Lakewood golfers won by a total of 16 points to 4, the Nassau system of scoring being used. The first eighteen-hole match was at individual team play, and the home members won by 8 holes to 7. In the afternoon the competitors played at foursome match play and the visitors made a little better showing, but were beaten by 8 holes to 3. John Moller, Jr., headed the Lakewood forces, and he beat the Nassau leader, H. F. Whitney, by two holes. The results of the team match are:

Lakewood.		Nassau.	
John Moller, Jr.	2	H. F. Whitney	0
Jasper Lynch	0	A. W. Rossiter	1
Fred P. Kimball	0	T. D. Hooper	0
R. A. Rainey	2	H. W. Maxwell	0
W. W. Burton	1	A. E. Whitney	0
J. G. Batterson	3	D. A. Loring, Jr.	0
D. T. Lloyd	0	Dr. Lance	0
Harry Suydam	0	B. N. Busch	0
Total	8	Total	1

FOURSOME MATCH.

W. W. Burton and J. G. Batterson	2	D. W. Loring and A. E. Whitney	0
Harry Suydam and David Lloyd	3	Dr. Lance and B. M. Busch	0
F. P. Kimball and R. A. Rainey	0	T. D. Hooper and Horace Maxwell	3
John Moller and Jasper Lynch	3	H. F. Whitney and A. W. Rossiter	0
Total	8	Total	3

Grand total—Lakewood, 16; Nassau, 4.

NEW YACHT RACING RULE.

Atlantic Yacht Club Members at Work on a System Which May Be Generally Adopted.

The Atlantic Yacht Club has been at work for some time on a measurement rule which may serve as a basis for a common method of measurement by all yacht clubs that hold races in this vicinity. The committee which has the matter in hand is made up of Henry J. Gielow, Charles E. Schuyler, and H. J. Robert, and they have drawn up this rule, which will be presented to the club as a whole for adoption:

Racing Length.—Length multiplied by the square root of the sail area, divided by 5.5 times the cube root of the displacement.

This rule is practically the same as that which was put in force by the New York Yacht Club last season and which was adopted later by the Eastern Yacht Club. This rule reads:

Racing Length.—Length multiplied by the square root of the sail area, divided by 5 times the cube root of the displacement.

In the Atlantic rule the length is obtained in a different way from that of the New York rule, but it is expected that the New York Yacht Club and the Eastern Yacht Club will adopt that feature of the Atlantic rule, and with these clubs, the largest in the country, with the same measurement rule, much will have been done to better the confused conditions which at present arise from the fact that there are half a dozen rules now in force among the clubs on Long Island Sound and in this vicinity.

The length, in the Atlantic Yacht Club rule, is measured on a line parallel with the middle fore and aft vertical plane at a distance from it equal to one-quarter of the greatest beam at the load water line and one-tenth of this beam above it. Any unfairness in form for the evident purpose of shortening the length shall be taken into consideration.

According to the New York Yacht Club rule, the length is "the mean of the length over all, exclusive of bulwarks and rail, and if the length on the load water plane, both measurements to be taken parallel to the middle vertical plane and at a distance from it equal to one-quarter of the greatest beam at the load water line."

The Atlantic Club classification, with the number of persons allowed on each boat, is as follows:

Class F—All over 95 feet; crew, 42.
Class G—Over 80, not over 95 feet; crew, 33.
Class H—Over 68, not over 80 feet; crew, 20.
Class I—Over 58, not over 68 feet; crew, 15.
Class K—Over 47, not over 58 feet; crew, 12.
Class L—Over 39, not over 47 feet; crew, 9.
Class M—Over 32, not over 39 feet; crew, 7.
Class N—Over 26, not over 32 feet; crew, 5.
Class P—Over 21, not over 26 feet; crew, 4.
Class Q—Over 18, not over 21 feet; crew, 3.
Class R—18 feet and under; crew, 2.

CATBOATS.

Class S—Over 26, not over 32 feet; crew, 5.
Class T—Over 21, not over 26 feet; crew, 4.
Class U—Over 18, not over 21 feet; crew, 3.
Class W—18 feet and under; crew, 2.

All yachts of Classes M and smaller must be steered by an amateur. Yachts in Class P and under may carry one professional.

White Played Fine Billiards.

With a fine exhibition of close nursing and open-table billiards, H. W. White last night won the 14.2 balkline match in the tournament at the Metropolitan Academy, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. He defeated A. M. Millette by the score of 200 points to 149, and made an average of 3 41-58.

In the first half of the match Millette took the lead, and forced White to confine himself to open-table billiards. A long series of good-sized runs finally put White to the front, and then he began to play the close balkline with such good effect that he scored frequently in double figures. His best run was a cluster of 28 carroms, made on his forty-fourth turn at the table. The summary:

H. W. White—0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 4, 5, 0, 3, 6, 0, 7, 4, 3, 10, 0, 3, 7, 0, 3, 1, 3, 15, 7, 2, 4, 3, 15, 2, 1, 0, 10, 8, 6, 1, 1, 3, 15, 1, 0, 4, 0, 6, 28, 3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 8, 6, 1, 0, 5. Total, 200 points; average, 3 41-58; high runs, 28, 15, and 15.

A. M. Millette—2, 0, 0, 1, 19, 3, 1, 10, 4, 9, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 2, 6, 1, 1, 1, 3, 0, 3, 2, 13, 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 9, 1, 1, 1, 8, 3, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0. Total, 149 points; average, 2 49-58; high runs, 19, 13, and 10.

Referee—Charles W. Wilder.

CRESCENT'S BIG SHOOTING DAY.

F. T. Bedford, Jr., Makes Best Score in the First Competition for December Cup at Bay Ridge.

The clay-target shooters of the Crescent Athletic Club had the busiest day of the season at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday, due undoubtedly to the match with the Princeton University Gun Club at the Crescents' Summer home on next Saturday. No team will be selected to represent the Brooklyn organization until the day of the contest, as the shooting committee, composed of C. J. McDermott, Chairman; H. B. Vandeveer, Charles A. Sykes, F. A. Stake, and J. H. Hallock, wishes to pick out eight of the best men to meet the university students.

Sixteen shooters appeared in nearly all of the seven competitions yesterday, which included the first try for the December Cup and another contest for the Sykes Team Cups and the Palmer Trophies. There were thirteen aspirants for the December Cup, the leader at the finish being F. T. Bedford, Jr., who signalized his first appearance at the traps this season by showing some of his old-time form. F. B. Stephenson, a member of the Crescent's team that shot against the Boston Athletic Association last year, also took his try at the targets, but scored poorly on account of lack of practice.

For the Sykes Team Cups, H. M. Brigham and L. M. Palmer, Jr., outshot their four opponents, and the pair leads, with the three best scores in the competition.

Sixteen men contested for the Palmer Trophies—two handsome cups, to be awarded to the shooters making the best average throughout the year in two divisions—and the returns yesterday showed that Dr. J. J. Keyes carried off the honors in the first division and the veteran W. W. Marshall and Dr. G. E. Pool tied in the second division.

H. M. Brigham started the shooting of the day in record form, capturing the first two trophies, one with a score of 13 after a shoot-off and the other without a miss. He allowed three targets to get away from him for the December Cup, two in the team shoot for the Sykes Cups, three more in another trophy shoot, and then wound up the sport by captaining a winning team in a trophy contest, with a team headed by L. M. Palmer, Jr.

Summaries follow:

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
H. M. Brigham	0	14	G. R. Meeker	3	11
A. G. Southworth	1	14	H. B. Vandeveer	1	10
C. J. McDermott	3	14	L. C. Hopkins	2	9
E. H. Lott	1	14	Dr. J. J. Keyes	1	9
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	12	F. B. Stephenson	0	7
Capt. A. W. Money	1	12	A. S. Trippe	5	7
W. W. Marshall	2	11	W. H. Talcott	5	5
G. W. Hagedorn	2	11			

Shoot-off—H. M. Brigham, 13; A. G. Southworth, 12; C. J. McDermott, 11; E. H. Lott, 11.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
H. M. Brigham	0	15	A. G. Southworth	1	11
Capt. Money	1	14	W. H. Talcott	5	11
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	14	Dr. J. J. Keyes	1	9
E. H. Lott	1	13	G. R. Meeker	3	8
G. W. Hagedorn	2	13	W. W. Marshall	2	8
H. B. Vandeveer	1	12	L. C. Hopkins	2	7
Dr. G. E. Pool	3	12	F. B. Stephenson	0	6

DECEMBER CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	23	W. W. Marshall	4	20
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	22	Capt. Money	1	18
Dr. J. J. Keyes	1	22	F. B. Stephenson	1	16
W. H. Talcott	8	22	A. S. Trippe	8	16
A. G. Southworth	2	22	L. C. Hopkins	4	16
H. M. Brigham	0	22	G. R. Meeker	5	14
Dr. F. C. Rayner	8	20			

SYKES TEAM CUPS—25 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
H. M. Brigham	0	23	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	20
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	20	Dr. Keyes	1	10
Team total		43	Team total		30
A. G. Southworth	2	23	Capt. Money	1	21
W. W. Marshall	4	18	L. C. Hopkins	4	12
Team total		41	Team total		33
E. H. Lott	2	24			
H. B. Vandeveer	1	17			
Team total		41			

PALMER TROPHIES—25 TARGETS.

(First Division.)

	H.	T.		H.	T.
Dr. J. J. Keyes	1	24	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	20
Capt. A. W. Money	1	22	F. B. Stephenson	1	21
H. M. Brigham	0	21	E. H. Lott	1	21

(Second Division.)

	H.	T.		H.	T.
W. W. Marshall	4	23	W. H. Talcott	8	19
Dr. G. E. Pool	3	23	G. R. Meeker	5	17
A. G. Southworth	2	20	G. W. Hagedorn	2	17
Dr. F. C. Rayner	8	21	L. C. Hopkins	4	16
H. B. Vandeveer	1	21	A. S. Trippe	8	16

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
G. R. Meeker	3	13	Dr. G. E. Pool	2	10
G. W. Hagedorn	2	12	A. G. Southworth	1	10
H. M. Brigham	0	12	W. W. Marshall	2	7
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	0	11	Capt. Money	1	7
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	11			

TEAM TROPHY SHOOT—10 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
H. M. Brigham	9	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	9
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	8	E. H. Lott	8
Capt. Money	6	G. W. Hagedorn	6
A. G. Southworth	6	Dr. G. E. Pool	6
F. B. Stephenson	6	Dr. J. J. Keyes	6
L. C. Hopkins	6	H. B. Vandeveer	6
G. R. Meeker	6	W. W. Marshall	6
C. J. McDermott	5	A. S. Trippe	5
Team total	52	Team total	50

PEACE IN BOWLING RANKS.

Efforts Being Made to Secure Definite Weight for Balls.

Bowlers all over the country are much interested in the efforts to secure harmony between the American Bowling Congress and the New York Bowling Association. The main point of disagreement between the organizations is whether the weight of the bowling ball shall be increased to sixteen and a half pounds, by use of lead, as permitted by the American Bowling Congress, or whether the ball shall be wholly of wood and not to exceed sixteen pounds, according to the rule of the New York Association.

World's records made by Eastern bowlers never have been beaten by those using the ordinary wooden balls. The advantages of a loaded ball are shown by the fact that ten times in 1903 scores of 1,120 or more were made by Chicago bowlers in five-men teams rolling in competition. Such a score with the ordinary alley balls is seldom made on New York alleys, according to experts here.

Use of the loaded ball, it is claimed by Eastern bowlers, tends toward professionalism, and the success of bowling has been in its appeal to amateurs, to whom the element of luck, combined with science, made it popular.

A point in favor of loaded balls, say experts, is worthy of consideration. If one pound of wood be extracted from one side of a ball for the finger holes, the scientific use of an equal amount of lead to balance the sphere must insure its rolling evenly. The cost of loading a ball is small and the limit is fixed as to weight. On the other hand, the average weight of a wooden ball is about fifteen pounds, and the number that weigh sixteen pounds is so small that they are easily worth $25. Since heavy balls are so much more effective, the few bowlers who can secure those weighing up to the limit placed by the New York Bowling Association have an advantage over others.

Western bowlers contend that, having been fairly heard but outvoted in the Indianapolis convention, the Eastern members should have accepted the result and given it a trial, instead of seceding from the A. B. C. They now say that in the convention at Cleveland in February the subject will be open to them, and that any suggestions will be entertained which may benefit bowling.

Before the Cleveland convention a committee of the A. B. C. will visit this city, and it is believed that some amicable arrangement will be made which will be ratified in the convention.

Boys' High School Wins at Basket Ball.

The Boys' High School basketball five of Brooklyn defeated the High School of Commerce team by a score of 17 points to 15 at Dr. Savage's gymnasium, West Fifty-ninth Street, last evening. The High School of Commerce players started off like winners and scored 12 points to 5 in the first half, but in the second period they were unable to hold the pace, and the Brooklyn boys scored enough points to win. Line up:

Boys' High School.	Position.	School of Commerce.
Snook	Right forward	Wilson
Bohonn	Left forward	Pearlman
Donnelly	Centre	Haaren
Strom	Right guard	Cutting
O'Connell	Left guard	Minnowitz

Goals from the field—Wilson, 4; Haaren, 2; Pearlman, 2; Snook, 3; Donnelly, 3; Stram, 1. Goals from fouls—Donnelly, 3; Wilson, 1.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Motions.
1—Du Bois vs. Mayor, &c.
2—In re Strauss.
3—Enterprise Co. vs. Louders.
4—Fisheries Co. vs. Lennen.
5—Shottland Bros. vs. City of New York.
7—Allen vs. Field.
8—Kirchberger vs. Am. Acetylene Co.
9—In re Kufler.
10—Rumford vs. N. Y. Baking Powder Co.
11—In re Mosnet.
12—Burrill vs. Crossman.
General calendar.
45—Arnet vs. The Bergen.
46—Hoboken Ferry Co. vs. The Ranza.
48—Matter of English.
53—Young vs. Clipper Mfg. Co.
58—Giddings vs. Freedley.
6—L. E. Waterman Co. vs. McCutcheon.
7—Same vs. same.
32—Same vs. Forsyth.
33—Same vs. same.
20—Eaton vs. Lewis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
43—Bank of British N. A. vs. SS. Augar.
44—Same vs. Hutter.
143—McCaldin vs. SS. Horatio Hall.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Dec. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Freedman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Greenbaum, JJ.—Calendar for December term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Levintritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Rush.
1½—In re Rush.
2—People, &c., vs. N. Y. E. L. B. Co. (in re Met. Building Co.)
3—Weller vs. O'Brien.
4—Hamersley vs. Hamersley.
5—Stokes vs. Schildknecht.
6—Pringle vs. American Realty Co.
7—Bogart vs. N. Y. & L. I. R. R. Co.
8—Quirk vs. Coniglio.
9—Ritman vs. Elek.
10—Campbell vs. Bullock.
11—Ponitroy vs. Mortise.
12—Banker vs. Schade.
13—Cullinan vs. Summers.
14—Horwitz vs. Stark.
15—Wovsworth vs. Leader Co.
16—Phillips vs. Sonora Copper Co.
17—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
17½—Same vs. same.
18—Mahn vs. Widder.
19—Sage vs. Mendelson.
20—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Kiernan.
21—Strickland vs. Nat. Salt Co.
22—Roy vs. Barnes.
23—Clarke vs. State Ins. Co. of Delaware.
23½—Same vs. same.
24—Saslavsky vs. Saslavsky.
25—Anderson vs. Maxwell.
26—Banduy vs. Hachtman.
27—Oppenheim vs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
28—Witkoski vs. Witkoski.
29—Kennedy vs. Patti.
30—Riverside Bank vs. McCoun.
31—Corillo vs. Donohue.
32—Pepison vs. Greene.
33—In re Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.
34—Zimmerman vs. Kurz.
35—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Erdmann.
36—Devoe vs. Zeltner.
37—Neuwalt vs. Consol. Gas Co.
38—Helmerdinger vs. O'Brien.
39—Randolph Co. vs. Monroe.
40—Miller vs. Miller.
41—In re Parker.
42—Thomas vs. Davis.
43—Kessler vs. Friede.
44—Bernheimer vs. Hartmayer.
45—Bernheimer, &c. B. Co. vs. H. Koehler & Co.
46—Dennerhue vs. City of New York.
47—Barney vs. same.
48—Hawley vs. Blair.
49—Lewinski vs. Berman.
50—In re Goodrich-Lawton Co.
51—Arthur vs. Sire.
52—West vs. Monroe.
53—Dinkelspiel vs. N. Y. Eve. Journal.
54—Toucey vs. Cassidy.
54½—Same vs. same.
55—Same vs. same.
56—Banduy vs. Hachtmann.
57—Skinwender vs. Lind.
58—In re Reynolds.
59—In re Randall.
60—Sutorius vs. Sutorius.
61—Hammerstein vs. Sommers.
62—Bernard vs. Bernard.
63—People, &c., vs. N. Y. E. L. B. Co. (in re Cola.)
64—Same, (in re Larsen.)
65—Johnson vs. Johnson.
66—McReynolds vs. Baumann.
67—In re E. 133d St.
68—L. H. Blanchard Co. vs. Tester.
69—In re Bergen.
70—Dresser vs. Travis.
71—Muirhead vs. Scheuer.
72—In re Schaulin.
73—Delvermore vs. Heislor.
74—City Bank of New Haven vs. Newmark.
75—In re Walbridge & Co.
76—People, &c., vs. N. Y. E. L. B. Co. (in re Wash. Square.)
77—Murphy vs. Ryan.
78—Doran vs. Heymann.
79—Levenson vs. Levenson.
80—Jewell vs. Jewell.
81—Barrington Realty Co. vs. Pucci.
82—In re Mephisto Burner Co.
83—In re Carella.
84—Thompson Co. vs. Rosenthal.
85—Smith vs. Ward.
86—Holmes vs. Holmes.
87—Walton vs. London Guar. & Acc. Co.
88—Read vs. Coudert.
89—In re Hendrick.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers.

358—West Side Elec. Co. vs. Con. Telegraph & Elec. Subway Co.
359—Osborne vs. Harper & Brothers.
360—United Indus. Co. vs. Cohen.
361—Muirhead vs. Scherser.
362—Cornfeld vs. Walser.
363—Lynch vs. Elektron Mfg. Co.
364—Schmitt vs. Luecke.
365—Norcross vs. West Marble Co. vs. Sterns Bldg. Co.
366—Purdy vs. Baker.
367—Stephens vs. Barnard.
368—Synod of the Reformed Church of Am. vs. Shaw.
369—Rockey vs. Robertson.
370—Swift vs. Kennedy.
371—Rockey vs. Robertson.
372—Post vs. Jetter.
373—Meyer vs. Sire.
374—Hahn vs. Haha.
375—Evans vs. Hartley Co.
376—Parker vs. Casley.
377—Ward vs. Smith.
378—Same vs. same.
379—Von Seggern vs. Ginsburg.
380—Leonard vs. Barnum.
382—Beardsley vs. Merrill & Baker.
385—Piazichillo vs. Joyce.
310—Beardslee vs. Bradley.
311—Same vs. same.
316—Same vs. same.
323—Moran vs. Morrell.
155—Lundy vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
156—Ratzel vs. same.
356—Anderson vs. Scribner.
Preferred causes.
3640—Smith vs. Devoe.
3800—Goldstein vs. Baumert.
1232—City of N. Y. vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
304—People ex rel. Farey & Oppenheim Co. vs. Wells.
3645—Le Brantz vs. Conklin.
3749—Consolidated Gas Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
3800—Price vs. Stout.
3650—Ingersoll vs. Cunningham.
3942—Pratt vs. Christie.
General calendar.
432—McAlpin vs. Jackman.
2938—Cooper vs. Roth.
2058—Connolly vs. Keenan.
3240—Pilatsky vs. Pilatsky.
3604—Kellogg vs. Genovese.
1826—Ernst vs. Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.
1160—McNally vs. Fitzsimons.
2970—Bullard vs. Schmidt.
3357—Lund vs. Lund.
1107—Lawnless vs. Goodhue.
2731—Peck vs. Hart.
624—Weatherod vs. City of N. Y.
229—Meig vs. Maas.
3350—Kampner vs. Farrington.
1434—Westell vs. Belden.
2902—Gegan vs. Union Trust Co.
3012—Fox vs. Coggeshall.
3016—Poeschke vs. Horowitz.
3017—Wells vs. Rondelsperger.
3010—Truckenbrodt vs. Truckenbrodt.
3022—Steckler vs. Stein.
2408—Granitto vs. Ansalone.
2290—Elliott vs. Elliott.
1825—Donnelly vs. Whittaker.
736—Mut. Milk and Cream Co. vs. Tietjen.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3023.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Patrick Shea.
2—John Flynn and Selig Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial.

Inquest, 3613—Schiavi vs. Fragnaini.
Inquest, 11461—City of New York vs. Purcell.
Inquest, 4150—Ferguson vs. Rabinowitz.
1137—Park vs. Peabody.
1138—Wildas vs. same.
[illegible]—Stoothoff vs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Goetz vs. Webber.
[illegible]—Schaefer vs. Miller.
[illegible]—Spindler vs. Gibson.
4007—Hawes vs. Corp. Liquidating Co.
[illegible]—Ambrojewitz vs. Cohen.
4023—Silver vs. Western Assur. Co.
4058—Reynolds vs. Hopper.
4073—Brady vs. Klokner.
4065—Bush vs. Ehrich.
[illegible]—Quigley vs. City of New York.
2410—Gallagher vs. Hirsh.
11387—City of New York vs. Ott.
[illegible]—Holske vs. Spellman.
[illegible]—Corpiel vs. City of New York.
[illegible]—Ruchwaldy vs. same.
[illegible]—Sullivan vs. same.
[illegible]—Grader vs. 3d Av. R. R.
[illegible]—Reilly vs. Kirby.
[illegible]—Same vs. same.
1701—Same vs. Lee.
[illegible]—Minogue vs. City of New York.
4075—Mahlheimer vs. Steinthal.
[illegible]—Barney vs. same.
[illegible]—Barney vs. same.
[illegible]—Mayer vs. Gustavson.
[illegible]—McKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. Bruman.
4034—Holmes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
[illegible]—Dolan vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.
3904—Kratochvil vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3981—Wiesenberg vs. same.
4000—Blum vs. same.
4001—Same vs. same.
4006—Ross vs. same.
4083—Taylor vs. same.
4085—Bennell vs. same.
4086—Nesbitt vs. same.
4043—Reynolds vs. same.
4054—Pitt vs. same.
4142—O'Brien vs. same.
[illegible]—Boyd vs. U. S. Mort. & Trust Co.
4065—Munch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4076—Jenda vs. same.
4077—Mietke vs. same.
4079—Katz vs. same.
4081—Turner vs. same.
4099—Cotter vs. same.
4103—Tauber vs. same.
4105—Behrman vs. same.
4109—Purtill vs. same.
4111—Edwards vs. same.
4117—Shmarek vs. same.
4127—Coils vs. same.
4137—Hall vs. same.
[illegible]—Price vs. Soto.
[illegible]—Jones vs. Reilly.
[illegible]—McKeman vs. Met. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Cullinan vs. Wilson.
[illegible]—Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Benlocke.
[illegible]—Stueckle vs. Met. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Donnelly vs. same.
[illegible]—Holsteth vs. same.
[illegible]—Same vs. same.
[illegible]—Banks vs. same.
[illegible]—Tutacker vs. Cudahy Packing Co.
[illegible]—Mantell vs. Met. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Konrad vs. same.
2046—Crimmins vs. Steers.
[illegible]—Simons vs. Met. St. Ry.
[illegible]—McLanahan vs. same.
4082—Kirkpatrick vs. same.
[illegible]—Hess vs. Union Railway.
[illegible]—Brannigan vs. Bernaughton & Co.
4100—Samek vs. Teichols.
4101—Harvey & Watts Co. vs. Teichols.
4102—Daniel vs. same.
4107—Greenberg vs. Grant.
4114—Goldberg vs. Collins.
4115—Davis vs. Cohen.
[illegible]—Hodgskin vs. Fernbach.
4147—Coward vs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Reynolds vs. Souse.
[illegible]—Marbury vs. Mansfield.
[illegible]—Joffe vs. Karatsonli.
[illegible]—Liner vs. Owen.
[illegible]—Victor vs. Frank.
[illegible]—White vs. Frank.
11427—Wendell vs. same.
[illegible]—Milius vs. same.
[illegible]—Laurie vs. Frank.
[illegible]—Meier vs. George Ringler Co.
[illegible]—Spring vs. Harris Safety Co.
[illegible]—Columbia Hosiery Co. vs. Spencer.
[illegible]—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
[illegible]—Magnus vs. Taylor.
[illegible]—Same vs. same.
[illegible]—Meyer vs. Seligman.
[illegible]—Hogan vs. Strauss.
[illegible]—Secor vs. Goslin.
[illegible]—Barrell vs. same.
[illegible]—Masterson vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4150.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

James Kiley.
Ernestine Floegel.
James Ayer.
Dominic O'Reilly.
Anna Kammann.
Nathan Sonnenberg.
Edwin Fraser.
At 2 P. M.
H. H. Anderson.
Johanna Sullivan.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. All cases set down for Monday, Dec. 7, are adjourned until Monday, Jan. 4, 1904.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1249—Brown vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1534—Man. Dairy Co. vs. Eggesing.
1614—Guilfoyle vs. Lowefeld.
[illegible]—Schaefer vs. Brady.
452—Standard Oil Co. vs. Sinkler.
[illegible]—Weckstein vs. Ludwin.
1556—Dressner vs. Littauer.
1120—Cent. Brew. Co. vs. Prucha.
1008—Levin vs. Trumba.
[illegible]—Rothseider vs. Kleinfeld.
[illegible]—Kornweiss vs. Greenspan.
[illegible]—Myers vs. Zucker.
1637—Mullarky vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
640—Tallery vs. Bonham.
1633—Kornweiss vs. Greenspan.
1014—Donohue vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
[illegible]—Harned vs. same.
[illegible]—Hughes vs. Draper.
[illegible]—Brooker vs. Morrill.
1905—Karch vs. Kipp.
1906—Liff vs. Chase.
1907—Kelly vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1908—Smith vs. same.
1916—Stern vs. Silverstein.
1925—Greenberg vs. Biglin.
[illegible]—Wasserman vs. Joy SS. Co.
1164—Burns vs. Burns.
[illegible]—De Berkeden vs. Safety, &c., Conduit Co.
200—Diehl vs. Lyons.
1922—Gies vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1923—O'Hara vs. same.
[illegible]—McCarthy vs. same.
[illegible]—Gerry vs. Siebrecht.
1179—Shulof vs. Finkelstein.
[illegible]—Byers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1630—Friedman vs. Malman.
1300—Stewart vs. Cont. Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Squire vs. Pullman Co.
[illegible]—Weber vs. United Wine & Trad. Co.
1620—Kora vs. Hallanan.
1909—Smith vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1910—Hall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1911—Holly vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
[illegible]—Davis vs. Donovan.
1920—Buranie vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1921—Ramsey vs. same.
[illegible]—Hyman vs. Barger.
[illegible]—Rider vs. Ericsson Eng. Co. vs. Winthrop.
[illegible]—Vetts vs. Becker.
[illegible]—Kelly vs. Rogers.
[illegible]—Sondheim vs. Williams.
[illegible]—Ney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
[illegible]—Hilgert vs. Bloch.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

[illegible]

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

[illegible]

1717—Dowass vs. Keyser.
[illegible]—Spieler vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1118—Gordon vs. Stumpenthal.
1614—Weiss vs. Connolly.
[illegible]—Rice vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1694—Ernst vs. Bott.
[illegible]—Steinberg vs. Rabinowitz.
1697—Maxwell vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
[illegible]—Jacobs vs. Coffey.
[illegible]—Keegan vs. Union Ry. Co.
1940—Solon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1945—Urban vs. Daly.
621—Rothenburg vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—U. S. Gas Fixture Co. vs. Kleinfeld.
1894—Buchanan vs. Ballantine.
[illegible]—Cavanagh vs. Mulgrew.
[illegible]—Fink vs. Hertz.
[illegible]—Schwartzwald vs. Fishman.
[illegible]—Wheeler vs. Ind. Order A. Israel.
[illegible]—Rainess vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
[illegible]—Holstein vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
[illegible]—State Bank vs. Pliskin.
[illegible]—Wurmsch vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
[illegible]—King vs. same.
[illegible]—Cohen vs. same.
[illegible]—Cohen vs. same.
1872—Silva vs. Stamadovitz.
1874—Rapp vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1875—Benson vs. same.
1815—Mendesohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1818—Petzold vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

[illegible]—Englander Tobacco Co. vs. Revision.
5781—Lewins vs. Springer.
[illegible]—Dreizen vs. Merchants', &c., Co.
[illegible]—Oberstein vs. Hayward.
[illegible]—Leob vs. Boll.
[illegible]—Palmer vs. Mer.
[illegible]—Edenheimer vs. Langfield Bros. Co.
[illegible]—P. H. Brennan Co. vs. Hobart.
[illegible]—Goldstein vs. Rothman.
[illegible]—Hathaway vs. Jones.
[illegible]—Remington Const. Co. vs. Nat. Surety Co.
[illegible]—Taylor vs. Waters.
[illegible]—Vermilyea vs. Benott.
[illegible]—Elias vs. Galey.
[illegible]—Simpson-Crawford Co. vs. Tanini.
5719—Same vs. Sheldon.
[illegible]—Weinthal vs. 23d Ward Bank.
[illegible]—Eisen vs. Gross.
[illegible]—Macher vs. Kornreich.
[illegible]—Ornstein vs. Schlegall.
[illegible]—Eisenbaum vs. Kessler.
[illegible]—Blesenthal vs. Glater.
[illegible]—Saunders vs. Link.
[illegible]—Horowitz vs. Schulhafer.
[illegible]—Coe vs. Benoit.
[illegible]—Vaughn vs. Irwin.
[illegible]—Sachs vs. Alpi.
[illegible]—C. L. Smith Co. vs. Cent. N. Y. Construction Co.
[illegible]—Same vs. same.
[illegible]—Lee vs. Schiller.
[illegible]—Kuntz vs. Bacher.
[illegible]—Hughes vs. Miller.
[illegible]—Brooker vs. Reiber.
[illegible]—Brewer vs. Sheldon.
[illegible]—Sohn vs. Schneider.
[illegible]—Gresom vs. Muenster.
[illegible]—Luster vs. Brown.
[illegible]—Ehrent vs. Bauer.
[illegible]—Stillman vs. Dooley.
6002—Connella vs. Prince Line.
[illegible]—Bernstein vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
[illegible]—Klein vs. Larger.
[illegible]—Goldman vs. same.
[illegible]—Bernstein vs. Fozner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

[illegible]—Silverman vs. Am. Brew. Co.
[illegible]—Witmark vs. Feeley.
1477—Gates vs. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
[illegible]—Held vs. Auerbach.
[illegible]—Siff vs. Forbes.
[illegible]—Hankinson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1771—Siegel vs. Rosenzweig.
[illegible]—Javer vs. Conte.
[illegible]—McElleany vs. Int. St. Ry.
1501—Nicholson vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Buzzetta vs. Pilkington.
[illegible]—Kerrigan vs. Met. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Thomas vs. same.
[illegible]—Meister vs. Darmstadt.
[illegible]—Monfried vs. Lowenfeld.
[illegible]—Muir vs. Int. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Reilly vs. Vought.
[illegible]—Douglass vs. Norcross.
[illegible]—Bloch vs. Rubin.
[illegible]—Charlof vs. Seidman.
[illegible]—Winters vs. Int. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Sturzburg vs. Met. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Gruenberg vs. Met. Exp. Co.
[illegible]—Johnson vs. Met. St. Ry.
[illegible]—McPhillips vs. Miller.
[illegible]—Higgins vs. Int. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Fitzpatrick vs. Int. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Bailey vs. Kraus.
[illegible]—Abbott vs. Gubner.
[illegible]—Burns vs. Met. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Moore vs. Hamis.
[illegible]—Pierson vs. Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.
[illegible]—Horan vs. Int. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Glickstein vs. Int. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Carroll vs. same.
[illegible]—O'Donnell vs. same.
[illegible]—Hall vs. Labrojz.
[illegible]—Hooper vs. Aufrecht.
[illegible]—Hillery vs. Holbrook, &c., Co.
[illegible]—Heine vs. Heller.
[illegible]—Newman vs. Syrop.
[illegible]—Finkelstein vs. Met. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Wood vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Brenner vs. Iler.
[illegible]—Denham vs. Int. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Harkins vs. McQuillan.
[illegible]—Gillan vs. Ginsburg.
[illegible]—Haberstein vs. Met. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Duffy vs. Int. St. Ry.
[illegible]—Marino vs. same.
[illegible]—Bullock vs. Sire.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2021.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Alexander McKeown.
Joseph Healy.
2—Antonio Agurio.
3—Peter Olveto.
4—Wm. S. Richardson.
5—John Barton.
6—James Hayes.
7—Harry Harris.
8—George Bullwinkle.
9—George Hade.
Cassie Joseph.
10—Thomas Trainer.
Tony Brinsolari.
11—Morris Katz.
12—Paul Bowers.
13—Arthur Patterson.
14—Martha Peace.
Pleading.
1—Joseph Brand.
2—Edward Duffy, alias Edward Davis.
3—John Connors.
4—James Bennett.
1—Henry Berman.
2—William Johnson.
3—George Moore.
4—Joe Scheer, alias Joseph Goldberg.
5—Frank Smith.
Charles Hickman.
Edward Porcher.
10—Michael Smith.
11—Patrick Hinchy.
John Funk.
12—Edward H. Stewart.
13—Julia Johnson.
14—Walter O'Toole.
15—John Williams.
16—Jacob Singer.
17—John J. Hogan.
18—Charles Reineke.
19—James R. Stevenson.
20—Felix McGowan.
21—Peter McVickar.
22—Dennis Burns.
23—Hasceb Nahas.
24—George Sprague.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Hart for the People.

1—John Foley.
2—Daniel Wagner.
3—Antoinette Salaresa.
4—Stephen Clark.
5—Samuel Greenberg.
6—Samuel Franke.
7—Harry Williams.
8—Henri Le Moncel.
9—Max Baulein.
10—Carl W. Tobeldt.
11—Mark M. Dobson.
12—John Jones.
13—Fred Cooper.
14—Moritz Zelmer.
15—James Reilly.
16—David Gruber.
17—Thomas Driver.
18—Joseph Sullivan.
19—Thomas Maguire.
20—Joe De Rose.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Morris Tazier.
2—Louis Helman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Sandford for the People.

1—Peter Schwartz.
2—Michael Buckley.
3—Philip Klein.
4—Samuel Hodge.
5—John Carroll.
6—Felice Pascucci.
7—Cora Kipling.
8—John Crowe.
9—Matthew Kiernan.
Patrick Kiernan.
10—John Sterling.
11—Conrad Odenmuller.
To fix a day for trial.
1—James D. Lee.
2—David M. Wernick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorney General Collins and District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—Thomas D. McEntee.
2—Peter Walsh.
3—John Doe, alias Joseph Williams.
4—Charles Thomas.
5—William Hinchman.
6—Michael Paggione.
7—John Evers.
8—Walter Wicks.
9—Giuseppe Intrabartolo.
10—James Ferris, alias Charles Quill.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Frederick Ayer vs. Ten Associates—Daniel Birdsall.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—William B. McDaniel vs. William D. Grimes, President, &c.—Jacob J. Kramer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Lindeman vs. Lindeman—John E. Duffy. In re Peck—Eugene C. Gilroy. In re Tammany Society of Annexed Districts—Richard H. Clarke, Jr. Wanamaker vs. Walker—Robert Russell.

Brooklyn Calendars.

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.

It is ordered that a new calendar be made up for the January term of this court, upon which the Clerk shall place (1) all causes upon the present calendar which shall not have been reached on the regular call at the close of the present term; (2) all causes upon the present calendar which have been passed and in which there shall be filed with the Clerk, on or before Dec. 26, a new note of issue or a statement showing that the appeal is still pending and undetermined, and (3) all new causes in which the appeal papers shall be filed with the Clerk as required by the General Rules of Practice and the rules of this court.

JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.

Dated Kings County, Nov. 10, 1903.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dickey, J.; Part II.—Smith, J.; Part III.—Dunwell, J.; Part V.—Forbes, J. Day calendar.

[illegible]

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Keogh, J. Day calendar.

604—Walbridge vs. Germania Club.
605—Connelly vs. Bloch.
606—Newmann vs. Campbell.
607—Desmond vs. City of New York.
[illegible]—Reimer vs. same.
700—Fischgrund vs. Missenmaier.
701—Gray vs. Allison.
702—Gildersleeve vs. City of N. Y.
703—N. Y. A. Terra Cotta Co. vs. Memo. Hosp. for Women.
704—Williams vs. Williams.
705—Whalen vs. Whalen.
706—Corth vs. Co-oper. Bldg. Co.
707—Harvey vs. Harvey.
708—Holden vs. Rodgers.
709—City of N. Y. vs. Union Ferry Co.
710—Wells & Newton Co. vs. Farley.
711—Ryan vs. B. H. R. R.
712—Berkowitz vs. Fuchs.
713—Solomons vs. Solomons.
[illegible]—McCann vs. Kellogg.
[illegible]—Pratt Institute vs. City of New York.
[illegible]—Bavendam vs. Bavendam.
[illegible]—Straus vs. Straus.
[illegible]—Wood vs. Robbins.
[illegible]—Empire State Surety Co. vs. Dickson.
[illegible]—Chochansky vs. Chochansky.
[illegible]—Thomas vs. Thomas.
[illegible]—Burnett vs. Burnett.
[illegible]—Schiff vs. Tamon.
[illegible]—Lazarus vs. Dubrosky.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Cases will not be set down for days upon call.

714—Seed vs. Fairchild.
[illegible]—Muller vs. Levine.
716—Neuberger & Co. vs. Excelsior Packing Co.
717—Jarvis vs. Jarvis.
718—Case vs. Porterfield.
719—Worthington vs. Dutch Decorative Art Co.
720—Swanstrom vs. Eustis.
721—Brackett vs. Callender.
722—Huberty vs. City of New York.
723—Caccia vs. B. U. E. R. R.
724—Hall vs. Tilyou.
725—Rosenstein vs. Hamis.
726—Doyle vs. Fox.
727—Ruegamer vs. Whitmore.
728—Cooley vs. Cooley.
729—Saul vs. Saul.
730—Reiner Co. vs. Grauman.
731—Cohn vs. Werner.
732—Singstaken vs. Hinners.
733—Levine vs. Levine.
734—Keyes vs. Lowery.
735—Anchorstar vs. Anchorstar.
736—Tannenbaum vs. Glück.
737—Edwards vs. Prudential Life Ins. Co.
738—Partridge vs. B. U. E. R. R.
739—Jaquemin vs. K. C. E. R. R.
740—Thomas vs. Moore.
741—Kelly vs. same.
742—Smith vs. B. U. E. R. R.

2044—Casey vs. Beck.
1950—Summers vs. Summers et al.
2300—Cruikshank vs. Evening Journal.
2641—Grauer vs. Manhattan Brewery.
2651—Mears vs. Nassau R. R.
[illegible]—Kasta vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2667—Lander vs. City of New York.
1880—Hart vs. same.
2175—Barton vs. Legion of Honor.
2673—Weiss vs. same.
1115—Pell vs. Peterson.
1815 to 1818—Mayer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
[illegible]—Cloud vs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Weiss vs. Roettinger.
[illegible]—Diercks vs. Obermeyer & Liebmann Brewery.
[illegible]—Barry vs. Camden & Krekeler Co.
[illegible]—De Motte vs. Park.
[illegible]—Devens vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
[illegible]—O'Connor vs. March.
[illegible]—Mann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
[illegible]—D'Antonio vs. Eagle Iron Works.
2700—Levey vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2700.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maresan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Crane, J.—Criminal calendar.

Frank A. Davenport.
John H. Moore.
Luigi Concilio.
Louis King.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Civil calendar. Held in Room 10, County Court House.

295—Hymes, Jr., vs. B'klyn Furniture Co.
[illegible]—Jung vs. Selner.
751—Winstein vs. Lutz.
[illegible]—Wickland vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Monday, Dec. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

330—Boettcher vs. Wright.
331—Seifert vs. Int. St. R. R. Co.
333—Jaeger vs. Muller.
335—Beatty vs. Morris and another.
338—Hughes vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
339—Chambers vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Hemmer vs. Muller.
345—Gunther vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
346—Osborne vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
347—Buennech vs. same.
348—Same vs. same.
275—Ziolkowski, admr., vs. B'klyn Asphalt Paving Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

90—Buckhardt vs. City of New York.
[illegible]—Dolan vs. same.
203—Burns vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Camden vs. City of New York.
105—Stone vs. same.
120—Schmidt vs. same.
280—Tourouchikas vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
290—Vermilyea vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
334—O'Sullivan vs. same.
342—Jones vs. same.
350—Elting vs. Peace et al.
351—Bain vs. Morrison.
[illegible]—Platt, by guardian, vs. City of N. Y.
353—Mulligan vs. 42d St. & Manhattanville R. R. Co.
354—Plemer vs. Weisen.
355—Farrelly vs. Inter. St. R. R. Co.
356A—Huber vs. Clark, as admr.
[illegible]—Dvorak vs. Brosky.
356—Griffin vs. Rensselaer et al.
357—Sheridan vs. Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.
[illegible]—Boehm vs. Kratsch.
[illegible]—Walsh vs. Bliss et al.
[illegible]—Lamarde vs. Cohn et al.
361—Koff vs. Sullivan.
362—Young vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
363—Same vs. same.
364—Mlanicke vs. East River Gas Co.
365—Reinhard vs. Young and another.
366—Ricker vs. McDonald and another.
367—Same vs. same.
368—Smith, admr., vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
369—Benson, admr., vs. same.
370—Mainecke vs. same.
371—Martin vs. Int. St. R. R. Co.
372—Hipple vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
373—Flynn vs. Int. St. R. R. Co.
374—Moan vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
375—Osmulski vs. same.

Highest number reached on general calendar, 378.

Cornell's Basket Ball Plans.

The Cornell University basket ball team will play two games in New York this season. The Ithacans' first appearance will be against Columbia University's five at the Columbia gymnasium, on March 11, and on the following night they will meet the Pratt Institute team in Brooklyn. The Cornell team will be composed of Capt. Hermes, Brinkerhoff, Lyford, Wadsworth, and one player to be selected out of the following list: Sloat, Miller, Merrymore, Reitze, Beesley, Mantell, and Magoffin.

The schedule of the team follows:

Dec. 22, Colgate at Utica; 26, Washington Continentals at Amsterdam, N. Y.; 29, Continentals at Schenectady; 30, Passaics at Passaic, N. J.; Jan. 2, Stamford at Stamford, Conn.; 8, University of Rochester at Rochester, N. Y.; 9, German Y. M. C. A. at Buffalo; 16, Yale; 23, Columbia; 29, Hamilton; 30, Colgate, and Feb. 12, Princeton—all at Ithaca; 13, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 26, Yale at New Haven; 27, Harvard at Cambridge; March 4, University of Pennsylvania at Ithaca; 10, Princeton at Princeton; 11, Columbia at New York; 12, Pratt Institute at Brooklyn.

Big Sum for Philadelphia Teachers.

The Lewis Elkin annuity fund for disabled women teachers from the public schools, according to the final schedule of the distribution of Mr. Elkin's estate, approved by Judge Penrose of the Orphans' Court, amounts to $1,800,402, which far exceeds the most sanguine estimates. The schedule was filed by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, executor, and it is expected that the first distribution of accumulated interest on the fund in annuities will be made early next year. Such distribution, however, is said to be dependent upon judicial determination of the effect of a clause in the will that annuitants must be without other means of support.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

will sell at public auction on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH,

THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLING, KNOWN AS

NO. 66 WEST 45TH ST.

Maps and further information may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, 268 Broadway. Telephone 1863—Cort.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at public auction, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, Dec. 8, noon, by order of M. F. McGoldrick, Esq., Atty.,

9 VALUABLE LOTS,

S. E. Corner 176th St. and Belmont Av. NEAR L & RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS, TREMONT, N. Y. CITY.

Lots ready for immediate profitable improvement. Terms liberal. Maps and particulars with M. F. McGoldrick, Esq., Attorney, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 161 Broadway.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, AUCTIONEER

will sell at auction in foreclosure, by order of Myer J. Stein, Esq., referee, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, at 12 M. on

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16TH, 1903,

Nos. 16 & 20 E. 97TH ST.,

two six-story elevator apartment houses with all improvements, 37.6x100.

For maps and particulars apply to Messrs. Philbin, Beekman & Menken, Att'ys for Plaintiff, 52 William St., or Auctioneer, 115 Broadway. Tel. 2461 Cort.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Tuesday, December 8th, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway. *By order Westchester Trust Co., Trustee.*

135 and 159 West 13th St.,

bet. 6th and 7th Avs., two 3-story high-stoop brick private dwellings, sizes 20.6x103.3 and 20x103.3. Full possession May 1st next. Terms, 60% on mortgage at 5%.

R. E. & A. J. Prime, Attys., 100 Broadway. Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, sells at auction, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

517 9TH AVE.,

west side, between 38th and 39th Sts., three-story and basement brick building, on lot 24.8x100. Possession May 1st next. Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 141 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.—Eight-room cottage, with modern improvements; in good condition; two lots; good neighborhood; fare to Park Row, 5c.; time, 40 minutes; terms easy. F. Francis Hayes, 320 Broadway, Room 703.

Buyers!—Any one desiring to make sound investments, with large or small capital, will profit sending me their wants. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Yorkville, Near 3d Av.—5-story, ten-family house; six large rooms, with bath; always rented; plot 25.6x102.2; perfect order from cellar to roof; price, $28,000. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

$7,800.—Great bargain; corner liquor saloon; best section down town; weekly receipts, $400; long lease; cheap rent; no agents. Particulars Schneider, 234 E. 21st St., after 1 P. M.

Lexington Av., Near 76th St.—Three-story dwelling; price, $19,000; mortgage, $12,000; want quick offer. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Mortgage Seekers! $15,000 to $35,000 to loan on flat, tenement, or corner. Send full particulars Mrs. Humber, 140 West 85th St.

Buy, rent, or sell property; all sections; quick deals; your advantage to send your wants, any kind. Myron Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Attention, Builders.—Have lots in good localities; some with loans. Henry B. Snyder, 41 West 24th St.

5-story business buildings, 20 per cent. investment, for value of land. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

$7,000 cash, mortgage $28,000—Five-story 25-foot corner flat; subway station. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

Guaranteed fifteen per cent. investment; modern tenement, West 46th; $16,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD. CORNER IN HARLEM, with stores. Income 12%; all improvements. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

A 125TH STREET CORNER. Two lots for sale at a bargain. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

Builders—I have for sale, with loan, desirable plots, suitable immediate improvement. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

Seven Per Cent. Investment.—Modern Broadway building, near Canal; $175,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Beautiful apartment, 106th.—Less than $20,000 equity; don't miss this. Henry B. Snyder, 41 West 24th St.

34th St.—Business property; old buildings. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Colored Property managed by a colored agent. Philip A. Payton, Jr., 67 West 134th. Tel.

Snap in private, 107th St.; price, $9,500; $1,500 cash required. H. B. Snyder, 41 West 24th St.

Bargains in Harlem.—I have long list of 5-story flats; send for list. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

39th St.—Large 4-story dwelling, near 7th Av. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Water front on the Harlem River. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

5th Av.—Corner modern building, near 42d; long lease; bargain. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Can give you what you want, any section, at a bargain. Myron Robinson, 377 Broadway.

East Side.

EAST 59TH STREET. Part of the bridge approach. Extra wide lot. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

THIRD AV., NEAR 121ST ST. Fine business property; owner anxious to sell. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

GOOD BRICK PRIVATE HOUSE. East 111th St.; open plumbing; good condition. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

East 112th St., near Fifth Av., five-story flat, six rooms and bath; very reasonable; and many others. Address H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

East 107th St., near Madison Av., five-story flats, seven rooms and bath; very reasonable; principals only. Address H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

East 113th St., near Madison Av., five-story flats, six rooms and bath; very reasonable. Principals address H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

East 115th St., near Fifth Av., five-story flats, five and six rooms and bath; very reasonable. Principals address H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

105th St., near Madison Av., five-story flats, five and six rooms; very attractive. Principals address H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

Bargain.—$31,500; five-story 27-foot Madison Av. flat, stores; rent, $3,400. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

Bargain—54th St., near 2d; double tenement, $18,500; rents, $2,080. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteen lots, 147th St., rapid transit and elevated stations; $45,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

11th St., near 1st.—Modern double tenement, $23,000; rents, $2,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

105th St., near Park.—Beautiful brownstone house, 12 rooms, $10,000. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.

$26,000—Five-story 25-foot double flats, modern improvements, near Madison Av. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

$26,000—Five-story 25-foot flat, stores, 114th, near Madison Av.; principals. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

Private House.—5th Av. estate; price, $80,000; will accept any reasonable offer. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Plot near Mount Morris Park, 60 ft. front, $40,000; excellent location apartment house. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Plots, east side, below 23d and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

University Place corner, covering 4,600 square feet; will sell right. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small house, near Mount Morris Park and Fifth Av.; $8,500; excellent condition. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Second Av. house for sale below 22d St. Particulars, call, address Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

107 St., near 3d Av.	18-fam. apartment house, 2 stores, 50x100; price, $34,500; rent, $2,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—Four-story modern dwelling, north side of 68th St., between Columbus and Park; price, $26,000; easy terms. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Forced to sell, choice east side tenement property at a sacrifice. Wall St., Cripple, 1,964 Broadway.

East 125th St.—5-story double flat with stores; $19,000; rent, $1,900. Granneman, 375 Broadway.

Builders, Attention.—12th St., 1st and 2d Avs.; eighty feet frontage. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap!—Broadway, near Grand; 46 feet front to Mercer; $325,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Plot, 46.10x98.9, near East 23d St. ferries; asking $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Third Av.—Five-story 20-family tenement; two stores; $34,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Attention.—16th St., near Irving Place; elegant single flat, $38,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

First Av., Vicinity of 59th St.—20-family tenement; $32,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Bargain—Charming modern house, $16,000; will pay to see it. Caretaker, 155 East 62d St.

Builders.—14th St. plot, 45x103; price, $45,000; central location. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

The cheapest plot Manhattan lots and on the easiest terms. Henry B. Snyder, 41 West 24th.

East 65d St.—Two five-story triple flats; rented; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

$12,000.—Fine 3-story brick and basement on Hudson St. John Staudinger, 3 Bible House.

Third Av.—Lot, near Harlem River; price, $3,500. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

East 73d St.—5-story brownstone tenement; $19,000; rent, $2,200. Granneman, 375 Broadway.

5-story corner, above 100th St., Park Av.; $80,000; rent, $5,010. Granneman, 375 Broadway.

Snap—Plot, 12th St., near Av. C, 50x103; $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

11th St., near Ave. C; modern tenement; $15,000; rents, $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain plot near Ave. D, below 14th St., 50x94.9; $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap plot near 73d, 47x98.9; $18,000; little cash required. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AT A BARGAIN

101st St., near 3d Av.; 25 ft. 5-story tenement. Rentals, $1,600. Price, $14,750.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.

7 East 42d St.

$32,000, snap for builder or investor; below 34th St., east; two 5-story, one 4-story tenement; 22 families; lot 25x200; rents $3,700; mortgage $22,000 at 4½ per cent.; 4-story 2d Av. store property, $15,000, if sold before Jan. 1; worth $18,000; two 4-story and basement, lots 38x100; below 34th St.; $22,000. Schneider, 234 East 21st St. After 1 P. M.

SINGLE FLAT, E. 116TH STREET, near Madison Av. Cheap. Pay handsomely to alter for store. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE HOUSE VERY CHEAP. 107th St., Madison and Park Avs. Small cash payment required. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

SNAP ITALIAN TENEMENT. 1st Av., near 107th St.; extra wide, with stores; $4,000 cash required. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

Below 14th Street.

$9,500 Bargain.—Family liquor store, established 25 years; separate adjoining house, lot 27x100; owner became rich; trial permitted; particulars. Schneider, 234 E. 21st St., after 1 P. M.

Builders, Attention!—Prominent corner, Ninth Ward, 40x82; price, $32,500; require $3,000 cash. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Ninth Ward lot, suitable—small stable; 20x80; facing two streets; price, $7,500. Duross, 155 West 14th.

9th St.—5-story 20-family improved tenement; rental, $3,850; $37,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

East side plot, below 14th; 80 feet frontage; for improvement; great bargain. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Three-story stable, opposite Cunard docks; size, 46x70; price, $22,500. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

New five-story loft building near Gansevoort Market; rental, $2,500; asking $30,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Great improvement in Ninth Ward; buy before advance; have corners, inside plots. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Avenue A, Near 10th St.—Five-story double tenement; price, $31,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

East Ninth St.—5-story modern tenement; $29,000; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

Columbia St.—5-story front and 5-story rear tenements; $32,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 12th St.—Two five-story tenements; price, $32,600 for both. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

East 12th St.—5-story double tenement; rental, $2,650; $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Small three-story house, with store; Ninth Ward; rent, $900; price, $8,500. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Plot 9,000 square feet, below 14th, near Avenue "C"; $36,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

Real Estate Investments.—West 84th St. apartment, paying good interest on money; West 99th St., 10-family flat, paying over 7 per cent.; Madison Av., private house, bargain to quick buyer. Have properties of all kinds and in all localities; terms to suit; chances for small or large capital; send your wants for sound investments. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE. (Elevator, &c.) Prominent Corner on ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE will be sacrificed to close estate. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Bargain, $32,000.—Manhattan, west side; five-story triple flat; all the improvements; always rented; fine location, near L station; rental, $3,500; exceptional opportunity for investment; easy terms. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

A—$1,500 cash each buys two five-story double 20-family tenements, 536 and 538 West 39th; balance five-year mortgage; actual rent, $2,200 each; can be bought for $18,500 each. William Baker, 115 Broadway.

Triple flat, five-story, basement, 25x112; near 140th St. and 8th Av.; all improvements; splendid condition; rents, $4,100; price, $35,000; mortgage $27,000; bargain quick buyer. Chance, 650 5d Av.

Riverside Drive.—Fine detached corner house, furnished or unfurnished; low price; mortgage full amount may remain; part trade city lots. Write only Atlas Company, 28 Broadway.

DWELLING, WEST 87TH STREET

Between Columbus and Amsterdam. 18 ft. 3 story; electric lights; hardwood floors and trim. A bargain at $4,500 to quick purchaser.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.

7 East 42d St.

113TH STREET, NEAR LENOX AVENUE. 25-ft. double modern flat; rent, $3,100; price, $28,000; in excellent condition. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

LOT FOR STABLE OR GARAGE. Close to Broadway, in the Eighties. Exceptional bargain. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

MORNINGSIDE AV. CORNER, DOUBLE FLAT, fully rented; all improvements; rent, $5,000; price, $50,000. Will take less. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

AT A SACRIFICE, 114TH ST., near Lenox Av., 25 ft. double flat. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY DESIRABLE CORNER, NORTH OF 72d St., with old buildings; will sell below market. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

CHEAPEST DWELLING IN HARLEM. 119th Street, near Lenox Avenue. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

DOUBLE FLAT; WEST SIDE; WIDE STREET; rents, $4,150; price, $37,500; bargain. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

NEAR 59TH ST. AND 8TH AV.—4-story fine dwelling, private block; $25,000. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Seven-story business building, near Elm; 52 frontage; $200,000. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Above 23d, Near 10th Av.—16-family tenement, full lot, fine condition; rent, $1,200; price, $10,500; bargain. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

Attractive dwelling, West 83d St., near Park; will sacrifice for cash; no exchange entertained. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Park Block, West Seventies.—22-foot four-story dwelling; a bargain for quick buyer; asking $35,000. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av., cor. 68th St.

8TH AV., BELOW 23D ST.—$45,000. 5-story double flat, with store. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Gramercy Park.—Dwelling; 4-story, basement; rental, $2,000; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Waverley Pl., near 10th St.	5-story single flat, all improvements; fine order; pr., $21,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Columbus Av.—Seven-story apartment, with stores; 55x100; rented; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Best bargains offered in flats and tenements; $5,000 to $8,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Extraordinary Bargain!—5-story double tenement, 26x80x100; rent, $2,325; $20,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

AT A SACRIFICE

West 117th St., near Lenox Av.; 26 ft. double flat. Rentals, $3,100. Price, $28,500.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,

7 East 42d Street.

West 4th St.—New apartment house; $47,500; rent, $5,000; bargain. Granneman, 375 Broadway.

$16,500 will purchase 309 West 144th; five-story double tenement, 25x100; fully rented. Apply premises.

Beautiful residence, Riverside Drive; private houses; easy terms; anywhere. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

West 50th St.—5-story double tenement; $24,000; easy terms. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 44th St.—4-story tenement; price, $8,000; be quick. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Attention.—97th St., near Amsterdam Av.; elegant flat; $30,000. John Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 40th St.—5-story brownstone flat; price, $31,000. John Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 49th St.—5-story flat, 5 rooms, bath; $25,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

9th Av.—5-story tenement, one store; near 42d St.; $23,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 41st St.—75x100, with old buildings; $54,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 130th.—Five-story double flat, 25x100; six rooms; $23,500. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

West 101st St.—Five-story double flat, $22,000, rented; 25x100. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Below 24th.—Five-story 20-family tenement; $2,000 cash; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

East 17th St.—5-story double tenement; elegant order; $18,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 58th St.—5-story 27-foot flat; elegant order; $28,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 16th St.—Two five-story tenements; rental, $3,900; price $37,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

Attention!—4-story tenement, West 41st Street, $16,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

$42,000; mortgage $31,000; two five-story flats; want country residence. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Near Lenox Av.—Three-story residence, 20x100; $11,000; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

7th Av., corner below 125th; large lot; stores; improvements. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

7th Av., near office, five-story double flat; $32,500. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Broadway, Corner Circle.—12,000 feet; long lease or sell cheap. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 102d.—Five-story double flat, paying 14 per cent. net. Myron Robinson, 377 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

CHOICE CORNER

On West End Avenue

Nets over 10% on equity above a 4% Savings Bank Mortgage. A positive bargain. Never has a vacancy.

OGDEN & CLARKSON,

60 Liberty St.

239-41 WEST 18TH STREET. 50 Ft.—7x92. WILLIAM J. ROOME, Agent, 11 West 34th St.

OVER 4% NET INVESTMENT.

5TH AVENUE, VICINITY OF 42nd STREET. New building leased for term of nine years

TO ONE TENANT

who pays taxes, running expenses, &c., offering a more attractive investment than stocks and bonds, as land will greatly enhance in value; can be bought for less than it would cost to produce now.

WILLIAM R. WARE

451 Columbus Av., near 81st Street.

17th St. North Side, 100 feet east of Vacant Plot, **8th Av.** 127 feet front by 92. Terms to suit.

A policy of title insurance of **The Title Guarantee and Trust Co.** will be furnished free of cost. Full commission to brokers.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, Agent, 11 West 34th St.

A BARGAIN CORNER

Morningside Avenue corner, 25-ft. double flat; open plumbing; all improvements; splendid condition; rentals, $5,000; mortgage, $27,000 at four; asking $46,000.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,

7 East 42d St.

Washington Heights.

Property of all descriptions, Washington Heights. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Audubon Av.—Two five-story flats, with stores; price, $21,000. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Bronx.

House, $9,000; two-story-and-basement brick and stone; finest neighborhood in the Bronx; complete for two families; all the improvements; handsomely decorated; built by Johnson; terms to suit; near L station. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

Charming new 2-family houses, full lot, 11 rooms, baths, near L, $6,000; income property on most prominent avenue in Bronx, 4-story brick and stone double modern flat, $24,500. Kerby, 722 Tremont Av.

Great Bargain.—Cold water corner triple flat, with corner store, now vacant; vicinity 3d Av. and 156th St.; suitable butcher, grocer, any business; only $6,000 cash required. Sharrott & Thorn, 3,855 3d Av.

Bargain.—Four five-story double flats, 8 rooms and bath; open plumbing, 25x77x100 each; good location; price, $10,500; rent, $2,160; terms to suit. H. L. Phelts, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th.

GREAT BARGAIN.—AN APARTMENT HOUSE NEAR 3D AV. SPLENDID INVESTMENT FOR SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149TH ST., 3D AV.

Bargain, $16,000.—4-story double flat, brick; all the improvements; always rented; near L station; rental, $1,600; terms to suit. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

WE HAVE FOUR LOTS ON PELHAM AVENUE, $2,750, EACH INCLUDING CORNER. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149TH STREET, 3D AVENUE.

Bronx.—A good paying corner on Boston Av., near 164th St., $8,000 cash; also large plots for sale; send for list. Hymes, 88 Canal St.

$4,000.—9-room house, improvements, near station, trolleys, schools; 25x100. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Must sell 3-family flat, 20x100, $16,000; rents $1,600; near "L" station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Leasehold, 3d Av., near 149th, 30x150; good building cheap. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

House, with stable, room 4 horses; shed; middle section Bronx. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Creek, Bronx; large water front. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Third Av. corner, near 164th St.; extra large plot. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

2-family detached, 10 rooms, near 169th St. L; $3,600. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

$5 monthly, $400 up: Bronx lots near L station. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Every Day You Postpone

investigating the proposition of the Borough Park Co. is a day more you do not share in the profits realized by the phenomenal advance in values here.

Lots and homes on the simplest terms. Our booklet, mailed free, tells the story. Write for it.

Borough Park Co.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, PRES.

40th St. and 12th Av., Brooklyn.
277 Broadway, Manhattan.
5th Av. "L" direct from Bridge, Fare 5c.

$300 CASH AND $30 A MONTH BUYS AND PAYS ALL EXPENSES OF FLATBUSH COLONIAL DETACHED HOME; 8 ROOMS, FOYER HALL; EVERY IMPROVEMENT; NEAR PUBLIC SCHOOL, CHURCHES, STORES AND THREE CAR LINES; PRICE $4,250. FARRELL, 738 CONEY ISLAND AV., NEAR AV. C, OR 200 MONTAGUE ST., ROOM 3.

Within 500 Feet of Halsey St. "L" Station. A 2-story Basement Cellar Brick Dwelling. All improvements, furnace in cellar. "L" and Trolley Cars direct from both Bridges. OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATOR, INVESTOR OR HOME SEEKER. ONLY $4,000; MORTGAGE $3,000; 5%. KETCHAM BROS., Ralph Av., cor Hancock St.

4% MONEY FROM

HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 COURT ST., B'LYN, for first, second and third mortgages.

$11,000 equals $35,000 house in Manhattan; 11 room brownstone, elegant order, fine location. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin and Fulton, Brooklyn.

Gold St., near Fulton.	Flat, 4-story & base., 8 fam., 30x60x100; price, $11,500; rents, $1,425. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Brooklyn apartments or flats rented, kept rented, economically managed. W. J. Lynch, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Very choice plot 12 lots, Bedford Section, $25,000; offer wanted; mortgage arranged. Jones, 189 Montague St.

692-694 Dean.—Four-story brick single flat, $5,500; rent, $600. Redmond Brothers, 613 Vanderbilt Av.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE LOANS. W. C. DAMRON, 215 MONTAGUE ST.

A Parkville plot, 200x133, cor. Elmwood Av. and East 3d. Owner, 245 West 135th, Manhattan.

BUYS SECOND MORTGAGES. W. C. DAMRON, 215 MONTAGUE ST.

768-770 Bergen St., 50x131, two houses, stable; $4,000. Redmond Brothers, 613 Vanderbilt Av.

481 St. John's Place.—4-story brick, 18x45x21; $6,000. Redmond Brothers, 613 Vanderbilt Av.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY A SPECIALTY. W. C. DAMRON, 215 MONTAGUE ST.

249-251 Saratoga Av., $4,800.—3-story brick; bargain. Redmond Brothers, 613 Vanderbilt Av.

MORTGAGE MONEY. CASH FOR BARGAINS. W. C. DAMRON, 215 MONTAGUE ST.

550 Atlantic Av.—Brick front, 25x45x100; $2,500. Redmond Brothers, 613 Vanderbilt Av.

FUNDS FOR MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS. W. C. DAMRON, 215 MONTAGUE ST.

749 Classon Av.—3-story frame, store, 25x100; $5,000. Redmond Brothers, 613 Vanderbilt Av.

REALTY INVESTMENTS. W. C. DAMRON, 215 MONTAGUE ST.

234 St. Mark's Av.—4-story brick, 25x65x100, $10,000. Redmond Brothers, 613 Vanderbilt Av.

ESTATES MANAGED. W. C. DAMRON, 215 MONTAGUE ST.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS, BROOKLYN. REDMOND BROS., 613 VANDERVILT AV.

SAVE FORECLOSURES. SEE W. C. DAMRON, 215 MONTAGUE ST.

931 Dean St.—3-story basement frame, $3,250, 25x108. Redmond Brothers, 613 Vanderbilt Av.

EXCHANGE SALES, MANAGEMENT. W. C. DAMRON, 215 MONTAGUE ST.

810 Pacific.—4-story brick, $9,500; rent, $[illegible]. Redmond Brothers, 613 Vanderbilt Av.

CASH FOR FLATS AND HOUSES. W. C. DAMRON, 215 MONTAGUE ST.

Choice lot Greenwood Cemetery; 150 superficial feet; cash bargain. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SOME REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

Ark., Stuttgart, house and 10 A. land.
Can., Alberta, N. W. T., impd. ranch, 10,000 A., with 11 mi. river frontage; admirably adapted to pure bred stock raising.
Cuba, La Gloria, Prov. Puerto Principe, 10 A. orange and fruit land, and 2 good lots.
Cal., Fallbrook, San Diego Co., 3-r. adobe house and lot, 40 A. fruit ranch.
Cal., Applegate, house and ¾ A.
Cal., nr. Pomona, 5 A. fruit ranch.
San Francisco, well located bldg. plot.
Cal., Coronado, 3 well located lots.
Can., N. S., Sydney, fine hotel property.
Can., Assiniboia, N. W. T., 3,900 A. fine farming land; rapidly increasing in value.
Col., Jefferson Co., 160 A. mineral land; impts.
Denver, Montclair, 3 lots, Hyde Park Av.
Del., Sussex Co., 81 A. and impts.
Fla., Putnam Co., 10 A. orchard.
Fla., nr. Ormond, res. site, 600x2,000 feet, borders on Halifax River and ocean.
Fla., nr. Sanford, 5 A. truck farm.
Fla., Marion Co., 40 A. fruit and truck land.
Fla., Marion Co., 87 A. fruit and truck land.
Ga., nr. Macon, fine 80 A. truck farm.
Ga., Twiggs Co., 240 A. land, well timbered; large deposits of kaolin, also clay.
Idaho, Moscow, 7-r. res. and 1¼ A.
Chicago, 2 bldg. lots, Spauldings Av.
Chicago, Cicero, 2 good bldg. lots.
Chicago, Grossdale, two good bldg. lots.
Ill., Gardner, 17-r. res. and 5 A.
Ill., nr. Frankfort Sta., 117 A. and impts.
Ill., Arthur, 1-story store and implement bldg.
Ind., Jefferson Co., 45 A. and impts.
Ind., Parke Co., 67 A. and impts.
Ia., Hamburg, brick res. and 4 lots.
Ia., Adams Co., 200 A. and impts.
Kans., Rooks Co., 240 A. and impts.
Kans., Lane Co., 160 A. of land.
Kans., Cowley Co., 240 A. and impts.
Ky., Erlanger, nr. Cincinnati, 2 lots.
Ky., Todd Co., good farm, 235 A.
Ky., Burnside, 3 mod. res. and grounds.
Me., Androscoggin Co., 200 A. and impts.
Me., Penobscot Co., excellent 225 A. farm.
Mass., Norfolk Co., eqpd. farm, 50 A.
Mass., Wellfleet, 5-r. res., near Beach.
Mass., Wakefield and Stoneham, 62 fine lots, valuable for either building or investment.
Mass., Taunton, good house and lot.
Mich., nr. Monroe, good 55-A. farm.
Mich., Jackson Co., 222 A. and impts.
Mich., Saginaw Co., complete dairy farm, 156 A.
Detroit, 10-r. res., 13th and Sycamore Sts.
Mich., Petoskey, good res. and lot.
Mich., Berrien Co., 34-A. fruit farm.
Minn., Murray Co., 160 A. and impts.
Minn., Murray Co., fine 320-A. farm.
Minn., W. Concord, store and office bldg.
Minn., Wabasha Co., 280-A. stock farm.
Minn., Todd Co., 80 A. and impts.
Minn., Kandiyohi Co., 100 A. and impts.
Mo., Stoddard Co., 80 A. fine timber land.
Mo., Harrison Co., good 240-A. farm.
Mo., Howell Co., 80 A. and impts.
Neb., nr. Sioux City, 33-A. truck farm.
Neb., Keith Co., 480 A. and impts.
N. J., Bradley Beach, modern 15-r. res.
N. J., Warren Co., 225 A. and impts.
N. Y., Rochester, 12-r. res., Clinton Av., N.
Brooklyn, Rugby, 2 adjoining lots, E. 34th St.
N. Y., Sullivan Co., 178 A. and impts.; beautiful lake; fine location for hotel.
N. Y., Allegany Co., 282 A. and impts.
N. Y., Orange Co., good 125-A. farm.
N. Y., Mt. Vernon, 2 res., lot 100 ft. square.
N. Y., Niagara Co., 100 A. and impts.
N. Y., Dutchess Co., 147 A. and impts.
Brooklyn, double lot, E. Bay. and E. 48th St.
N. Y., Columbia Co., 303 A. and impts.
N. Y., Oneida, good tenement house and lot.
N. C., Polk Co., 110 A. mineral (gold) land.
N. D., Ransom Co., 320 A. and impts.
N. D., Lamoure Co., 640 A. land.
Ohio, nr. Medina, 7-r. res. and 2 A.
Ohio, Cleveland, 14-r. res., Franklin Av.
Ohio, nr. Toronto, 8-r. res., 3 A. land.
Ohio, Cleveland, 10 A. suburban land, suitable for sub-div. or trucking.
Ohio, Portage Co., fine farm, 268 A.
Cincinnati, 103 fine bldg. lots, averaging 50x150 ft., excellent for bldg. or investment.
Ohio, Norwood, good lot, Tilden Av.
Okla., Hennessey, 9 lots, Oliver Add.
Okla., Grant Co., 160 A. land.
Ore., Hillsboro, 5-r. res. and lot.
Pa., nr. Pittsburg, 7 A. and impts., good location for poultry plant.
Pa., Armstrong Co., 48 A. and impts.
Pa., Tioga Co., eqpd. farm, 110 A.
Pa., Lehigh Co., 44 A. and impts.
Pa., Boothwyn, 10-r. res. and 3¼ A.
Pa., Clearfield Co., 1,156 A. coal land.
Pa., Baden, 6¼ A. plot, suitable for residence lots or mfg. sites.
Pa., Ambridge, fine lot, Maplewood Av.
Pa., Glassport, finely located lot.
S. C., Abbeville Co., 51 A., containing two or more gold-bearing quartz veins.
S. D., Marshall Co., 160 A. grain land.
S. D., McPherson Co., good farm, 804 A.
S. D., McPherson Co., 160 A. grain land.
Tenn., Morgan Co., 30 A. and impts.
Salt Lake City, 4 lots, Folsom's Add.
Va., Henrico Co., plantation 1,812 A., 30 A. orchard, 1,000 A. cult., stock and implements.
Wash., Stevens Co., 160 A., placer gold land.
Wash., Rittitax Co., coal rights on 160 A.
W. Va., Mineral Co., 1,300 A. land, well adapted to grazing or farming.
Wis., Marinette Co., 160 A. land.
Wis., Eau Claire Co., 80 A. and impts.
Wyo., nr. Jackson, excellent eqpd. ranch, 400 A. deeded land; well watered.

W. M. OSTRANDER, N. A. Bldg., Phila.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

55 acres; 1¼ miles from depot in Westchester County; house No. 1, 18 rooms; house No. 2, 7 rooms; 2 barns; carriage house, shed, ice house, granary, hennery; all in good condition; 2 apple orchards; 2 peach orchards; abundance other fruit; amply watered by springs, stream, and pond; water in the kitchen and laundry; convenient to stores, churches, and schools. Full particulars given by the Northern Westchester Realty Co., 7 East 42d St., New York City.

Third Av., Tremont.—Plot ready for improvement. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Mount Vernon.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; house 14 rooms, all improvements; fine stable; lot 187x115 feet. Owner, Box 12, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS ON THE HUDSON, 25 minutes from 42d St. access by west side elevated. Nine room modern cottage with two lots, $5,500; terms, $1,000 cash. Great bargain in gentleman's 14-room residence; steam heating, modern plumbing; grounds one acre; stable, &c.; rooms for man; $2,300. Attractive new 10-room house, $8,500. One to let, $45 month. BELLOWS & WARREN, REAL ESTATE, 20 GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS.

130 acres in the City of Yonkers, near depot. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

SPECIALS.

Now Is the Time to Buy.

PORT WASHINGTON—Modern house, facing water, every convenience, plot 100x300. Cheap at $14,000.
HUNTINGTON—100 acres fine land, 1,500 ft. sandy beach, magnificent views. In a class by itself. We can sell it right.
NORTHPORT—40 acres under good state of cultivation. A farmer's farm. Very cheap for cash.
GOOD GROUND—25 acres, fine water front. Anchorage for large boats. A bargain at $250 per acre.

WE HAVE OTHERS.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.

140 Nassau St., N. Y.

Beautiful dwelling, 8 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, hot water heat; 3 minutes from depot, 5 minutes from Bridgeport boat and public school; overlooking Port Jefferson Bay and Long Island Sound; high, dry, and healthy; prettiest view on Long Island; easy terms. Apply E. O. Lawrence, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Rochelle Park, N. J.—To let, attractive 11-room, modern house; hardwood floors, 2 bathrooms; open plumbing; furnace heat, acetylene gas plant, large veranda, 3 open fireplaces, lawn, 2 acres ground, fruit, stable, and outbuildings; 5 minutes' walk from station; 10 minutes from Paterson and N. Y. trolley; can be obtained partly furnished if desired, at a very reasonable price if taken at once, on account of removal. Apply C. E. Eckerson, 182 Main St., Hackensack, or J. A. Graham, on the premises.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; two houses to be completed Nov. 10th; rent, $720 and $750. Another now ready, 10 rooms; rent, $600. Also sell reasonably, easy terms. All improvements, steam, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, &c.; refined surroundings; lots for sale. Illustrated circulars free. Montclair Realty Company.

Country residence and outhouse at sacrifice, near Englewood; farms, residences at Orange, Plainfield, Hackensack, all parts of Jersey; also factory sites. For particulars, Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

East Orange.—Three new eight-room houses; hardwood floors; improvements; 12 minutes from station, trolley; rent, $25 monthly. Frank Weber, 280 South Clinton St.

House for 2 families; beautiful place; full lot; cash $700. See to-day, owner, John Conway, 292 Palisade Av., Union Hill, Jersey.

Edgewater Heights, on Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb; superb location; illustrated pamphlet mailed free. W. E. Sammis, 55 Liberty St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Dorset, Vermont.—Large modern residence, outbuildings, 80 acres; asking $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wilton, Conn.—Fine residence, stable, 70 acres land; price, $4,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING.

Real estate, house, flat and apartment announcements occupied 514,000 lines of space in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the year 1902—a gain of 75,[illegible] lines over the previous year.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

APARTMENT HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS. New, Modern, Absolutely Fireproof.

ROYAL ARMS

206, 208 West 43d St.

(Step from Broadway.)

Convenience of location, beauty of structure, perfection of appointments, exclusiveness of patronage and courteous service are the inducements that the ROYAL ARMS offers to contemplating patrons.

The intention of the management is to present a Hotel where the luxury and comfort of a home may be enjoyed at prices that preclude competition.

Furnished or unfurnished suites of one to three rooms, with bath, for either transient or permanent guests.

Telephone in each apartment. Uninterrupted elevator service. Private roof garden. Unexcelled cuisine. Special Club, Table d'Hote and European dining service.

THE ANSONIA,

BROADWAY, 73D AND 74TH STS.

Public Restaurant Now Open For the Winter Season.

Meals Served a la Carte.

Theatre Parties Will Be Given Special Attention.

OPEN UNTIL 1 A. M.

Decorations Magnificent. Music Superb. Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Reasonable

HOTEL MARYLAND 104, 106 WEST 49th St.

Comfort, Refinement, Luxury at moderate cost. Cuisine and Service of the highest order. Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Doctor's apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

New and absolutely fireproof. Furnished & unfurnished apts. J. P. Reilly, Prop.

NEW ST. PAUL HOTEL,

60TH ST., CORNER COLUMBUS AV.

A high-class fireproof hotel at popular prices. 50 ROOMS AT $7 PER WEEK. 60 rooms, with private bath, $10.50 per week. 100 suites, with private bath, $17.50 and up. BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED. Three floors exclusively for bachelors.

REAL ESTATE.

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4% **4½%** **5%**

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Brokers and Dealers in Mortgages, 128 BROADWAY.

First and second mortgages to loan on Manhattan property; sums to suit. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

Apartment hotel to lease, best section, for term; rare chance. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Money to loan on first mortgage. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 20 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue. Owners, send us details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 608 Tribune Building, N. Y.

Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia.—Partially furnished eight-room house; barn; fifteen acres; fine view; $150 per annum. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Florida.—3,200 acres timber, unencumbered; exchange all or part. Byram, 186 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

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WANTED!
Lower East Side Tenements.

Showing good rentals, for cash buyers.

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown & Co.,
160 BROADWAY.

WE HAVE CASH BUYERS for downtown investment properties; also apartments or dwellings; can make offer at once on any good paying properties. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

We can place money on first mortgage at 5 per cent. on good Manhattan property; also want $100,000 on Jersey property; value $600,000. MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

CHEAP FLATS IN HARLEM FOR quick cash purchasers. Send full particulars to L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE DWELLING, 18 FT., in Harlem; must be cheap; cash purchaser. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

Careful, efficient management of property; satisfaction guaranteed. Charles E. Duross, 155 West 14th St. (formerly Rheinlander office.)

Want $250,000 worth of free and clear lots in the Bronx or Washington Heights. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Private house, between 14th and 34th Sts., 6th and 9th Avs.; must be cheap for cash. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Wanted—"Broker's Co-operation"; have client for private, Carnegie Hill and flat, Harlem. "Broker," Box 184 Times.

COLD WATER TENEMENTS and Italian flats; have quick cash buyer. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

TENEMENT OR FLAT WANTED ALONG LINE of 7th Av., down town, cheap, for cash buyer. L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

Take charge of properties; economical management, best returns; references. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Have several parties desiring to lease tenement houses, all sections. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Owners!—Send particulars of vacant stores and dwellings; many applicants. Mulvihill, 1,891 Lexington Av.

5-story double flat wanted for cash; 110th to 125th; brokers protected. Mulvihill, 1,891 Lexington.

Owners—What have you for sale or exchange? Quick deals made. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St., afternoons.

Owners—Send particulars flats for sale and exchange; personal attention. Henry B. Snyder, 41 West 24th St.

Can exchange your country, suburban, for income; owners send particulars. Henry B. Snyder, 41 West 24th St.

Properties at reasonable prices for quick buyers. Send particulars. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

H. C. Granneman, 375 Broadway, can sell your property quick. Owner send list.

John J. Hoeckh, Real Estate and Insurance. Rents collected. 650 9th Av., near 46th.

Flats and tenements wanted for cash buyers; send full particulars. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

[illegible]

APARTMENT HOTELS.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Equity $10,000; choice west side dwelling; exchange for unincumbered country place. Send full description. Brokers invited.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,

7 East 42d St.

Have $3,000 equity on fine private frame dwelling, full lot, Bronx; modern built; best condition; will exchange for flat or tenement, Manhattan; can add cash. Henry G. Leist, 304 East 86th St.

Desirable city and country property of all kinds for exchange; send your wants. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

For Exchange.—At Mount Vernon, plot of well-located free and clear lots, value $10,000, for 3-story west side dwelling. Palmer, 179 Columbus.

300 free and clear lots to trade, in part or whole, for flats or private houses, equity offers. Myron Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Investigate these flats, 112th, 115th, 117th, 119th, 128th Sts.; particulars. Henry B. Snyder, 41 West 24th St.

Desirable Avenue, modern flats, Bronx; exchange for old buildings or lots; principals. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th.

Eight-story, fireproof business building; rent, $11,000; exchange country or city property. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Beautiful Millbrook—Two properties midst culture and wealth; sale, exchange. Henry B. Snyder, 41 West 24th St.

For Income—Greenwich, Stamford, Yonkers, Patchogue, Montclair, Englewood; many others. Henry B. Snyder, 41 West 24th St.

Mortgages city property, any amount; fair appraisement; owners apply direct. Henry B. Snyder, 41 West 24th St.

6-story 75-foot elevator apartment, entirely rented, exchange for unencumbered lots. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

Exchanging property a specialty; many bargains. Call or write; Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau St.

Tarrytown.—55 acres, unincumbered, to exchange. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Four acres in the Bronx, to exchange. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

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Do You Want to Exchange Your Brooklyn RESIDENCE FOR FLATBUSH PROPERTY? REMEMBER! My offices are Headquarters for Flatbush Property of every description; Sale or Exchange; ACREAGE. GEORGE M. HENDERSON, 200 Montague St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Attractive corner offices, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Near Broadway and 14th.—Corner suitable hotel, liquors; thirty rooms. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Parlor and basement stores, 38 East 10th, near Broadway; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 24th St.; elevator, heat; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Ten (4th) floor, 45x200; light every side; power; $1,800; woodworkers; bargain. Easton, 206 West 42d St.

Corner floors, 50x150, 100x150; perfect light; every improvement; power; minimum rentals. Easton, 206 West 42d.

Entire six-story building, 75 Bowery, near Canal; 25x105; store and basement separate. C. N. Aborn, 503 5th Av., or your own broker.

A.— 70 Greene Street, 25x90. Second and third lofts; rent, $900. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

PART OF STORE, OR DESK ROOM; heat, telephone; $15 monthly. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Double House.—45 rooms; right place restaurant man; equipped restaurant; electricity, &c. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Large corner store, near Gansevoort Market, suitable for produce, &c.; low rent. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent in desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Half store, 100 feet, with large window, at 441 Broadway; rent $2,400. Inquire Nat. B. Blum, 437 Broadway.

Basement office, electrician, decorator, plumber, iron worker, 108 East 17th. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Send your wants; stores, basements, lofts, offices, entire buildings. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Factories, with or without power, any location. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Very light loft, 40 West 18th St.; latest improvements; $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner property for drug store. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Hotel Central Park West, block front; building to suit tenant. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Established real estate office, cheap rent; good location. Kelly, 3,486 3d Av.

More than 900,000 feet factory room now on hand. Easton, 206 West 42d St.

Top floor, 75x100; only $900; power extra; also ground floor; others. Easton, 206 West 42d.

Shops and offices at low rent, 23 Ann St. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Second floor, 54 Fifth Av., near 13th, 25x80; $[illegible]. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large stable, 19th St., near 5th Av., 26x100; rent reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BUSINESS PROPERTY WANTED.

Corner for drug store; basement for barber shop; factory or factory site, near New York, railroad and water transportation; lofts, stores, factories, any location; can rent all once; send list. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Wanted.—Old buildings, about 25x100, three stories and basement, east or west side, near [illegible]. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—A.—LIGHT OFFICES. S. E. corner Centre and Leonard Sts.; LIGHTEST OFFICES IN CITY; large or small; reasonable rents; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. C. E. WALKER, 174 Centre.

Store and basement, 8th Av., 110 feet deep; $900 per year; near Pennsylvania terminal; immediate possession. Keys with Thomas H. Ellson, 409 Broadway.

Attractive store or lofts on West St., with steam plant; modern improvements, elevator, &c.; rent, $400 up; awfully cheap. See Thomas H. Ellson, 409 Broadway.

LOFTS—STORES—LIGHT OFFICES. Entire building, Broadway; business properties in all parts at all prices; send your wants; can locate you at once. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

DOCTOR'S OFFICES. The Burlington, 10 West 30th, (Adjoining the Holland,)—4 rooms or less; ground floor; handsomely furnished.

William St., 289, at Chambers.—New seven-story strong building suitable for any business; elevator and power. Union Construction, 284 William St.

Cleaner!—Four-story, basement, 50x100; 25,000 feet, $3,750; power obtainable; woodworkers. Easton, 206 West 42d St.

Three top floors, 75x100; perfect light; all improvements; low insurance. Easton, 206 West 42d.

Two floors, 50x95; elevator, power; light all sides; heavy construction. Easton, 206 West 42d.

Dyers!—Four-story, basement; concrete floors; large elevator; boiler; engine. 663 West 45th St.

39 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV. Floors, 20x70; elevator; steam heat; new building. Apply on premises.

Beautiful light first loft, 20 Lispenard St., 25x100; low rent. Keys with Thomas H. Ellson, 409 Broadway.

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ABOVE 50TH ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK. 5-story 4-family; rent, $3,300; price, $28,500. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

LOFTS AND FACTORIES. A LARGE AND COMPLETE LIST. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

40TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. Building to lease, term of years, reasonable. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Apartment hotels, best sections, paying excellent returns on money invested. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts, stores, entire buildings in all sections; clients waiting. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Carpet Cleaners!—Four-story, basement; concrete floors; large elevator; boiler; engine. 663 West 45th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

569 WEST END AVE.

Four-story, high-stoop dwelling, 20 feet wide; rent, $1,800. Apply on premises, or M. C. SIMONSON, 146 B'way, New York City.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice Gramercy Park House.—45 rooms; 5 baths; rent reasonable; great bargain. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Chance of a Lifetime!—38 rooms, 5 baths, steam heat; richly furnished boarding house; long lease; choice location; must sell immediately account of sickness; price, $2,500; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES For Winter season or year. INNES & CENTER, 21 EAST 30TH ST.

Exceptionally choice rooming house, 20 rooms; profit $3,000; rent, $115; price, $1,200. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive furnished modern residences; desirable locations; $200 per month up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Rooming house, 5-story brownstone, 14th St.; rent, $1,200; price, $800. Duross, 155 West 14th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"NORTHPORT" and "SOUTHPORT,"

24 West 103d St. and 51 Manhattan Av. Six and seven large, sunny, outside rooms. Hardwood trim, private telephones, hall service, steam heat, &c. One block from Park; two blocks from elevated station. Rents $48 and up.

BUEK & CRAWFORD,

503 5th Av., or Janitor.

CAMERON,

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 126TH ST. NEW AND MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE. 5 AND 6 ROOMS. RENTS, $45 TO $60.

Conveniently located; electric light free day and night; elevator service; liveried attendants; reception rooms.

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One door above 123d St. Eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one desirable apartment; attractive and modern; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; resident janitor; reasonable rent. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St. and 27 West 30th St.

THE "STUYVESANT,"

NO. 17 LIVINGSTON PL., COR. 17TH ST. Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,500. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House. Send for booklet.

THE "TREVYLLIAN,"

NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST. Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electrical lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $480 to $720. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

THE WYOMING,

138 SECOND AVE., COR. 9TH ST. Suites six rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, including elevator, electric lighting, telephones, etc. Rents $480 and $540. Attractive and modern. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

159 WEST 45TH ST.,

adjoining Longacre Square; 6 rooms, all modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; central and convenient location; only $900 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, agent, 1,541 Broadway.

JEFFERSON,

234 West 21st Street. Beautiful modern apartment of 5 rooms and bath; all light, with every improvement. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

CLEMENT COURT.

Handsome apartments, 6-7 rooms, every improvement; elevator; moderate rents. Office, 1,442 Madison Av., 99th.

Corner apartments to let, suitable for a lawyer or doctor or for any other profession, in large, elegant apartment house, Englander Court, corner Lexington Av. and 96th St. Also other apartments to let.

"THE MILDRED," 140 East 93d St., cor. Lexington Av. Seven rooms, bath, elevator; every improvement; rent, $720.

Central Park West, 472.—Single apartment of eight large, airy rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, hall service, &c.; $[illegible]. Apply on premises, or Ernest Trübelhorn, 1,372 Madison Av.

Corner apartment; ground floor; southwest corner 83d St. and Park Av.; six rooms and bath; hallboy attendance; modern improvements; $720 per year.

86 Lenox Ave.	Elegant 7-room apartment; hot water, steam heat, tiled bath, newly decorated; $50 month. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms; every room has direct light; steam heat, hot water; hall service. Apply Janitor, 71 West 83d St.

Apartment, 141 East 34th; two rooms, bath, elevator, heat, $35. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor Apartments, 75 Lexington Av., near 26th St., 2 and 3 rooms and bath, including steam heat and attendance.

15th St., 12 West.—Apartment eight rooms; every modern improvement; possession immediate. See janitor.

Flat, six rooms, bath, 55 East 11th, modern improvements; $25. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Physicians' Offices.—Select location. Telephone 4,041 Columbus. 133 West 58th St.

First-class apartment at a sacrifice. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Bedroom and bath, $1.25 per day, for 1; parlor, bedroom and bath, $1.75 per day, for 2; also an elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $[illegible] weekly, including meals for one, $15; two, $20; electric light, steam heat, elevator; gratuities. Van Rensselaer Hotel, 17 East 11th, near 5th Av. Telephone, 5760—18th.

Going Abroad.—Rent attractive apartment; seven rooms, bath; beautiful southern exposure; artistically furnished; books, paintings, piano. Apply afternoons, west apartment, sixth floor, 626 West End Av.

120th St., 175 West.—Apartment of seven large rooms and bath to rent for Winter or longer; all modern improvements; completely furnished.

Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartment; eight, twelve rooms; $[illegible] monthly. [illegible]

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Brooklyn Dealers Find It Profitable to Encourage the Drummer.

Girls Find the Work Healthful, and It Pays Much Better Than Indoor Employment.

A woman who moved from a steam-heated apartment in New York to a stove-heated house in Brooklyn was astonished when she answered the door bell and a girl not out of her teens said:

"I should like to sell you some coal."

"Coal?" repeated the housekeeper.

"Yes. Thank you, I'll come in and tell you about it. Saw you moving in yesterday and imagined you wouldn't have looked up a coal dealer before this. I'm from Mr. Blank's coal yard. You'll find it's all right if you look in the directory; or the woman who lives two doors up the street will tell you. I've sold her coal for two years. I supply you by the half ton, ton, or as much as you require, and as often as you feel like it. If you have references I can arrange for part payment on delivery and monthly payments to me thereafter. You don't bother to go near the office at all. I make the collections and bring duly signed receipts from the firm. If anything is wrong I can set it straight by telephone far more easily than you can by going to the office. The coal doesn't cost you any more, either. I get a commission."

With a two-ton order in her book, and a new customer on her list, the coal girl grew communicative, as women canvassers often do. She said that she had sold coal on commission for three years, and made a good living by it, even last Winter, when the big strike was on. Furthermore, there were a dozen other women doing the same thing for the firm that employed her. It was a far healthier and more profitable occupation for them, if they could stand outdoor work, than employment in an office or a store.

To a reporter who went to the office of the coal firm the manager said: "In working up family trade we find women very valuable. Not all of them are fit for it, of course, but we find it profitable to encourage three out of every five we give a trial. At the beginning of every Winter we advertise for new material. Girls who do very well for a season or two drop out of sight—get married or move away. The idea was suggested to us by women who canvassed from house to house for sewing machines and for cheap insurance bringing in orders as a matter of convenience to their customers, and asking for a commission. We thought it would be a good idea to send out women to sell coal and nothing else. If a girl can sell sewing machines or get insurance, she can sell coal.

"When a woman solicitor brings in a new customer she gets commission on all the coal that customer orders for one Winter, whether she brings in succeeding orders or not. We find that the women prefer to make collections from their own customers and look after all the details of their routes themselves. Some of them carry samples of coal and a price current around with them in a little wristbag. Some housekeepers like to know what they are buying.

"It is a peculiar feature of this trade, as I am told it is with many others where women canvassers are employed, that all who go into it are not necessarily compelled to work for a living. We have canvassers who are literally in business for their health. Doctors tell them they must walk to reduce flesh, or to breathe fresh air and make pure blood. If there is no incentive to walk, they don't obey the doctor's orders. When they can walk and make money, too, it is no hardship. The acknowledged fondness that some women have for going into other women's houses and gossiping a bit is also a factor. But we don't encourage women who make their rounds only [illegible] a month, just to get a little spending money. We are after brisk, businesslike canvassers who keep in touch with their trade and work it for all there is in it."

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MANHATTAN.

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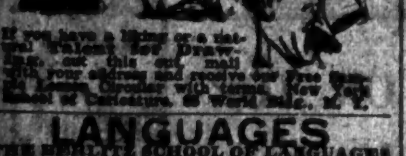

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Season from November to May. F. F. SHUTE, Assistant Manager.

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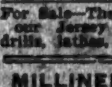

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Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representative at 1,384 Broadway, above Thirty-sixth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

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Bedroom and bath, including board	$3.50 to $6.00
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Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

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Have vacant a few desirable 1-room & bath, also 2-room & bath suites, furnished. Excellent table board, $7.00 per week. JAS. KNOTT, Prop.

Hotel Gallatin, 70 & 72 WEST 46 St. We cater to a select family patronage who will appreciate all the comforts and services of a first-class, homelike hotel on the American plan. Special weekly rates to families for the season. Transients accommodated. J. A. Jepson, Asst. Manager.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Bedroom and bath, $1.25 per day, for 2; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1.75 per day, for 2; also an elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $8 weekly, including meals for one, $15; two, $30; electric light, steam heat, elevator; transients. Van Rensselaer Hotel, 17 East 11th, near 5th Av. Telephone 6760—18th.

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12th St., 30 West.—Large, well-heated, comfortable rooms; suitable couple or 2 or 3 gentlemen; board optional; references.

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135th St., 242 West.—Large and small rooms to rent, with board.

145th St., 450 West.—Desirable large rooms, with all improvements, in private house; excellent board; references.

Attractive suites, single rooms; board optional; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

Madison Av., 482.—Very pleasant third floor room; newly furnished; for bachelor; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 152 West 34th St., Near 7th Av.—Having purchased the Kabirski collection of furniture, bric-a-brac, works of art, &c., will dispose of the same, with other choice pieces on hand, without regard to actual value; no goods held for a price; they must be sold; we buy, sell, and exchange.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

AUCTION SALES.

"What is home without a Piano?" —WISE.

A STUPENDOUS PIANO SALE.

50 Pianos

at the Wise Piano Warerooms, 19 and 21 West 125th st., near 5th Av.

BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER, has the honor to announce a sale TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 8, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP (Rain or shine.)

50 High Grade Pianos, Slightly Used. In Splendid Condition.

UPRIGHTS, GRANDS, SQUARES, By order of Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co.

who have taken the majority of these instruments as part payment toward NEW KNABE PIANOS and the balance from other sources. The catalogue contains pianos made by the following well known manufacturers:— KNABE, SOHMER, CHICKERING, STECK, FRANCIS BACON, WEBER, LINDEMAN, HORACE WATERS, HAZELTON, SHONINGER, JACOB DOLL, AND OTHERS OF HIGH REPUTE.

—Also— 2 Knabe Baby Grands, in superb condition.

EXHIBITION. Pianos on view and for trial to-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

—Note.— Don't buy new cheap Pianos when you can purchase any of the above-named instruments, which are all in fine condition.

FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS, 238 5th Ave., Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer. Twenty-eighth Sale by Auction of THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Fourth Ave. Office, 279 Fourth Ave., of unredeemed pledges running from No. 59,880 to No. 62,579, and embracing dates of July 1st, 1902, to August 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also, THIRTEENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York, ELDRIDGE ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 186 Eldridge St., of unredeemed pledges running from No. 73,084 to No. 85,665, and embracing dates of July 1st, 1902, to August 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also, SIXTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York, FORTY-SECOND ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 119 West 42d St., of unredeemed pledges running from No. 8,671 to No. 11,800, and embracing dates of July 1st, 1902, to August 30th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. The sale will include a choice lot of fur garments, to be sold TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY MORNINGS, DECEMBER 8, 9, & 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BUSINESS BARGAINS.

Gen'l mdse. bus., bldg., stock and household goods, Cornfield, Nebr., $1,350. Retail boot and shoe bus. and stock, Butte, Mont.; 90 per cent. of invoice. Old est. drug bus., Louisville, Ky.; large legitimate liquor trade. Inv. abt. $18,000. Boarding house and bus., Winona, Miss., $3,500. Furnished boarding house, Nyack, N. Y. Drug stock and fixt., Amsterdam, N. Y., $6,300. Livery bus., complete, Augusta, Wis., $1,600. Hotel property, N. St. Paul, Minn., $5,000. Complete grain elevator, 1 a., coal bus., dwl. and 2 a., Woosung, Ill., $7,500. Yeast cake mfg. bus., New Orleans, $600. Barber shop bus. and eqpt., Phila., $3,000. Drug stock and bus., Coal Spring, N. Y., $500. Drug stock and bus., Hammond, Ind., $5,000. Grocery and meat market, Jacksonville, Fla. Barber bus. and eqpt., Rankin, Ill., $140. Well est. drug bus., stock and fixt., Columbus, Ga., $11,000. Dry goods and clothing bus., good Colo. town. Annual cash bus. $40,000, growing; est. 14 years. Bargain. 60-ton cottonseed oil and meal mfg. plant, Gonzales, Tex.; fine eqpt., $46,000. Plumbing and gasfitting bus., stock, fixt., and bldg., Wilkesbarre, Pa. Stock of millinery and ladies' furnishings and bus., Bellaire, Mich. Inv. abt. $1,600. Pat. on impd. spring wheels for vehicles. U. S. pat., $6,000; Eng., Fr., and Can., $1,500. Two mills, 2 cottages, horse and coal sheds and 30,000 ft. land, Lowell, Mass., $22,000. Brick hotel property, completely furnished, Dunkirk, N. Y.; 75 guest rooms; in bus. section. Complete flouring mill, Milan, O., $5,000. Hotel bus., lease, and furniture, Thousand Island Park, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. Patent on attachment for harness to prevent runaways, $9,000. Two est. coal stations in good Colo. cities. Annual sales $50,000. Will sell separately. Millinery bus., Chillicothe, O., $2,500. W. M. OSTRANDER, N. A. Bldg., Phila.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

Ont., dist. Rainy River, 160 a. timberland. Conn., Norwich, large res. and 6 a., Washington St., used as school and boarding house. Fla., Riverhead, 4 r. res. and 2 lots. Ind., Marion, 6 fine lots, yielding oil. Mass., Worcester Co., 100 a. and impts. Detroit, house and lot, Commonwealth Av. N. Y., Greene Co., 173 a. and impts. N. Y., Ulster Co., good farm, 100 a. Okla., Woods Co., 320 a., 160 a. deeded. Ore., Umatilla Co., 10 a. fruit land. Pa., New Castle, double brick block, containing double house, 2 storerooms, 2 flats. Pa., New Castle, 2 good res. and lots, 10 and 14 rooms, respectively; mod. impts. Tex., San Antonio, good house and ½ a. Tex., Kerr Co., 120 a., suitable for stock ranch or Summer res. site. Tex., El Paso Co., 2,560 a. grazing land. Va., Rockingham Co., 2 farms, 386 a. Wis., Vernon Co., good 80 a. farm. One-fifth int. in eqpd. College (6 a. land) valued at $50,000, Whitewright, Tex., $6,000. W. M. OSTRANDER, N. A. Bldg., Phila.

$20,000.—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, WITH EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING, SELLING, AND ADVERTISING, DESIRES TO INVEST $20,000 AND HIS SERVICES IN A PROFITABLE BUSINESS CAPABLE OF EXPANSION. ADDRESS IN WRITING ONLY MAX GELLER, 46 EAST 58TH ST., NEW YORK.

A GOING ASBESTOS MINE and mill in Canada (New York Incorporation) seeks Treasurer-Manager, who can invest $10,000, securing control; general office could be in any Eastern city; unusual opportunity for ambitious young man. Address Asbestos, Box 124 Times.

Architectural iron works want party with $15,000 cash, on account of separation; business is located in this city; 15 years established and can show very best results; large orders on hand. Address S. T., Times, Down Town.

Established manufacturing paint and specialty business; active young partner with $2,000 to take one-third interest. J. M., 50 Paterson Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Business for Sale—Established, in running order; horses, wagons, trademarks; prepared flour and cereals; bargain. W., 50 Paterson Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Wanted—A young man with $25,000 capital; security guaranteed; conservative business; profits 25% annually. Address X., P. O. Box 505, New York.

For Sale.—High-grade, old-established grocery store and meat market; sales, $100,000 annually. A. W. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

A responsible party with large store, full window display, best location West 125th St., would like holiday specialties. 243 West 125th St.

Manager Wanted.—Mail order house; $3,150 worth supplies for $250; fortune. Loomis, Inwood, Manhattan.

Laundries, $200 to $30,000; Manhattan, Brooklyn, elsewhere; catalogues free. Laundry Exchange, Park Row Building.

Laundry on 8th Av. for sale; fine location; low rent; price, $700. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St., regular Sunday services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "Sanctuary." A novel that preaches a timely sermon.

ST. AGNES'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, 92d St., near Columbus Av., Rev. W. T. Manning, D. D., Vicar.—Services at the regular hours. The Vicar will preach at 11 and 4. The Rev. Dr. Dix will preach on Dec. 13 instead of Dec. 6, as announced.

WANTED—People anxious for truth as preached in Paul's day come and hear Ev. P. J. Loizeaux to-night, 7:45, at Gospel Hall, 105 E. 5a.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 480-482 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 384 Melrose.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Intelligent lady to learn stenography under court reporter, who will place her in lucrative position when competent. F. Leak, 22 Broadway.

Ladies earn $8 to $15 per week making our goods at home; experience unnecessary; to help pay postage, etc., on goods, send 10c, which we refund when you commence to work. Taylor Mfg. Co., 217 E. Kennedy St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Wanted—In a family of two, with one servant, a refined American woman without incumbrance; not over forty years old, obliging, a good reader, an assistant housekeeper and companion. Address L. F., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Wanted—A neat, competent cook in small private family; best personal reference required. Call between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, at 309 West 84th St.

Wanted—A young nurse for child nearly four years old. Apply, with references, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.; inquire at elevator.

Wanted—Demonstrator for department store Kotascope; latest self-winding novelty. Address Scientific Specialty Co., 380 Canal St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOY OF GOOD APPEARANCE, PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATE, RESIDING IN MANHATTAN WITH PARENTS, CAN SECURE POSITION IN FIRST-CLASS LAW OFFICE; SALARY TO BEGIN, $3; ADVANCEMENT WHEN MERITED. OPPORTUNITY, BOX 1— TIMES OFFICE.

Steward.—Wanted, a man of intelligence, energy, and experience, to take complete management of a large private house in New York and a staff of forty servants; must know how to make a first-class menu, be a careful buyer, economical manager, and have a knowledge of accounts; high-class hotel experience a distinct recommendation; character must bear strictest investigation; liberal salary; state qualifications, age, married or single, and previous experience in fullest detail to J. H. H., Box 149 Times Office, New York.

WANTED—NON-UNION PAPER RULERS For McAdams Disk and Pen Machines; also Hickock L. and Job Machines. WAGES $18.00 AND $21.00 PER WEEK. STEADY EMPLOYMENT. 54 HOURS PER WEEK. Apply BOORUM & PEASE CO., 101 Duane St., New York City, or Bridge and Front Sts., Brooklyn; or address Box 373 New York City.

Wanted—An educated young man, student of values, stenographer preferred, can secure position in investment security office. Write, stating qualifications, salary desired, &c., Bonds, Box 195 Times.

Wanted—Wire rollers; experienced man on cold rolling, narrow sizes, flat steel wire; good wages to first-class workmen who are willing to leave the city; all communications treated in confidence. Address P. O. Box 1,592, Phila., Pa.

Wanted—Cigar salesman in your locality for city and country trade; experience unnecessary; $— per month and expenses; inclose stamp for particulars. Pioneer Cigar Co., Dept. 38, Toledo, Ohio.

Wanted—Intelligent young man to learn law stenography in court reporter's offices; permanent position when expert. F. Leak, 22 Broadway.

Wanted.—First-class confectionery salesman, controlling good trade; good opportunity for right man. Address Q., 151 Times.

Agents.

Agents.—Equitable Life desires gentlemen to represent the society in all lines of trade, under liberal renewal commission contract. Apply to George L. Crum, Manager, 32 Cedar St., Room 610.

Agents—Look, we have a leader; household article; nothing better; sells to every family. H. Hilker, 330 Grand Av., Chicago.

Agents.—Here is something new; $— a day guaranteed. Darling Bros., W. Derry, N. H.

Be Independent.—Start a mail-order business in your own house; we tell you how and print illustrated catalogues with your name and address on them and furnish you with goods in small quantities at wholesale prices; send 4c for sample catalogue and full particulars. Murphy Mfg. Co., 328 Main St., Stamford, Conn.

Portrait Agents.—Our new portraits and mat, 16x20; wholesale, 35c; no extra for groups; retail $1.98; small specimen and catalogue free. Chicago Copy Co., 447 Ogden Av., Chicago, Ill.

Salesmen wanted in every county of N. Y. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

Try Sign Painting.—Instructions, samples, &c., 10c. Acme Sign Co., Boston, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

All sorts of typewriting and stenographic work, also translations from French and Spanish, done at reasonable rates; weekly contracts made at much cheaper rates than when charged for separately. Call or address M. M., Room 36, 31 Pine St.

Companion.—By a widow, forty, refined and efficient, wishes to assume the duties of companion to a lady; traveling preferred; references. K. A., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced in literary work, social, and business correspondence; engagements by day or hour as visiting secretary, or regular engagement for part time daily. C. Bruckman, 1,022 Lexington Av.

Stenographer.—Rapid, accurate, thoroughly experienced, seeks permanent position with reliable firm; best city references. Miss Ferris, 45 Cedar St.

Visiting Governess.—By French visiting governess, graduated in Paris; good musician; afternoon hours disengaged; highest references. Mlle. F., 55 West 56th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

Dressmaker.—Over twenty years in business; makes handsome tailor-made suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists very reasonable. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker.—Mme. Rouillon, artistic French dressmaker; fancy tailoring and evening gowns. Address 136 West 99th St.

Dressmaker, out by day, wishes engagements; references; perfect fitter. Mrs. Holmes, 176 Lexington Av.

Dressmaker.—First-class; to go out by day. M. C., care of Petterson, 135 East 48th St.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Housekeeper, Graduate Nurse.—By experienced housekeeper and companion; city or country; manage servants, catering, &c.; also as companion to invalid or elderly lady; best personal city references from last employer. Mrs. Morris, 25 East 14th St., advertising offices.

HOUSEWORKERS.

Work by day or week, washing, cleaning, or cooking. Prout, 329 East 152d St.

LADY'S MAIDS.

Lady's Maid, &c.—As visiting lady's maid and seamstress; by day or week; Swiss woman; to lady living in hotel; sleep home; good reference. Mrs. Michel, 312 E. 80th St.

Maid.—Invalid's attendant; German young woman; good traveler; references. Bentsy, 217 West 58th St., janitress.

LAUNDRESSES.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress, fine washing and ironing; ladies' fine clothes and children's; lace curtains. McCann, 507 West 42d.

Laundress, &c.—By a woman to go out by day; laundry work or cleaning; first-class reference. Mrs. Tracy, 105 West 100th St.

Laundress.—By respectable woman out by day as good laundress; best reference. Mrs. Morris, 240 East 47th St.

Laundress.—First-class; washing at home or out by the day. Janitor, 237 East 28th St.

Private family laundry; shirts, collars, cuffs, fancy washing done by week. 245 East 58th St.

NURSES.

Nurse or Companion.—Nurse, experienced, invalid, or as companion; excellent references. Miss Bright, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Nurse.—Assist with light housework; reference required. Call Monday, between 10 and 12, 312 West End Av.

Nurse.—Can take entire charge of infant from birth; personal city reference. 202 West 84th St. Ring Dolan's bell.

SEAMSTRESSES.

Seamstress.—By first-class French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by the day. 176 Christopher St.

WAITRESSES.

Waitress-Cook.—Lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to place a first-class waitress who can take butler's place, or will go as parlormaid in private family; with very best references; city only; also her cook, with very best references. Call, three days, at 109 East 39th St.

Waitress or Chambermaid.—By neat, experienced girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid; private family. Call or address Advertiser, care Mrs. Horan, 936 6th Av.

Waitress.—To go out and wait on luncheons and dinners. Care of Ida Petterson, 129 East 48th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPERS.

Accountant.—Will examine, open or post books; prepare statements; highest references. Expert, 1,364 Broadway.

Bookkeeper.—Thoroughly competent, double entry; also knowledge stenography, typewriting; good penman; highest credentials. A. P., Box 200 Times Office.

BUTLERS.

Butler or Valet.—Young man; will go on carriage as footman if required; best city references. 134 East 64th St., care of Jenkins.

USEFUL MEN.

Useful Man.—American, twenty-seven, single; care of furnace, useful, handy about place, and house; willing, steady; good habits; references; city or country. Address O Box 148 Times Office.

SECOND MEN.

Second Man.—By a young man as second man in private family; best reference. John Frawley, 224 West 44th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attendant, Valet, Nurse, &c.—By well-educated, middle-aged Englishman, competent and capable; city references. Abell, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

A young man wishes a position where energy and strict attention to business will be appreciated. H. E. D., 50 Fulton St.

By young Russian, just landed; speaks Italian, English, and German. Butcher, 33 Suffolk St.

HOOT, MON!

Are you in need of a young salesman or advertising manager in the Sporting Goods line? If so, let's get together. Hustler, Box 201 Times.

Porter.—By young man in wholesale house; willing, strong, able; not afraid of work; excellent reference. J. Corcoran, 352 Congress St., Brooklyn.

Young man (25) desires to obtain a permanent position in an office, or as collector, with chance of advancement; can furnish best of references. Address James J. Murphy, 301 West 145th Street.

Young man, 21, B. S.; three years' experience with engineers and contractors; good computer and draftsman. T., Box 130 Times Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHERE TO BUY

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AT LOWEST PRICES

LEADING MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF NEW YORK CITY.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Music Boxes Musical Novelties
Edison Phonographs and
Victor Talking Machines
All Sold on Easy Terms.

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO.,
39 UNION SQUARE.

EDISON and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

IMPROVED 50% BY USING
DOUGLAS "MEGA" HORNS.
ure, Sweet, Sonorous. Accept No Imitation
WE SOLICIT A CALL. EVERYTHING IN TALKING MACHINES. 100,000 RECORDS IN STOCK. SEVEN TESTING ROOMS.
SPECIAL SALE OF CABINETS AND CARRYING CASES.

DOUGLAS & CO.
71 Reade St. 80 Chambers St.

ZONOPHONE.

IF the Pan-American Exposition had its decision to make NOW it would unhesitatingly decide that the NEW UNIVERSAL ZONOPHONE was the BEST TALKING MACHINE in every respect. We are ready to prove this by a practical demonstration.

You are cordially invited to visit our show rooms and inspect the Free exhibitions given daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evening until 10 P. M.

G. L. GOODDAY, Distributor,
27 East 14th St.,
NORTH SIDE. NOTE THE NUMBER.

VICTOR S. FLECHTER,

Violins, Violas and Cellos, 23 Union Square, New York. FINEST ITALIAN STRINGS, own importation. FINE BOWS, own manufacture. BOXES, ROSIN. Unexcelled Repairing.

Musical Instrument
HEADQUARTERS.

Mandolins Guitars Banjos
MARTIN GUITARS BRIGGS PIANOS
Every Musical Want Supplied
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway (18th St.)

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Before you buy you should try the different types. Then you are sure to be satisfied. We keep them all in stock and on exhibition. Edison Phonographs, Victor Talking Machine Records and Supplies.

Hear the Bettini Recorder and Reproducer.

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William Tonk & Bro.
28 Warren Street.
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The Ernest A. Tonk Piano,
The Maestro Piano Players,
Mandolins, Guitars, Solophones,
Serenettas, &c.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.

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28 EAST 22D STREET,
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IMPORTER OF
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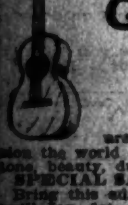
COMPLETE LINE OF BEST AND MEDIUM GRADES
Violins Cornets
Guitars Flutes
Mandolins Clarionets
Banjos Strings
and Musical Merchandise at lowest prices.

The Lyraphone

enables every member of the family to become a Paderewski. It makes a musical education a pleasure by making irksome practice unnecessary. The veriest tyro can play anything as it should be played, with the aid of the LYRAPHONE. Better drop in and investigate it.

TWAY PIANO CO.
(EASY PAYMENTS.) 94 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK.



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Guitars Mandolins Banjos
are used and indorsed by the profession the world over as the most satisfactory for tone, beauty, durability and moderate price.
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Bring this ad. and you will save 10 per cent. until Jan. 1st.
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Unexcelled in Tone
Send for CATALOGUE
HAMILTON S. GORDON, 139 5th Ave. NEW YORK

GRAND PRIZE, PARIS, 1900

Columbia Graphophones
Make
IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Disc and Cylinder Machines in all styles

Reproduce all kinds of music
Not necessary to learn to play any instrument

$5 to $100
Easy payments

COLUMBIA RECORDS Fit any make of talking machine.
DISCS—Seven-inch, 50c. each, $5 a doz.; ten-inch, $1 each, $10 a doz.
CYLINDERS—Black, super-hardened, brand-new process, brand-new Records, 25 cents each.
Unexcelled quality of tone. More durable than any other cylinder.
In every way superior, regardless of price. For Sale by dealers everywhere and by the
COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY,
Pioneers and Leaders in the Talking Machine Art.
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GRAND PRIZE, PARIS, 1900 GRAND PRIZE, PARIS, 1900 GRAND PRIZE, PARIS, 1900

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THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.

A lasting and inexhaustible means of amusement. The ideal machine for making real music. Without a rival for natural reproduction of sound. No screech or scratch.

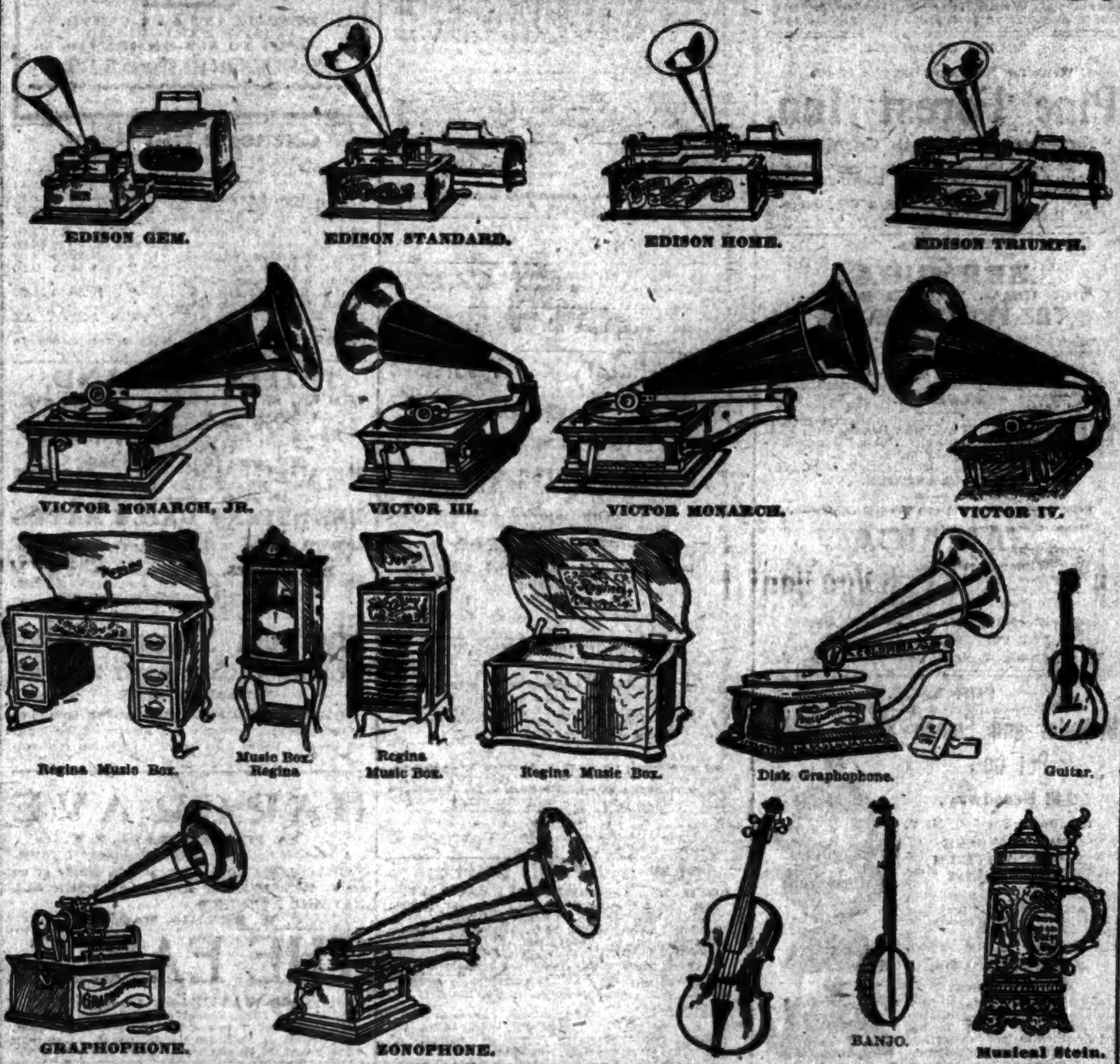
EDISON GOLD MOULDED RECORDS

They lead for richness and sweet tone quality. Made at the Edison Laboratory by a special gold moulding process used by no other maker. Uniform in quality.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS AND EDISON GOLD MOULDED RECORDS
are guaranteed by the trade mark signature of
NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE.
Thomas A. Edison TRADE MARK
Hundreds of Dealers in New York, Brooklyn and near-by cities sell Edison Phonographs and Edison Gold Moulded Records, including the following Jobbers:

BROOKLYN—Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Streets.
A. D. Matthews' Sons, 394 Fulton Street.
Price Phonograph Co., 1,256 Broadway.
Harry Jackson, 247 Myrtle Avenue.
NEW YORK CITY—Bettini Phonograph Co., 80 Chambers Street.
Blackman Talking Machine Co., 19 Beekman Street.
J. F. Blackman & Son, 2,654 3d Avenue.
I. Davega, Jr., 802 Third Avenue and 125 W. 125th Street.
S. B. Davega, 32 E. 14th Street.
Douglas & Co., 89 Chambers Street.
H. S. Gordon, 139 Fifth Avenue.
O. Hacker, 2 Murray Street.
Harry Jackson, 219 Bowery, 1,960 Third Ave., 2,224 Third Ave., 790 Ninth Ave.
Jacob Music Box Co., 39 Union Square.
Victor H. Rapke, 1,661 Second Avenue.
Rosenfield Mfg. Co., 587 Hudson St.
John Wanamaker, B'way and 9th St.
Siegel-Cooper Co., Sixth Av. and 18th St.
HOBOKEN—Eclipse Phonograph Co., 205 Washington Street.
NEWARK—H. J. Koehler Sporting Goods Co., 840 Broad Street.
A. O. Petit, New and Halsey Sts.
PATERSON—James K. O'Dea, 117 Ellison Street.
PLAINFIELD—Frank L. C. Martin Auto. Co., 510 Park Avenue.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.



What Better CHRISTMAS GIFT Than a REGINA MUSIC BOX

"QUEEN OF MUSIC MAKERS."

Its Desirability.

When you make a Christmas present the element of acceptability is all-important.

Since everyone is fond of music, an instrument like the new Regina Music Box, whose repertoire is limited only by the shores of the wide ocean of music, will be acceptable in any family.

It can be used as a direct entertainer, as a distant undertone to a conversazione, as an accompaniment at dinner, as a tireless player of waltz music (without making a martyr of any one), as a solace of lonely hours, or just to add a touch of life to a silent house when a visitor calls.

And whenever that Regina is heard the memory of the donor's thoughtfulness will place his name high on that family's roll of honor.

Its Cost.

It is the least expensive of all automatic instruments of high grade and general usefulness.

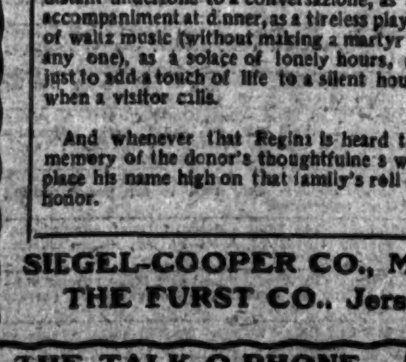
While its possibilities are practically limitless, covering the entire range of music, yet its cost is only a fraction of that of a piano. Fine boxes in rich mahogany cases, complete with a dozen tune sheets, can be had for $60.00.

More elaborate cases and cabinets increase the cost in proportion to the degree of elaborateness. For instance, the handsome cabinet shown in the illustration—a Chef-d'Oeuvre of the cabinet maker's art—costs but $140, and the steel tune sheets are also inexpensive. They cost but 60c. each, the price of sheet music, with discounts for quantities.

Should you desire one for your own family it is well to remember that we can arrange easy terms of payment. Drop in and hear the Regina.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO., Manhattan. FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn.
THE FURST CO., Jersey City. HAHNE & CO., Newark.

THE TALK-O-PHONE.



LEEDS & CATLIN CO., 53 East 11th St.

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LEEDS AND CATLIN,
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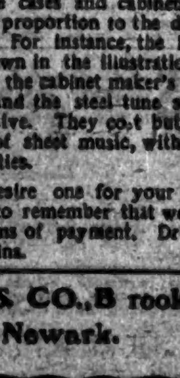
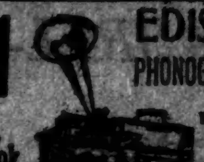


$1 A Week EDISON PHONOGRAPHS.



FROM $10 TO $50
$1 A Week VICTOR TALKING MACHINES

FROM $15 to $60
$1 A Week
Largest Stock of Records in the World. Sporting Goods of All Kinds.
Full line musical instruments. $1 A Week $1
S. B. DAVEGA [illegible] 32 E. 14th St.
Open every evening until Christmas.
Mandolins, Banjos, Guitars, Violins, etc.

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Best Results for Least Money.
NOT PERFECTION
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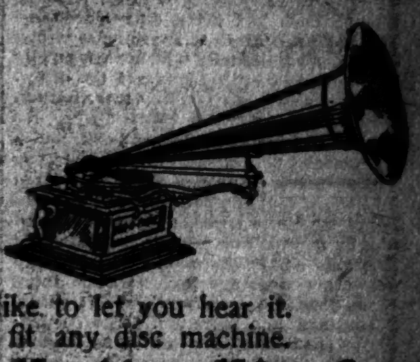

We think our 75c. Record is better than any $1.00 Record.
We should like to let you hear it.
Our records fit any disc machine.
Universal Talking Machine Mfg. Co.,
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Grand Opera at Home
Would you like to hear in your own home the perfect living voices of the great opera-singers? You can hear them at their very best on the
Victor Talking Machine
Caruso, De Lucia, Calve, Plancon, Scotti—
all will sing to you at your bidding.

JEAN DE RESZKE says:—"Reproduces the human voice to perfection."
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National Talking Mach. Agency, 874 Broadway, (2d floor.)
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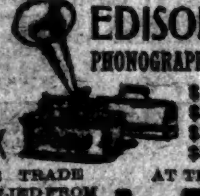
The Victor Distributing and Export Co.,
77 Chambers St.
GOODS AT RETAIL DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

$1 A Week EDISON PHONOGRAPHS



$10 $20 $30 $50
$1 A Week ZONOPHONES $15 to $45

THE TRADE SUPPLIED FROM OUR LARGE STOCK. CARRY 500 MACHINES AND 50,000 RECORDS.
AT THE GREAT SPORTING GOODS HOUSE 125 West 125th St.
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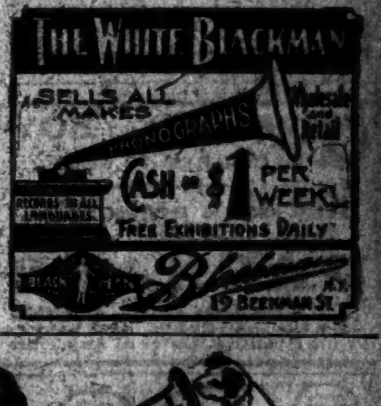

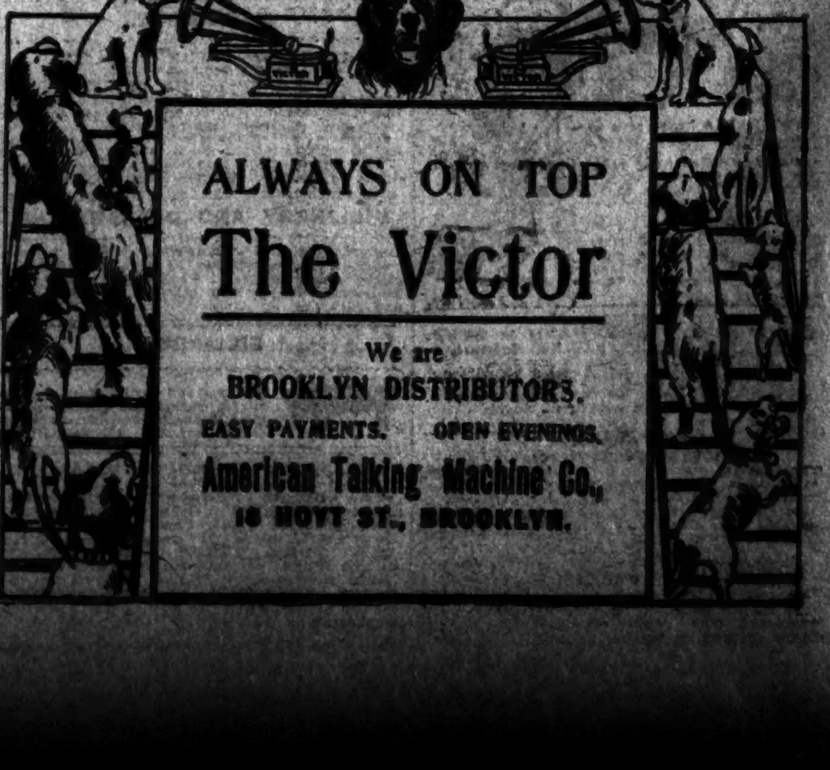

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We are
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2 Doors from Broadway,

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CHOCOLATES and BON BONS . . . .

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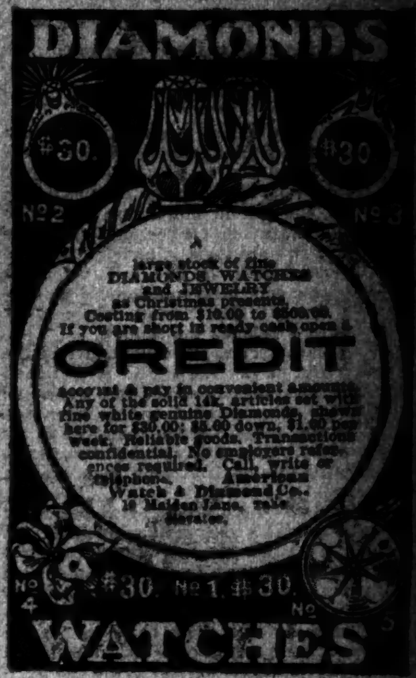

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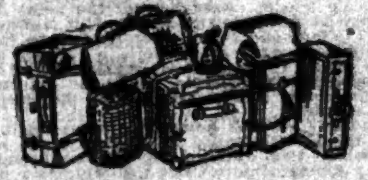

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is a piece of wonderful mechanism which enables a person, without the slightest training, to play upon a piano in a manner superior to that of the average artist. You can express your own conception of any piece of music, no matter how elaborate the composition, and the HARDMAN PIANO PLAYER interprets it with artistic feeling and ABSOLUTE ACCURACY.

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Bon-Vee-Von

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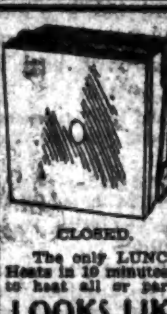

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3 trays for food. Can for coffee. A handsome article and an

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for man, woman or child. Anybody who must eat their food away from home will need it.

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Loom, (made of oak, handsomely finished,) with 8 pkgs. beads, (assorted colors,) Large spool thread, 25 bead needles. Complete, $1.00. 97 Original designs, (chains, belts, fobs, purses, and bags,) will be given FREE with every purchase of above outfit.

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A pair of Gold Eyeglasses fitted with our

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No extra charge for fitting with proper glasses after Christmas.

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Fox Scarf, two large brushes.....	*$8.75*
Muff to match...................	*7.50*
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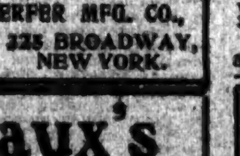

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By far the handsomest, safest, most economical and odorless night lamp ever invented.

Burns ordinary coal oil, and from one filling will burn 40 hours without odor. Each lamp is provided with 21 inches of wick. With ordinary care this wick will last several years.

85c. BY MAIL POSTAGE PAID

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THE BEST STRAIGHT RYE.

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For absolutely pure wines and liquors try my MONOGRAM ECLIPSE, 41 & 43 brands. I adopted those brands when I commenced the liquor business five years ago. There never has been a bottle sold under either of the brands, whether it was wine, gin, brandy, rye or bourbon whiskey that was not absolutely pure. Try them.

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L. J. CALLANAN,

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Easily adjusted to any gas jet or oil lamp, consuming the waste heat from the light, increasing it many times by a New Scientific process, giving HEAT and LIGHT at one cost. Agents wanted. No Odor, No Dirt, No Trouble. Lasts Forever. Sent C. O. D. anywhere within 25 miles of N. Y.

FOGO MFG. CO., 65 West Broadway, N. Y. City.

Price, $1.50.

HELENE

Rye Whiskey.

A PURE RYE WHISKEY.

Equal to any on the market.

FULL QUARTS $1.00.

SPECIAL for the HOLIDAYS:

1 BOTTLE CLARET,
1 BOTTLE SHERRY,
1 BOTTLE PORT,
1 BOTTLE WHISKEY. **$1.00.**

For the Holidays only.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

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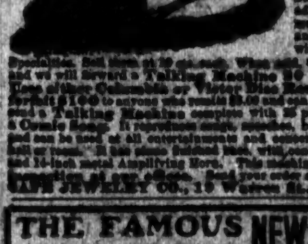

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Artist's Materials

BURNT WOOD SUPPLIES

Anything Burnt in Wood and Leather While You Wait.

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES

Novelties for Xmas Gifts.

Largest selection. Everything for the traveler. Buy direct from the manufacturer.

THE AMERICAN TRUNK CO.,

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OF THE

"Durring" Furniture

At a reduction of 25 to 50% from marked prices. This high class Furniture has never been sold at such an immense reduction, but we need the room and many choice pieces must go—to your advantage and our loss.

Durring Bros.,

946 Fulton St., Junction Putnam Ave., BROOKLYN.

IMPORTANT Now is the time if you want

PURE CANDIES

For the Holidays go to

T. HUMBERT,

SUCCESSOR TO C. HUMBERT,

The original manufacturer of the old fashioned hand made vanilla chocolate cream drops, fine confectionery, chocolates assorted, and bon bons. Also importer of fancy satin painted boxes suitable for Christmas presents, and French fruits, Marrons glacés and fancy mottoes.

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Telephone, 1,387 Spring.

N. B.—All goods of his own manufacture are warranted pure. Only vegetable colors used. Goods shipped by express all over the country.

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PURIFIED LIQUORS AND PURE WINES

Try our celebrated table claret. Special for the Holidays.

$2.40 Per case of 12 large bottles.

Write or 'phone us for full price list and other Holiday offers. All goods bearing our labels are recognized as standards of excellence.

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105 & 107 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN,

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A HANDSOME SOUVENIR CALENDAR will be GIVEN with EVERY PURCHASE.

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Heinrich Improved Upright Pianos.

Easy Terms.

BARGAINS! WAREROOMS,

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Haines Bros., Sterling, One block above Orpheum.

Pianos, $50 Upward. Tel. 3402 Main.

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SIEDE'S

Established 1872.

Novelties in Furs for the Holidays.

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Telephone 6,448-18th St.

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Formerly With The New York Furniture Co.,

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2 DOORS EAST OF 6TH AVE.

This is a strictly cash store. Goods can be purchased here 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

Holiday Goods now ready and for sale at the lowest prices.

CORBIN A FIRE FIGHTER

Adjutant General Leads Governors Island Bucket Brigade.

Flames Were Spreading Toward Ammunition Storehouse and Professionals of the New Yorker Were Called In.

A fire which started in an old storehouse on Governors Island early yesterday morning threatened for a time to sweep over the reservation. Near to the burning building was the frame storehouse where is kept the ammunition for the forts about the harbor. For more than an hour the soldiers at the post fought the fire, and, not being able to gain any headway against it, sent for the fireboat New Yorker, whose great streams extinguished the flames.

Major Gen. Corbin, the commander of the Department of the East, who is stationed at Governors Island, turned out when the fire alarm was sounded and took charge of a bucket brigade which was formed by the soldiers. The officers all joined in the fight, their families watching them from a distance.

The fire was discovered at 4:30 o'clock by Albert Anderson, the night watchman. At almost the same time the sentry on post saw the flames and fired two shots from his rifle, which is a signal of fire. Lieut. Bracken, who was in the guardhouse, ordered a shot to be fired from one of the cannon and also ordered a bugler to sound a call to fire quarters.

At once the members of the Eighth Infantry, stationed at Governors Island, were out. None of them waited to fully clothe themselves, but appeared in very meagre attire for such cold weather. No time was lost in manning the old fire engine which is kept at the island, and a hose was also stretched to the burning building from the ferryboat General Hancock, which lay at the wharf. In the chill of the early morning hours the soldiers stood there, fighting to keep back the flames which were being blown by the wind toward the ammunition storehouse.

Several times it seemed as though that building would surely be ignited. The streams which were played on the blaze were so small that they made almost no impression. The bucket brigade was then formed, but the fire had gained too much headway to be handled in that manner.

A small quantity of smokeless powder was also stored in the burning building. Some of the soldiers had gone inside to fight the flames when this powder was ignited, slightly injuring a few men. Gen. Corbin ordered the men to come out after that experience.

Finally, when it was seen that the fire was gaining instead of being checked, a call was sent to Police Headquarters in this city for assistance. The fireboat was sent to the island. Some of the firemen went into the building, but did not stay long, because the roof began to sag and threaten to crush them. After the roof did fall the fireboat easily extinguished the flames, and the soldiers went back to finish their disturbed sleep.

TROLLEY SLOT TRAPS CART.

Narrow Tire Slips Through on Broadway, and a Fireworks Exhibition Follows.

J. Wilkins of 68 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street was driving up Broadway at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when in front of the Princess Theatre one of the narrow wheels of his roadcart sank in the slot of the trolley track. The rubber tire was torn off, and, with the wire with which it had been bound to the rim, fell on the channel rail.

An immediate result of the accident was a report resembling a pistol shot, accompanied by a great sheet of bluish flame and dense smoke. The spirited horse began to rear as the wagon was fast in the track, and Mr. Wilkins jumped out and held him. The rear part of the cart was enveloped in the flame and smoke.

The flames caused a large crowd to collect in a remarkably short time and watch the efforts to extricate the cart. George E. Bennett, a negro porter for the Southern Railway Company, at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, seized the wheel and attempted to pull it out of the slot. He was thrown to the ground by the shock which he received, and his hand was slightly burned. Inspector Thomas Morris of the railway company and Policeman John J. Daly of the Broadway squad, wearing rubber gloves, then extricated the wheel, but the loosened rubber tire and wire still were resting on the channel rail.

Daly borrowed a cane from a by-stander, and, using the crooked handle as a hook, finally managed to get the wire and tire out. As the circuit was broken there was a repetition of the report, with the flames and smoke. Daly was applauded for exposing himself to the chances of a serious shock while using the cane.

TEACHERS' PENSION FUND.

Committee Discusses Revision of the Present System of Raising It.

There was a discussion yesterday at the Board of Education in regard to the Teachers' Pension Fund. Principals Hagerty, Doty, Quinn, and Conroy, selected by the teachers' organizations of the Greater New York, gathered to consider and report on the question of revising the present system of the fund. Their decision will be given when they call together the representatives of the teachers' organizations which selected them as a committee.

One plan to raise the fund is by taxes of from 1 to 2 per cent. on the salaries of all teachers. This is thought by others to be illegal. Another suggestion is that there should be a yearly estimate for the requirements of the fund, this to be placed every Fall in the budget of educational expenses. It is thought that this may be made compulsory by the State Legislature. It is estimated that the amount needed by next Spring will be $500,000. Of this sum, $280,000 will come from 5 per cent. of the excise tax.

French Students' Masquerade Ball.

The French Students' fourteenth annual masquerade ball will be held at the Grand Central Palace on New Year's Eve. One of the features will be a ballet, in which 100 girls will take part, under the direction of Prof. Rivers. The latest French dancing novelties will be introduced, and there will be elaborate floats and tableaux.

Col. Little Re-elected Commander.

Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R., met yesterday and elected Col. Joseph J. Little as Commander. Commander Little some years ago held the same office, and this is the first time in the history of the Post that a retired Commander has been re-elected.

Goelet Tenants in Fire Panic.

A fire occurred yesterday on the third floor of the house at 29 Sixth Avenue, the property of the Goelet estate. Mrs. Louisa Bacca upset a lamp in her apartments, and with her three-weeks-old infant ran screaming down stairs after the explosion, frightening the other tenants into a panic. An alarm was turned in, and the fire was quickly extinguished. The damage was about $500.

Buffalo Man Run Over by Train.

A man believed to be Harvey Hugh of Buffalo, N. Y., was found on the Lackawanna tracks at North Hudson yesterday, where he had been run over by a train. Both his legs were cut off, and he is fatally injured. He was removed to the North Hudson Hospital. The injured man is about twenty-five years old. In the pockets of his coat were found several letters addressed to Harvey Hugh, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Nation's Show Attached.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Dec. 5.—John A. Hoober, attorney for the Metropolitan Printing Company of New York City, issued an attachment for $1,160 against Robert E. Johnson, manager of the Carrie Nation show, which appeared here in the Opera House this afternoon and evening. The entire box receipts, ($300,) the scenery, and all appurtenances carried by the company were levied upon.

CAN YOU GUESS TIME?

That All Depends Upon a Wide Variety of Conditions.

Guessing the time of day is an amusement for some and almost a profession for others. The best guessers are not those whose occupations require them to be most scrupulous in the matter of time. Railway employes, especially conductors and engineers, are so much men of the minute and the second and have so learned to trust to their watches that they do not acquire the skill that many men have of guessing time by various natural indications or by a sort of mysterious knack.

The laborer who does not carry a watch can often guess within ten or fifteen minutes of the time at any hour of his working day. It is not uncommon even in New York for a laborer on the street to inquire the time of day of a passerby, but the query is oftenest made near the noon hour, and the laborer, if asked to guess, could probably come very close to the very minute indicated by the length of shadows, the position of the sun, the quantity of light falling into the street. Men working underground or at night guess the time much less closely than those who work by daylight, and in the open air.

Many men go by the "belly clock," and can guess very close to the hour for quitting work, whether at noon or toward the close of the day's work. In shops where there are no clocks hundreds of inquiries as to the time pass from mouth to mouth as those hours approach. The signal for quitting work seldom comes as a surprise to the ordinary hand worker.

Brain workers and men whose trades require delicate manipulation do not guess time so accurately as unskilled laborers, because they become so absorbed in their work as to be oblivious to the flight of time. A hard-working business man of New York used to keep an alarm clock on his desk, which went off at the hour he should make ready to catch a suburban train. The alarm literally waked him up out of thought. Sometimes, so to speak, he slept through the alarm and missed his train. Without this reminder he would overstay his time at the office an hour or more.

Some men have a really uncanny power of guessing time. They do it apparently without the aid of natural indications, and by means of some inward monitor which goes on measuring off the hours like a chronometer. There are men who can ordinarily guess the time within ten minutes at any hour of their waking day. It is suspected that such men rarely become deeply absorbed in their work, though the faculty often accompanies fine intellectual powers.

A much rarer power than that of guessing the time at a given hour of the day is that of guessing the elapsed time in short periods. Hardly one man in ten can come within five minutes of guessing the elapsed time in periods of less than half an hour and more than a quarter, and very few can tell within a minute when a period of ten minutes has elapsed.

The most difficult feat in time guessing is to wake from a sound sleep in the small hours after having gone to bed before midnight and guess within half an hour of the time. Most persons unaided by natural indications, such as moonlight, the first signs of dawn in midsummer, or the profound quiet of the house in Winter, cannot under these conditions guess within two hours of the time.

Persons ordinarily underestimate the time they have slept at night and overestimate the length of a daylight nap. The catnap of two or three minutes appears to most persons to have lasted from fifteen minutes to a half hour. In fact, some persons seem to get to sleep all over and through and through whenever they lose consciousness, and are thus utterly oblivious of the flight of time, while others seem never, even at night, to be thoroughly saturated with sleep. Persons of the latter class wake at any moment of the night in almost full possession of their faculties and can usually form a pretty good notion of the hour.

Public speakers are proverbially bad guessers of the elapsed time when they speak extemporaneously. Clergymen, through habit, however, can guess pretty close as to the length of an extemporaneous sermon, and the clergyman who preaches beyond his usual time gets many hints that he is talking too long from the conduct of his hearers. When a preacher sees his usually wakeful hearers nodding and the younger members of the congregation more than usually uneasy in their seats he knows that he has passed his usual limit.

Policemen on beat get to be pretty good guessers of time, because they know the rate at which they walk or ride. The automobile has taught a good many policemen the art of estimating the speed of a moving vehicle. In the same way night watchmen in banks and elsewhere, although provided with watches, learn to guess very close to the time of night by indications internal and external.

Women and children are bad guessers of time, because they tend to be preoccupied with the matter of the moment, so that they are oblivious to all else. Men who have the habit of keeping their watches accurate, and of noting the hour down to the very second, are amused to find that most women take no note of any period of time below a quarter of an hour. Nine women out of ten with a clock face in sight will fail to note the time within five minutes.

It is the eternal puzzle of the man with a keen sense for time that many women and some men seem to believe that time has a way of pausing in its flight. Such men another women after inquiring the time will report it the same ten minutes later, and will resent with an injured air the suggestion that the hour cannot be exactly the same that it was ten minutes before.

AGENTS TOOK BAD MONEY.

Secret Service Men in Opium Raid Receive $150, Counting Counterfeits, from Fleeing Chinaman.

Secret Service agents made a raid on an alleged opium "joint" at 15½ Mott Street Friday night, capturing Lee King and Woh Fong and seizing opium worth $150 and cigars which the agents believe were smuggled. The agents said the place was fitted up with all the appurtenances of the usual opium smoking establishment, and that the place was also used as a gambling den. The agents say blackjacks, knives, and revolvers were also found.

When the agents descended on the store they met a Chinaman whom they intended to arrest. He pulled out a lot of bills and coin, they allege, and offered them to the agents as a bribe to let him go. The agents had no time to stop to take the man, and so they took the money and he fled. The money amounted to $150, if counterfeit bills be counted. The Chinaman had not been captured up to date last night.

The prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. King furnished bail, but Fong was sent to the Ludlow Street Jail.

Detectives Daan and Wasserman of the Fifth Street Station arrested Ah Chung of 94 Third Avenue, at the Chinese restaurant there last night, on a charge of selling opium. The detectives said they bought two opium pills of the Chinaman for 10 cents. The police say Chung is an interpreter at Ellis Island.

CLOWN'S PETS ON LINER.

One Goose Amuses the Mesaba Passengers by Strolling After Its Owner.

The people who were on the Atlantic Transport Line pier yesterday when the steamship Mesaba sailed for London were amused at the sight of a man walking up and down the deck of the vessel followed closely by a large goose. Inquiry revealed the fact that the man was Samuel Watson, who had booked with his wife, a servant, a cat, a goose, eight dogs, and eleven roosters. The dogs and roosters were crated.

Many speculations were made as to the man's intentions on reaching England. Some advanced the theory of a stock farm. Others said that he was a dog fancier, and that he took the roosters and goose to eat on the voyage. All guesses were off, however, when a representative of Barnum & Bailey's circus appeared and told a by-stander that the man was a clown who had been amusing the American public for a year by parading about the arena with the various creatures at his heels.

UNSAFE TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK STREETS

Deputy Piper's Views on Past and Present Conditions.

Says Police, Cowed Under the Devery System, Were Afraid to Act—London Methods Needed Here.

"A prime reason why street traffic in this city is unsafe is that our police have been cowed. They have been under a regime which has sadly shaken their moral courage and left them trembling with fear. They have realized that if in making arrests they happened to tread on the toes of a relative or friend of Mr. Devery they might land next day in King's Bridge or Richmond."

This statement was made last week by Deputy Police Commissioner Alexander R. Piper, when asked concerning the common complaint that the thoroughfares of the metropolis are overrun with lawlessness. Mr. Piper also voiced the sentiment of Commissioner Francis V. Greene that drivers of all sorts should be licensed, as they are in London, and should be required to carry license numbers on their vehicles, thus enabling policemen to identify those who violate the rules of the road.

Deputy Commissioner Piper has been a close student of traffic conditions in New York and active in seeking to bring about a reform among the different classes of road users. To this end he has collected statistics showing where in the city the most mishaps have occurred, and how and by whom they were caused. In the early part of this year he was in England, and while there made a study of the street traffic conditions and regulations in London. One result of this investigation was the installment of the so-called "block system" on Broadway.

THE LONDON SYSTEM.

"In London," said Mr. Piper, "every driver, whether of a carriage, a delivery wagon, an automobile, or a truck, is compelled to secure a license. Each man is examined by the License Bureau on his knowledge of the streets. He must be able to tell the right course to take in going to specific places. He must demonstrate that he knows how to drive and is familiar with the highway rules. If a driver strikes the hub of another vehicle or causes trouble in any way whatever, a policeman makes a note of his number and reports it to the bureau. After a certain number of indorsements have been entered against a driver he is called to account, and his license is likely to be revoked.

"We hold no examinations of the kind here, and therefore have no means of telling whether or not a driver is competent to go on the road. We should have an extended license system, carefully worked out. Under such a system all users of the highways would understand that an infraction of the rules would be punished, and they would be cautious.

"As it is, 75 per cent. of the drivers in this city do not know the rules of the road. They know they should keep to the right, and that's all. They have no knowledge of the requirements which affect their coming out of a side street. They do not obey the rules for keeping close to the sidewalk, except where these rules are pounded into them. They do not know that in turning from one street into another a vehicle should swing around the point of intersection of the two streets, if it is going to the left, and should keep as near to the right-hand curb as possible in turning to the right. If these simple regulations were followed fewer people would be injured while crossing from one side of the street to the other.

"The fact that horses are left standing in the streets untied is another cause of trouble. You will find any day on Broadway scores of horses not tied which are as likely as not to run away at the sight of anything that comes along. Who ever heard of the horses hitched to an express wagon running amuck? The reason they don't is that express wagons have two drivers and one of them is always in charge."

In speaking of the policemen's loss of "nerve" through political influences, the Deputy Commissioner declared that "fast driving in the city has been terribly abused" on this account. "The bluecoats," he said, "have been destitute of stamina, of backbone. But this quality is fast coming back as the men find that they are supported in making arrests. I have attacked this phase of the matter tooth and nail, and have told them that people who do not do as they say must be held up, no matter if they are the richest and best-known people in town.

"It is as necessary to instruct policemen individually concerning what they must do as it is to teach in detail the men in the Street Cleaning Department. In the past the first thought of an officer on the avenue was to catch a woman by the arm and take her across in that way. The block system requires that the officer shall hold up his hand and stop the current of vehicles, so that people may cross from one side to the other. This system went into effect at every corner on Broadway last March, and not an accident has been reported there by vehicles since that time. This same system is employed, to a smaller extent, on all street corners in the city, but there are many old men on the force who still adhere to the antiquated method through habit.

DRIVERS OF AUTOMOBILES.

"Most of the men who run automobiles at break-neck speed don't care a rap for a fine of $10 or $50. They say: 'Pshaw, we had $50 worth of fun out of it.' When an automobilist passes a policeman he knows very well that he won't see another for a while, and he lets out a notch. The officer on foot cannot catch him, and the other fellow knows it. But the policemen are gradually acquiring the habit of taking the chauffeurs' numbers. Several times lately the foot men have caught the numbers of flying motor cars and reported them later to me, and I have brought the offenders to terms.

"I want to emphasize the fact that civilians can themselves put an effectual stop to wildcat speeding if they will only take the trouble to note the numbers of the lawless ones and send them to me. If I know an automobilist's number I can trace him without the least trouble, and I'll be only too glad to do it and to see that he is punished if he deserves it. Of course, the person making the complaint will have to appear in court, if he or she is summoned.

"Then comes the difficulty of proving the speed of scorchers. At the present time some of the bicycle policemen use stop watches, and by wheeling alongside a machine are able to time it. Inspector Brooks is now testing, over on the west side, a speedometer like those used in Washington. It is a question, though, whether this is better than a stop watch. The speedometer has a tell-tale hand, which shows the exact speed at which a machine is moving. All the cycle policemen in Washington carry them. I would suggest that if the automobilists think they do not exceed the speed limit that they attach these gauges to their machines and keep an eye on them.

"The mounted police have worked wonders on Fifth Avenue. We haven't had a complaint of lawless driving since they have been there. The explanation of this is that the position of the mounted squad is so commanding that they are able to see the vehicles several blocks away, and on the other hand the drivers are able to see them. The effect is purely a moral one. There ought to be more mounted men on this avenue, but there is one drawback in that the asphalt pavement is poorly suited to the running of the horses."

WOMEN CAUGHT IN POLICY RAID

Goddard Society Agents and Policemen Swoop Down Upon Two Places.

A number of women were among the prisoners captured in two raids upon alleged policy shops made yesterday afternoon by the Goddard Anti-policy Society agents, assisted by Headquarters police.

The first raid was made by Richard H. Burke of the Goddard Society, assisted by Roundsmen Maher, Costigan, and Londregan, on the first floor of a tenement at 243 First Avenue. Money, policy slips, and lottery drawings were found, as well as a policy play made by Burke on the numbers "8-11-48."

Edward Volker, twenty-nine years old, of 120 Mulberry Street; a woman who said she was Mrs. Sarah Brady, twenty-six years old, of 228 East Twenty-eighth Street, but who the police say is Mrs. Volker, both alleged owners of the building; Emma Mansfield, thirty years old, who, according to the raiders, when she was arrested, dropped several policy slips from her clothes; Charles Cheele, fifty-two years old, of 20 St. Mark's Place, on whom was found seven policy slips and a record book which showed apparently that he was the manager of the place; Berthold Weinboldt, fifty years old, of 739 Green Street; Kate McKinley, forty-eight years old, of 407 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Harry Drasser, an eleven-year-old boy, of 118 St. Ann's Avenue, who had two policy slips and 25 cents in cash which he said was given him to play by his grandmother, were arrested and held by Sergt. Sheldon at the Bureau of Information for arraignment in a police court this morning.

Maria Hyer, sixty-nine years old, of 402 East Ninth Street, said to be Drasser's grandmother, and John Rose, forty-nine years old, of 139 Avenue A, were also captured in the raid, but were released by Sergt. Sheldon.

The same officers on complaint of Philip Bray of the Goddard Society also raided an alleged policy shop at 84 East Fourth Street and arrested John Zuckerman and Ury Hermer, the alleged proprietors.

Held a Pedestrian Supper.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 5.—A pedestrian supper was begun at the home of Mrs. C. T. Peck at Sound Beach last night and finished at Edward Van Wickle's new home, a mile away. The supper was served in four courses, the first at Mrs. C. T. Peck's, the second at W. W. Schofield's, a quarter of a mile distant; Mrs. R. J. Richards served the third course at her home half a mile away, and at the home of E. S. Van Wickle the last course, consisting of home-made cake and coffee, was served.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, West 42d St.—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard L. Jones; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.
LEXINGTON AVENUE, at 111th St.—The Rev. John L. Campbell and the Rev. A. J. Vining of Winnipeg; 11 and 7:45.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 8.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. James M. Bruce and the Rev. C. H. Sears; 10:45 and 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.
WEST, 33d St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—The Rev. E. S. Holloway; 10:45 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson and the Rev. Dr. C. R. Seymour; 11 and 8.
MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av., at 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.

LUTHERAN.

ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St.—The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel; 11 and 8.
HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West at 65th St.—The Rev. C. A. Miller; 11 and 8.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 8.
EIGHTEENTH STREET—The Rev. Arthur Jamieson; 10:45 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. L. A. Banks; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner of 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—President W. H. Crawford of Allegheny College and Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Andrew Gillies; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 28th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.
UNION, 48th St., near Broadway.—The Rev. Richard E. Bell; 10:45 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.
WILLIS AVENUE, 141st St.—The Rev. C. E. Barto; 10:45 and 7:30.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST, Lexington Av., at 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdsen; 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp and the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 11, 4, and 8.
CENTRAL, 57th St., Near Broadway—The Rev. Dr. Wilton M. Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, at 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson; 11 and 8.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.
FOURTH AVENUE, at 22d St.—The Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, Madison Av. and 120th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, at 24th St.—The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst and the Rev. W. W. Coe; 11 and 8.
NORTH, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. G. Bliss and the Rev. W. D. Sexton; 11 and 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS, Broadway, at 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
THIRTEENTH STREET, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander and the Rev. R. Ernest Hume; 11, 4, and 8.
WEST, 42d St., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John L. Lee; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend; 8, 11, and 4.
ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant and the Rev. Walter E. C. Smith; 11, 4, and 8.
CALVARY, 4th Av., at 21st St.—The Rev. J. L. Parks, S. T. D., and the Rev. T. G. Turner; 11 and 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong; 8, 11, and 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Near 45th St.—The Rev. Dr. D. P. Morgan and the Rev. C. A. Brown; 8, 11, and 8.
HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av., at 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8.
INCARNATION, 35th St. and Madison Av.—8, 11, and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer; 11 and 4.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av., at 71st St.—The Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith and the Rev. C. B. Kirkby; 8, 11, and 8.
ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, Varick St.—7:30, 10:30, and 7:30.
ST. MARK'S, 10th St., at 2d Av.—The Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D.; 8, 11, and 8.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, 4, and 8.
ZION AND TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Henry Lubeck and the Rev. Dr. Rushton; 8, 11, 3, and 8.

REFORMED.

COLLEGIATE, (Marble,) 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell; 11 and 8.
COLLEGIATE, 5th Av. and 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackay; 11 and 8.
COLLEGIATE, 2d Av. and 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
COLLEGIATE, West End Av. and 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, at 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.

REFORMED CATHOLIC.

CHRIST'S MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James O'Connor; 7:45.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, at 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8th Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. A. B. Simpson; 10:30 and 8.
NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., Near Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.

SIBERIAN Squirrel Coats, plain or trimmed with various furs, in stock or to order without extra charge. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

EIGHT-HOUR RULE'S OPERATION

Established Custom in Building Trades Here and Obtains in City Contracts.

The letter of Deputy State Labor Commissioner Williams to Mayor Low, stating that the eight-hour law had been violated in the building of the Hall of Records, it was learned yesterday, implies, to people who think it an equitable measure, that it is still operative in this city. As a matter of fact, if the eight-hour law, which, according to the decision of the Court of Appeals last April, is unconstitutional, had never been in existence the eight-hour rule in the building trades has been so strongly entrenched there that it would have prevailed in city contracts any way.

There appears to be some confusion as to how far the decision actually affects the eight-hour law. Lawyer C. C. Alden, who appeared for the unions in the test of the law, has received several visits from the labor men responsible for passing the eight-hour law to see what analogy existed between the eight-hour law here and the Kansas City law, which has been declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, but he has not received a copy of the latter.

"Justice Harlan is revising the proofs," he said yesterday, "and I expect early next week to receive a copy. Until then it would be impossible to talk with any certainty. In this city the eight-hour rule and the prevailing rate of wages law are still observed in any case."

In the navy yard, though there is no National prevailing rate of wages law, the wages are based on the average rates paid by the firms in New York and vicinity who do similar work. Lists are sent to the firms every year asking for the rates of wages paid, and an average is struck. This is, however, without any reference to the demands of the unions.

During all the work on the rapid transit tunnel after the agreement was made between the contractors and the Central Federated Union all contracts were based on the prevailing rate of wages.

TWO SHOT AT SAN JUAN.

Striking Cigarmakers and Non-Unionists Have Serious Clash.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 5.—The striking cigarmakers and the men who remained at work clashed to-day at a factory in San Juan, and during the stampede of a crowd of about 1,000 persons two men were shot, neither of them fatally.

A riot was narrowly averted, and many warrants were issued. As a result of the trouble the remaining 800 workmen have demanded a settlement of the dispute, in default of which they say they will join the strikers.

President Palma's Mother-in-Law Dead.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—A cable dispatch from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, announces the death of Señora Guardiola, mother of the wife of President Palma and wife of ex-President Guardiola of Honduras.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

We Offer to Brooklyn Not Only the Most Beautiful Store in America, But the Largest Assortment of Holiday and Staple Merchandise at the Lowest Prices

To-Morrow Will Be a Great Holiday Sale.

Think of the rarest thing you could give for Christmas and you will find it here. Never in our history have the stocks been so complete with such wonderful holiday values.

Make out your holiday gift list and fill it at Loeser's. Nowhere else can you find such minute variety and nowhere else can you get the same things for less money. We invite you to shop also—comparison but proves our contention. Thousands of Brooklynites have already supplied their holiday needs. Why not do your shopping now—before the holiday rush of the last week. It will be easier and much more convenient to choose now. The holiday spirit is in the air. The toy store is the talk of Brooklyn—and we are proud of it. We tried to outdo every previous attempt in completeness—variety, quality and convenience, and the result you can see for yourself.

The Toy Store tells more in itself than mere words can.

"Come to Loeser's To-morrow."

Unprecedented Prices for Dolls and Toys

Special Offerings of Exceptional Value.

DRESSED DOLLS.

24-inch dressed jointed Dolls, dressed in neat lawn effects, in colors and white, with catchy straw hats, $2.98.

Baby Jointed Dolls, bisque head, moving eyes, pretty dresses, in long infant clothes, with cap to match, $1.19.

Large Infant Dressed Babies, with worsted sacques, $1.35.

The Great American Mechanical Train, with 6 pieces of track, enough to make a complete circle with engine, tender and 1 passenger car, 94c.

Decorated China Tea Sets, 19 pieces in all, 49c.

Lead Soldiers, infantry and cavalry combined, 14 pieces in all, 49c.

Solid made Lead Soldiers, cavalry style, 10 large pieces, 89c.

Iron Hook and Ladder, nickel plated with 3 galloping horses and firemen, $1.39.

Large Nickel Fire Engine, 2 large galloping horses, 98c.

Simplex Typewriter, $1.00 to $5.00. We are having a special demonstration of these goods in all sizes. Price, $1.00 to $5.00.

Hansom Cabs, with mechanical walking horses. Price, 35c.

Special Nickel Plated Trains, consisting of 3 passenger cars, 1 large engine and tender, 98c.

The Fine Holiday Jewelry.

YOU will find below a partial list of our magnificent stock of Fine Jewelry, with our low prices. This will prove suggestive in your Christmas shopping. The stock is complete, with absolutely new goods, each and every piece selected for its quality, workmanship and design.

SHELL COMBS.

Real shell, 14k solid gold trimmings, plain, bead, scroll and jewelled, from $6.75 to $18.25.

Lorgnettes, 14k solid gold, plain or set with diamonds, from $24.00 to $90.00.

Solid Gold Finger and Wrist Purses, from $32.00 to $90.00.

La Vallieres Drops and Necklaces, half-pearl and baroque drops, amethyst, topaz, turquoise, sapphire and diamonds, from $6.00 to $600.00.

Bracelets, chain, bangle, or the new styles set with pearls, turquoise, cryzophrase, fancy sapphires and other gems, from $6.00 to $165.00.

CHAINS.

Lorgnette, Watch or Purse Chains, from $6.50 to $225.00.

Studs, plain gold, enameled, pearl or set with stones, from $3.00 a set of 3, to $83.00 a pair. Link Buttons, both dumbbell and loose links, from the plain ones at $5.00 to mounted ones at $75.00.

Match Boxes, solid gold, plain polished, satin or set with diamonds, from $9.50 to $150.

Rings, signets and fancy stone rings, in garnet, sapphire, ruby, turquoise, opal, topaz, pearls and emeralds. Diamonds, single, in hoops, clusters, banquet and the various combinations with other gems, from $5.00 to $450.

The newest and most attractive collection of flower brooches in translucent enameling and jewels. An unusually large assortment of horse and horsy designs, horses single and double, plain, with pearls, diamonds or enameled. Stirrups, bits, whips and many others from $6.75 to $47.00. Diamond brooches from the scroll designs with single diamond at $45.00 up. Crescents and harvest moons, $99.00 to $950.00.

Solid paved Diamond Hearts, $323.00 to $485.00.

Scrolls, Clusters, Sprays and Sunbursts, all diamond or in combination with other gems, from $40.00 to $1,475.

Scarf Pins from the simple ones at $5.00 to $165.00, including knot with diamond centre. Pearls in an unknown number of designs. American Pearls, Art Nouveau, Animal and Animal Heads, plain or jeweled; also Diamond Scrolls and Clusters.

Gold Cigar Cutters, plain or jeweled, from $5.00 to $16.25.

Knives, gold or pearl with gold trimmings, from $2.50 to $26.75.

Pencils in solid gold, too many to enumerate, from $3.00 to $19.50.

Fobs, silk with plain buckle, seal lockets, or solid chain fobs from $5.50 to $46.00.

CHAINS.

Pony, regular and double. All the styles of links and weight from $4.50 to $40.00.

Lockets, Seals, Charms and Emblems. Must be seen to realize. From $5.00 to $55.00.

The most complete line of Watches ever shown in the city. Every style for every want. Every one fully guaranteed at prices that will please you.

Brooches, Crescents and Harvest Moons, mostly 14k, a few 10k, set with all pearls or pearls and diamonds, from $5.25 up to . Knot and coil with pearl or diamond centres from $6.00 up. Scrolls, Sprays and Sunbursts, set with pearls or pearl with diamond centre from $5.00 to $68.00.

Bow Knots in pearls, pearl and enamel, pearls and diamonds, or with the new baroque drops, from $5.00 to $55.00.

Hearts paved with pearls or with diamond cluster centres, from $17.00 to $53.50.

L'Art Nouveau and Medallions, plain, enamel, set with pearls, diamonds, or other precious stones, from $3.73 to $42.00.

The Choicest Furs.

The finest Furs from the leading makers of the world are here. The new Fur Salon is the most perfectly appointed place of its kind in America—conveniently reached by the moving stairway just inside the main entrance. The superb stock includes all the choice novelties and the good staple styles. Each fur piece sold here bears the Loeser guarantee, is not misrepresented in any way, and is sold under its own name at the lowest prices.

$50.00, Near Seal Coat, Choice selected skins, large flare collars, revers and cuffs of dyed nutria (supposed to wear better than near seal), fancy sleeves and buttons, satin lined.

Persian Lamb Coats from $59.50 to $500.00.

Fur Coats—Take a look, examine quality, workmanship and style, then compare the prices. $25.00 Electric Seal Coat, 22 inches long, full revers, high storm collar and bell-shaped sleeves. Guaranteed satin lining.

$30.00—Electric Seal Coat, 24 inches long, high storm collar, full revers, full sleeves, satin lined.

$33.00—Electric Seal Coat, 26 inches long, skins well matched, full revers.

Dyed Opossum Cluster Scarf with six tails, $4.98.

Alaska Sable (skunk), straight scarf, finished with tails, $9.98.

Alaska Sable (skunk), stock collar with tabs, $9.98.

Alaska Sable (skunk), stole effect, passementerie trimmings, $18.98.

Alaska Sable (skunk), long Stole effect, finished with cord and tails, $23.00.

Sable Fox Scarfs, finished with brush, $7.50.

Isabella and Sable Fox, Stole effects, lined with Squirrel locks, and finished with brush, $13.98.

Isabella and Sable Fox Scarfs, squirrel and satin lined, $25.00.

Mink fancy Neck pieces,	$19.98	and up.
Mink Stole effects,	$27.98	"
Blended squirrel fancy Neck Pieces,	$9.98	"
Natural and snow flake squirrel fancy Neck Pieces,	$9.98	"
Fancy Neck Pieces in mole,	$13.98	"
Fancy ermine pieces,	$13.98	"
Fancy blue Coney Neck Pieces,	$4.98	"
Fancy white Coney Neck Pieces, (Imitation ermine)	$2.75	"
Fancy Persian lamb Neck Pieces,	$18.00	"
Fancy black lynx Neck Pieces,	$25.00	"
Fancy chinchilla Neck Pieces,	$19.98	"

Holiday Waists

At Unprecedented Prices.

This is one of the greatest Waist offerings ever known here or anywhere else. Every waist is well made—designed in the latest style—and any one of them would make a splendid Christmas gift.

Regular $5.00 and $6.00 at $2.98—Choice velvet waists in gray and black, fancy stock collar, silk lined; splendid poplin plaids; both very stylish; also a very handsome tailor made French flannel Waist, in all colors, with silk lined stock; choice, $2.98, regular $5.00 and $6.00.

98c, Regular $1.59—All wool flannel Waists, in black, navy, cardinal, light blue, gray, tucked back and front, detachable collar.

$1.98, Regularly $2.98—A fine Granite Cloth Waist, in all colors, tailored, embroidered center; also French Flannel Waists, in all colors, tailor made, trimmed with little buttons; also pretty Albatross Waists, in light colors, all at $1.98.

Black Sateen Waists, tucked front and fagoting, at 98c, regularly $1.59.

98c, Regular $1.79—Extra quality, heavy cotton Waists, white madras, some fleece lined.

$1.98, Regular $3.50—Heavy white cheviot Waists, with small dots and figures, Renown make, tucked front, sleeves tucked. In this lot extra quality white vesting, pleated front, pearl buttons, Tuxedo make.

$2.98, Regular $4.98—Extra fine vestings, in a variety of models, mostly white; also pretty plaid vesting, all at $2.98. Very Special.

39c, Regular 79c—White Cheviot Waist, with small black dot, tucked front, detachable collar.

SILK WAISTS. GREAT VALUES.

$4.50 Crepe de Chine at $2.98—A very stylish and pretty silk crepe de chine Waist in white, light blue, tan, gray, lavender and pink, tucked back and front, also sleeves; pleated down front and tab silk embroidered.

$3.98, Regular $6.00—Choice Peau de Cygne Waists in light blue, pink, cardinal, royal, white and green; full front, trimmed with Irish point lace, cuffs and collar to match—in this lot pretty Scotch plaids.

$4.98, Regular $6.50—1,000 assorted silk Waists in about 12 models; black, white, pink, cardinal, blue, champagne and royal and pretty plaids, very pretty and dainty effects; all new models, one very stylish new stripe, tailor made, all at $4.98.

$5.00, Regular $7.50 and $8.50—Choice crepe de chine and peau de cygne waists, in lavender, white, pink, champagne and light blue, finely tucked and box-pleated front, fine lace applique fancy collar; also a very stylish plaid in fine taffetas, tailor made, and choice black peau de cygne, all at $5.00, regular $7.50 and $8.50.

$6.98, Regular $10.00—A fine white all over lace, silk lined, with yoke effect of medallions, buttoned back, new sleeves.

(Second Floor.)

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

INCLUDING BUSINESS AND REAL ESTATE.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1903.

THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS JONES

"Whitewashing Julia," and Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's Crusade Against the Hypocrisy of English Society—Other Dramatic Novelties of the Week.

As was expected, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's "Whitewashing Julia" has been no more heartily welcomed here than it was in London. From the outset it was evident that it lacked the comic force of "The Liars" and the rousing dramatic appeal of "Mrs. Dane's Defense." But the fact does not lessen one's admiring ardor in its behalf. Quite likely it enhances it, for who has not witnessed the quasi-maternal affection we all have for world-neglected fondlings? There are certain virtues in a play that make it caviare to the general. "The Tempest" has never been popular, and neither has "Le Misanthrope." Think what chance they would stand, or any play of the sort, before a first-night audience on Broadway! But that has not prevented them both from taking a place among the masterpieces of dramatic literature. The comparison is extreme; but perhaps not altogether inapt. "The Tempest" is the quintessence of Shakespeare, "Le Misanthrope" the quintessence of Molière. "Whitewashing Julia" is quintessential Jones. And Jones, as the admirable historian of the modern British theatre, M. Filon has said, is "the most English of living dramatic authors, the one who has expressed most sincerely and brilliantly the soul of his generation and his race."

I.

The case of rebellious Jones, how much of it is embodied in the little new play at the Garrick! Sprung from the lower middle classes, and gaining his first distinction as the Silver King of popular melodrama, he has from the start preached the renascence of the English Drama with a big D and practiced it with both hands, frequently even putting his foot in it. With few of the aspirates, he has had all of the aspirations. His particular bête noir has always been his own middle classes, the hypocrisy of their standards of living, and their crass misconception of the elevated calling of the playwright. From the outset his crusade, however tactless, has been inspired by manly sincerity and a noble feeling for the dignity of human passion as opposed to the sterile conventions of English society. He has not flickered heat lightning from aloof, as a Frenchman would do, remarking that the Briton has a hundred religions and only one sauce. And if, like Mr. Pinero, he has humored the limitations of his audiences with the facile concessions of juvenile lovers, comic relief, and happy endings, relapsing from time to time into the old manner of melodrama, it was not so much to gain the vantage ground for writing the real thing as to gain a spring for his catapult, hurling denunciation after denunciation at false saints and real sinners, at middlemen, social crusaders, and Philistines. Only after long and bitter experience has he learned the futility of both the bludgeon and that weapon of equally fatal effect in the theatre (to the playwright) the sermon. Nothing is truer than that the great playwright is the joint product of both his stage and his audience, that in order to lead he must first follow.

From the outset, almost, he seems to have felt in the very atmosphere of the playhouses of that most aristocratic of all modern nations the necessity of portraying the foibles and follies of the great world of fashion. His efforts at social comedy and satire, heavy handed at first, and open to the jeers of smaller men, have enabled him to triumph, not, to be sure, over the Philistines, but over his own penchant for pounding and preaching. If "The Lackeys' Carnival" seemed written from the point of view of its hero, and "The Princess's Nose" proved singularly obtuse to the malodors of her own conduct, there can be little question that "The Liars," the milieu of which is of the most aristocratic, has not been surpassed by any of the brilliant band of modern English playwrights in the verve of its dialogue, the vivid truth of its characters, the pure and salient comedy of its theme. Mr. Jones has followed his audiences to the pinnacle of a distinguished career.

II.

The peculiar interest of "Whitewashing Julia" lies in the fact that, while written in Mr. Jones's airiest social vein, it reverts to the attack upon false saints and real sinners, upon the Philistine cant and the selfish cruelty of British conventions. It uses, however, not the sledgehammer and the axe, but the infinitely more effective weapon of sly, airy satire and jubilant laughter. It is pure comedy, and it interprets one of the deepest and most significant traits of English character.

Julia has a past. There were those in the first night audience who, convinced by the lady's protestations, have put their hands on their hearts and sworn her innocent. The notion does credit to their gallantry. But the lady doth protest too much, methinks. What about the relationship that would have been explainable if it had been a morganatic marriage, but which, owing to circumstances, could not be so explained, though Julia's much longed for reinstatement in the cathedral society of Shanctonbury depended, or seemed to depend, on the explanation? What about the puffbox over which Julia hesitated without being able to account for it, even while she denied with instant vehemence that her initials were on the bag? Mr. Jones has stated the case with a dexterity, an aerial perspective of sunny laughter that, without having the least squint of Gallic obliquity, is positively Parisian. On the other hand, there were those present who, believing the worst, were outraged that no explanation was forthcoming. When, at the very end, the big envelope full of doings with royal Dukes, handbags, and puffboxes, was produced, only to be magnanimously thrown into the fire by Julia's lover, Stillingfleet, anger and disappointment expressed themselves in a simultaneous movement toward hatpins and instant departure. But there were also those who found delight in this reticence on the part of the author. If anything could be more admirably delicate than the manner in which Mr. Jones has made the fact of Julia's past unmistakable, it is the manner in which he has spared us details. Granted that if the play were a problem play, even a serious drama, such details would be indispensable. But as it is only a satirical comedy of the airiest sort, they could hardly fail to break the bubble of fantasy. What could they possibly tell us beyond the facts, already known by the knowing, that Julia's past was not of the more sordid sort, that she had suffered for it, and was bravely trying to live it down? In Stillingfleet's position most of us would prefer to act as he did, and burn the record unread. Why should a broadminded playgoer be less decorous?

III.

But the false saints and Philistines—how does Mr. Jones deliver his little knocks at them? He whitewashes Julia by lampblacking her persecutors. While steadfastly, if humorously, holding her up as a sinner, though repentant, he reveals smirch after smirch in the family the mother of which is chiefly bent on cutting her. One brother is a sort of Joseph Surface, whose hypocrisy, however, is the hypocrisy of the repentant. Having buried his past, as he thinks, he has donned the robe of the righteous to shine as an example to others, and is guarding the tradition of virtue by a rigorous persecution of a discovered sinner—Julia. The other brother is a silly ass version of Charles Surface, a great trial to his mother and brother, whose past is rather to be called a historical present. A diverting person this! He is about to marry one of his actresses, and when things look bad for Julia, he proposes that they join together to form a clique of social outsiders. Byron and Shelley, he urges, were both social outsiders, and when they were writing their best poems nobody would call on the ladies to whom they were addressed. Over against this pair is their relative, Stillingfleet. He also has a past, but it is a decorous one, as pasts go, and when he and Julia fall in love he makes it a past perfect. Awed as he is by the virtue of Shanctonbury, he hesitates to announce his engagement to the ostracized woman; but learning that the actress of Charles's present is, so to speak, Joseph's past, he uses that young lady as a lever to force his relatives to acknowledge Julia. Both of the brothers, and the mother, too, are simply and veraciously drawn; and there are a family lawyer and an ingenue who bring up the general decency of the cast to a fair average. With great skill Mr. Jones has used only enough lampblack to make Julia (unwhitewashed) the high light in the Shanctonbury composition.

The critic of The Evening Post, while admitting the indisputable cleverness of the play and the verisimilitude of the picture of clerical society, objects that the comedy makes one feel "an assistant at the consummation of a successful swindle," and therefore finds "the final impression * * * not altogether agreeable." The point is an interesting one, striking as it does not only at the central theme of the satire, but at the whole trend of Mr. Jones's philosophy, which, without a touch of sermonizing or false emphasis of any sort, is so dexterously infused into the gay and sprightly atmosphere of the comedy.

The common run of people who manage to preserve the outer semblance of godliness—are they or are they not justified in refusing the open hand of fellowship to such as Julia? If they are, then of course there has been a base social swindle. Right or wrong, however, Mr. Jones's subtle plea is for tolerance, even forgiveness. The Bishop has refused to call on Julia, owing to the scandal of the puffbox. Even supposing the worst to be true, Julia urges, that only makes her the more deserving of the aid of the pastor of souls. The retort is to the effect that while it is the Bishop's duty to save her spiritually if he can, he is none the less bound to damn her socially, from which it appears that the social damnation takes precedence of Divine redemption. A clearer distinction has not been made since Hoggenheimer in "The Girl from Kay's" declared that he believed in Platonic love, but not in Platonic jewelry. Mr. Jones makes no appeal to sacred authority. Such a thing would be even more out of keeping with the playful delicacy, the delicious malice, of the mood of the comedy than details as to the puffbox. But in this abstract and remote discussion on a Sunday morning it may not be amiss to point out that the case is precisely similar to that old and poignantly beautiful problem play or parable of the woman taken in adultery. As for the Bishop and his flock that pastures in the cathedral close, casting the first and the frequent stone—to swindle them out of their slingshots would appear to be the most pious fraud. Pure comedy as it is, "Whitewashing Julia" is the keenest thrust Mr. Jones has yet given his enemies the philistines of piety.

IV.

There may be those to whom this message of Mr. Jones's appears very commonplace and trite, like the second voice of Wordsworth, according to the delectable J. K. S.—the voice—

Of an old, half-witted sheep
That bleats articulate monotony,
And indicates that two and one are three,
Grass green, dew wet, and mountains steep.

But is not to say this only another way of saying that the theme of "Whitewashing Julia" is of fundamental and universal import? Molière's plays satirizing hypocrites, misers, and misanthropes are open to the same objection. As regards the h[illegible] comedy idea and the trenchancy of its satire no modern English play of equal force comes to mind, with the exception of Barrie's fantasy on aristocracy now at the Lyceum. Even "The Admirable Crichton," though equally well reasoned, is less deft in developing the informing theme. It has, however, the one great virtue in a play. It takes with audiences of the average delicacy of appreciation. The handling of "Whitewashing Julia" is too deliciously capricious for the man who goes up and down Broadway on a trolley, and the comic force of its characters and situations is not sufficiently obvious.

Alice Fischer and "What's the Matter With Susan?"

Mr. Leo Ditrichstein is probably by this time fully aware of "What's the Matter with Susan," which he put on last Tuesday at the Bijou. The play has all the faults inherent in adaptations from the German, plus many of the faults of the actor-made play. To any one who insists on taking it at all seriously it is absurdly false to our American life, not to say extremely lacking in taste. But what Mr. Ditrichstein was after was quite obviously a stage vehicle for bringing the robust humors of Miss Alice Fischer again before us. It seems likely that many people will find that the play serves this purpose. In a superficial sense Susan is a good acting part, and Miss Fischer has a breezy, sympathetic personality through and through.

Marie Tempest and "The Marriage of Kitty."

In "La Passerelle," at the climax of the third act, Mr. Leonard Boyne's Parisian prototype followed that suit case of his up stairs—or was it down stairs? At any rate, it was—not out on the lawn to spend the night taking cold. And in the French original the turning point of the intrigue is not a stage will, but the divorce law. Otherwise, with the names and places altered, the piece is close to the original, and together with the naughtiness of French farce, which one easily passes over as conventional, it has all of the Gallic salt. A more amusing play has seldom come to town. As is necessarily the case in these delicate indelicacies from Paris, the flavor is lost without the cleverest and most subtly suggestive acting. In this respect "The Marriage of Kitty" is most fortunate. Mr. Boyne is revealed to us as a silly ass only less finished than Mr. Huntley; and Miss Tempest has blossomed into a comedian of the first water. The play is obviously a hybrid; but since it is so well acted and so funny, who cares?

JOHN CORBIN.

AT THE THEATRES THIS WEEK

"Mam'selle Napoleon" With Anna Held as Mlle. Mars at the Knickerbocker—Two New German Plays at the Irving Place—Other New Plays Include "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," "Candia," and "Le je ne Sais Quoi."

THE WEEK'S OPENINGS.

"QUEEN OF THE WHITE SLAVES," Grand Opera House, Monday.

"MAM'SELLE NAPOLEON," Knickerbocker, Tuesday.

"DER STROM," Irving Place, Tuesday.

"CANDIDA," Princess, one special matinée, Tuesday afternoon.

"SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS," Belasco, Wednesday.

"JE NE SAIS QUOI," Vaudeville, Wednesday.

"GESCHWISTER LEMKE," Irving Place, Thursday.

Anna Held will appear in "Mam'selle Napoleon" Tuesday evening at the Knickerbocker as Mlle. Mars, the favorite actress of the Emperor Napoleon. The scene of the play is laid in France during the most brilliant period of Napoleon's time. There are forty-four speaking parts and a chorus of over 100. The music is the work of Gustav Luders, who composed the score of "King Dodo" and "The Prince of Pilsen." The original French version of Jean Richepin has been adapted by Joseph W. Herbert.

The first act shows the greenroom of the Comédie Française. In the second the Summer residence of the Emperor at Compiègne is shown, the stage representing an island in the middle of a lake. The two scenes of the third and last act display the interior of the Grand Opera House, Paris, and the historic "Return from Elba." Miss Held will be seen in seven costumes. The cast:

Napoleon	Arthur Lawrence
Miche } Agents of Secret Police	Jos. W. Herbert
Flute }	Frank Moulan
Fouche, Duc D'Otrante, Minister of Police	Henry Bergman
Chouplille, pensionnaire of the Comédie Française	Reginald Carrington
Noel Gilot, officer of the Imperial Guard and Mars's fiancé	Frank Rushworth
Le Marechal Le Febvre	Robert Hickman
Talma, tragedian, Sociétaire of the Comédie Française	Harry M. Blake
Constant, valet de chambre of the Emperor	Harry M. Blake
Body Guards of Louis XVIII.:	
The Marquis d'Estissac	Robert Hickman
The Viscount Maubreuil	Harry M. Blake
Call boy of the Comédie Française	Franz Ebert
The Abbe Delille, member of the French Academy	Fletcher Norton
Ducis, the poet	Francklyn Wallace
David, the great painter, member of the Institute	Edward Gore
Commissaire of Police	E. A. Tester
A Young Elegant	Alfred Pyke
An Old Financier	Karl Becca
Joachim Murat, King of Naples	J. S. Northern
The Marechal Ney	S. P. Pulen
Roustan, the Emperor's Mameluck	J. H. Shaw
The Emperor of Austria	Howard Stevens
The Emperor of Russia	M. Sharpe
Mme. Phillipard	Mathilda Cottrelly
Flora, maid of Mlle. Mars	Billy Norton
Mlle. Raucourt, Sociétaire of the Comédie Française	Adelaide Orton
Mme. Sans-Gene, (La Marechal Le Febvre)	Edythe Moyer
Dancers, Comédie Française	McCoy Sisters
Duchesse de Genlis	Nina Randall
Mme. Recamier	Edna Goodrich
Mlle. Contat	Elsie Baird
Mlle. Mars	Miss Held

Max Halbe's drama, "Der Strom," will be presented at the Irving Place Theatre Tuesday evening and will be repeated Wednesday evening. The cast:

Frau Philippine Dorn	Elizabeth Arlaans
Peter Dorn	Julius Kobler
Heinrich Dorn	Alexander Rottmann
Jakob Dorn	Alfred Abel
Renate	Bertha Rosso
Reinhold Ulrichs	Franz Kierschner
Hanne	Marie von Wegern

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings and at the Saturday matinée, "Geschwister Lemke," a comedy of Berlin life, will be given. The authors of this play are Skowronek and Stein. The cast:

Mathilde Lemke	Camilla Dalberg
Aldred Lemke	Alfred Abel
Eva Lemke	Hedwig von Ostermann
Hartmann	Otto Meyer
Eugenie	Marie Kierschner
Gerda	Muriel Hope
Ernst-Gnesmar	Richard Schlaghammer
Aurelie von Knoblauch	Elizabeth Arlaans
Zademack	Max Haenseler
Gustav Horn	Otto Ottbert
Christian Bojo	Matthias Claudius
Auguste	Lina Haenseler

All Eighth Avenue is excited over the prospect of a real "first night" to-morrow at the Grand Opera House. "Queen of the White Slaves" is described as a "thriller in six acts and nineteen scenes." It is by Arthur Lamb, and it deals largely with the Chinese "question." The overture was composed by Oscar Hammerstein. No less than nine villains attempt to interfere with the happiness of the hero and heroine, and all nine are satisfactorily foiled in the end.

Some of the scenes of "Queen of the White Slaves" will show wonderful mechanical effects. One of the scenes represents the "Chamber of Death" of "The Terrible Nine," a San Francisco branch of "The Highbinders." The production is being made under the direction of A. H. Woods, formerly of the firm of Sullivan, Harris & Woods. It has been on the road only about two weeks. It is seldom the Grand Opera House receives a play that has not touched New York before, and its patrons, consequently, are much interested in this elaborate melodrama's opening.

"Candida," a play which Richard Mansfield announced for production a few years ago and then abandoned because it presented too great physical difficulties, will be presented at the Princess Theatre Tuesday afternoon by Arnold Daly. Mr. Daly will himself assume the rôle of Eugene Marchbanks, a young poet. His leading woman will be Dorothy Donnelly. This special matinée will interfere in no way with the regular performances of "Raffles."

Though "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" is founded on [illegible] "The Bath Comedy," [illegible] the play, and he will give it to the New York public at the Belasco Theatre Wednesday evening for the first time. Henrietta Crosman will have the rôle of Kitty, and among her supporting company are Edwin Stevens, R. Peyton Carter, and Stanley Drewitt.

The announcement made a few weeks ago that Miss Crosman was to appear in a Belasco play came as a great surprise to the Rialto, as it was generally thought that she had her career for the next two or three seasons already mapped out. She is the actress whom Mr. Belasco thought most fitted to the requirements of the leading part in his new play, and he had consummated the agreement with Maurice Campbell before any outsider suspected his intentions. The curtain will go up promptly at 8 o'clock every evening and there will be only one matinée a week. The cast:

Sir Jasper Standish, Baronet, living at Bath	John F. Kellerd
Col. the Hon. Henry Villiers, Commanding the Fifty-first Regiment, (King's Own Light Infantry)	Edwin Stevens
Captain Spicer	Frank H. Westerton
Lord Verney, Lieutenant	Charles Hammond
Mr. Tom Stafford, Lieutenant	James Carew
Gandy, private, the Colonel's Orderly	Addison Pitt
Fenwick, private and Orderly	Shelley Hull
The Bishop of Bath and Wells	H. Rees Davies
Col. Kimby McFlontan, commanding the Sixth Regiment of Dragoons	R. Peyton Carter
Capt. [illegible] O'Hara	J. Malcolm Dunn
Major Owen MacTeague	Alfred Cahill
Mr. Lanty MacClusky, Lieutenant	Douglas J. Wood
Mr. Darby O'Donovan, Cornet	Emmet Lennon
Mallow, Lord Verney's man	Stanley Drewitt
The Inn Keeper of the "Bear" Inn	Harold Watts
First courier	Howard Hull
Second courier	S. K. Blair
Post boy	William Whitney
Mistress Kitty Bellairs, a young widow	Miss Crosman
Lady Standish, (Julia)	Katherine Florence
Lady Marie Prideaux, Col. Villiers's sister (Verney's aunt)	Louise Moodie
Lady Bab Flyte, the late Belle of Bath	Edith Crane
Mistress Bate Coome, the Major's wife	Genevieve Reynolds
The Hon. Mrs. Beaufort	Charlotte N. Preston
Miss Drue, her sister	Bernice Golden
Miss Dell	Sybil Klein
Miss Derby	Jane Cowl
Miss Sally	Lydia Winters
Selina, Lady Marie Prideaux's maid	Lillian Coffin
Lydia, Kitty's maid	Estelle Coffin
Barmaid of the "Bear" Inn	Mignon Hardt
Clorinde	Mrs. Irvin Chapman
Dorothea	Gertrude Dorrance
Arabella	Edith Roland
Angela	Helen Hale

A three-act comedy entitled "Le Je Ne Sais Quoi" will be presented by Mme. Wiehe and her French company at the Vaudeville Theatre Wednesday night. This play was given at the Capucines Theatre, in Paris, and achieved a success there. It gives Mme. Wiehe an excellent opportunity for comedy acting. She has the part of a young American wife who does not quite suit her Parisian husband. The quality which she does not possess and which her husband misses is the "je ne sais quoi" referred to in the title. Every evening a short curtain raiser will precede the longer comedy.

Straight from the Belasco Theatre Mrs. Leslie Carter moves up to the West End in "Du Barry," and there she will appear for one week. The production will be the same, of course, that was made in Forty-second Street last week.

Annie Russell will appear at the Harlem Opera House in "Mice and Men" this week. She has just finished a three months' run in Boston, and comes here for her only New York appearance in "Mice and Men" this season. John Mason is still in the cast supporting Miss Russell.

"For Her Children's Sake" will be at the New Star Theatre this week.

"The Scout's Revenge" will make its appearance at the Third Avenue Theatre this week. It is said to be an elaborate scenic production with a good cast. The play is from the pen of John Arthur Fraser.

At the Murray Hill Theatre this week, "A Hot Old Time" will be presented. The policy of changing the bill every week at the Murray Hill seems to have met with much success.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Only three weeks remain for "Three Little Maids," at the Garden Theatre. At the Majestic "Babes in Toyland" is as youthful and delightful as ever. "The Girl from Kay's," at the Herald Square, is not lacking attention. "Red Feather," at the large Lyric Theatre, still holds the boards. Frank Daniels, in "The Office Boy," at the Victoria Theatre, keeps everybody convulsed with laughter. Fritzi Scheff in "Babette" begins her fourth week at the Broadway to-morrow night. Paula Edwardes has made the expected "hit" in "Winsome Winnie" at the Casino.

"The Admirable Crichton" is the comedy success of the season; it stays on at the Lyceum. Maxine Elliott, in "Her Own Way," has three more weeks at the Savoy Theatre; the house is being filled every evening. "The Marriage of Kitty" is on for a long run at the Hudson. "Raffles," at the Princess, has several more weeks there; the attendance is as good as on the opening night. "Whitewashing Julia," at the Garrick, is doing well. The public seems to think "The County Chairman," at Wallack's, is the funniest play in town; the theatre resounds with laughter for three hours every night. "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner" is still at the Criterion.

"Captain Barrington" is successful at the Manhattan. "The Pretty Sister of José," at the Empire, never sees an empty seat. "A Japanese Nightingale" is still at Daly's.

"The Best of Friends" has only one more week at the Academy of Music. At the Fourteenth Street Theatre "The Light of Other Days," with Robert Mantell in the leading part, remains. "Our New Minister" is at the American. "Mother Goose" is gorgeous at the New Amsterdam. "Ben-Hur" stays only one week longer at the New York Theatre.

"What's the Matter with Susan?" will be at the Bijou some time longer. It is funny and gets good crowds.

Thursday night "Looney Park," which closes the performance every evening at Weber and Fields's, will be replaced by "Waffles, the Amateur Cracker," a burlesque on Kyrle Bellew's success at the Princess. Louis Mann will be "Captain Deadwood," Lew Fields will impersonate "Crochet," and Joe Weber will imitate the feminine antics of "Lady Smellrose." Lillian Russell will not be in the new burlesque, but she will have a new song before very long.

"The Little Princess" will be at the Madison Square Theatre for another week; then it will move up to the Garrick for a series of matinée performances, which will last through the holidays.

VAUDEVILLE.

At Keith's this week the Marcel Company of Parisian Poseurs will make their first New York appearance. They reproduce a number of famous sculptures and bas reliefs. Another European attraction is Charles Prelle, with his "Talking Dogs." This act is expected to be particularly delightful to children. Wilfred Clarke will be seen in "In the Biograph," having in his company Miss Carew, Miss De Mott, and Archie Gillies. Others on the bill at Keith's will be Callahan and Mack, Lotta Gladstone, George Davis in a monologue, Alice Lewis, Bean and Hamilton in a barrel jumping act; Miss Mabel Hudson, and the Fred Gillette Trio in "Fun in a Hairdresser's Saloon."

Charles J. Ross and Mabel Fenton will present a comedy sketch called "Just Like a Woman," at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Billy S. Clifford, the "Broadway Chappie," will appear after more than a year's absence from this house. Most famous of the other singers, dancers, and comedians, are the Four Olifans, who hail from Europe. Other funmakers are Barney Ferguson, the Four Bard Brothers, Howe and Scott, J. S. Wolfing, the Two Baileys, Nealy and Barnum, and Pelot, the comic juggler.

"The Sword of the King," which was once produced by Henrietta Crosman, will be revived at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. Leading the cast are Florence Reed and Malcolm Williams. The vaudeville list includes the Nichols sisters, Alexis and Schaul, Tom White, Leonard and Leonard, Bertina, the contortionist, and McDevitt and Kelly.

Between the acts of "Trilby" Dan Daly will appear at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. As Mr. Daly has not been seen in Harlem for a long time, his entry there is looked forward to with some interest. The cast of "Trilby" will be headed by Jessie Bonstelle and Paul McAllister. Hugh Ford will have the part of Svengali. The vaudeville will include Orville and Frank, Lillia Shaw, Ted McKenna, with his trained dogs, Pettingall and De Forest, and numerous other specialties.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre "To Be Buried Alive" will be produced this week. Contrary to the impression conveyed by the title of the play, it is neither harrowing nor weird, being a quiet pastoral play on the order of "The Old Homestead," "Shore Acres," and "Way Down East." William Pascoe, who was with Viola Allen in "In the Palace of the King," will be in the cast, with Helen Mar Willcox, John Drury, Frank P. Linden, Kathryne Purnell, and Frank Bell.

The special attraction at the Circle Theatre this week will be "The Girl with the Auburn Hair." Fulgora, the transfigurator, will appear in many novel characterizations. The rest of the bill is made up of James J. Morton, Foy and Clark in "Oh Fudge," Jessie Couthoui, Stanley and Brockman, Lew Hawkins, the Adonis Trio, the Flood brothers, and the vitagraph.

Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses will be at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. Florence Bindley will make her farewell vaudeville appearance. Menifee, Johnson and company will be seen in the one-act comedy called "The Golden Rose," Ward and Curran will appear in "The Terrible Judge," and Swan and Bernard and Baker and Nesson will all do their parts toward making the bill an attractive one. The performance will close every evening with a kinetographic view of "The Great Train Robbery."

At the Eden Musée the Schreyer-Valois String Quartet, with Mlle. Harriet Schreyer-Valois as violin virtuoso, is the most popular feature. Two new groups have been added to the World in Wax in the last few days. The moving picture machine displays new scenes from the countries of Europe and Asia.

At the Dewey the Gay Masqueraders will be the attraction this week. The two burlesques are called "The Wizard of Jersey" and "Aboard the Good Ship Jane." Matinées are given daily.

Lionel, the lion-faced boy, is still the principal attraction at Huber's Museum. Another interesting feature is Prince Yet Muir's Royal Japanese Acrobats, who will be seen this week for the first time in America. Others at the museum are Billy Wells, Capt. Austin, and Mabel Milton. Krao, the missing link, is soon to appear at Huber's.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Though Vesta Tilley's contract with Manager Williams of the Orpheum Theatre calls for her appearance at the Circle Theatre in Manhattan this week, he has decided to keep her in his Brooklyn playhouse one week longer. Brooklyn theatregoers have been turning out in full force to see the popular London imitator, and she could stay on several weeks, probably, without ever letting the seats be empty.

Mr. Williams has employed to supplement Miss Tilley this week Charles Dickson and his company, who will present a new act entitled "Heart to Heart Talks." This has never been in Brooklyn before, and is expected to make a most favorable impression. Bedini and Arthur, comedy jugglers, will cause wonder by their tricks. Keough and Ballard, the Four Rianos, York and Adams, Ed. Gray, Rita Redmond, the Maginleys, the Faust Trio, and the vitagraph will be the other attractions this week.

At Payton's Theatre.

"Two Nights at Rome," by the author of "Mr. Barnes of New York" and "Mr. Potter of Texas," will be given at Payton's Fulton Street Theatre this week. It tells a story of cosmopolitan life, the characters being a young English nobleman, an Italian girl, and an American picture dealer. Corse Payton will have the rôle of the American, Mr. Elliott that of the Italian Nemesis who slays the adventuress, and Miss Phillips that of the Italian adventuress herself.

Auto for Columbia Patrons.

Dave Weis, manager of the Columbia Theatre, proposes to give away this week a thousand-dollar automobile runabout. Every one who attends a performance of "The Wayward Son" this week will get a ticket entitling him to a chance on the auto. It will then be raffled off. It is now on exhibition in the lobby of the theatre.

FROM THE WORLD OF MIMICRY

The Battle of Hearts As Some Dramatists Conceive It—An Actress and Her Bank Account—Ambitious Efforts of Gypsy Players.

If one should ever write a play and be lucky enough to get a manager to say he would consider it, there is just one question that manager would ask. And it is certain, too, that he would ask the question before he read the manuscript. This would be his inquiry:

"How about the love interest?"

The man who sits up nights conceiving plans to amuse and interest the public knows that this thing of love—as old as the hills and yet always new—is just what every one on the real side of the footlights wants. Four acts without a man and a woman indulging in the fight or persuasion of hearts would be like a desert without one spot of green. He knows that every man, woman, and child is interested in somebody's love affair besides their own, and they don't care so much whether it is in real life or not—just so the lovers are a good-looking man and a really pretty girl.

The managers are always after the playwrights about this, and so, as through all the past, right now, and forever, plays are going to have the old, old story as a theme.

The dramatist does not try to dodge it any more than he would dodge a chance to reap royalties. But whenever he gets down to writing a play he invariably tries to change the treatment. He must have a pair of interesting lovers, so it is for him to have some new, if not ingenious, manner for their lovemaking, or at least a new way of handling this old but always welcome theme. So it happens that every time a good-looking, healthy young star has a new play he or she has or tries to have a new love story and a new way of making love.

In "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner," for example, the co-dramatists, Stephens and Swete, go back to Revolutionary times for romance and have a soldier and a soldier's sweetheart. Here there is a battle of hearts.

This young Continental officer needs a horse. He forcibly buys the pet steed of Elizabeth, whose sympathies are with the Tories. He rides away on the horse, is wounded, and the animal, with no hand to guide it, comes running home with the hurt man on its back. She has no sympathy with him, and makes him a prisoner in her own home until she can notify the British. It occurs to him that he might gain his freedom by making love to her. He does so, and she thinks he means it. Then she learns it was a ruse, and when he feels that he has really fallen in love with her she crushes him and turns him over to a British officer. He binds him in a chair, but the love in Elizabeth's heart is stronger than her sympathy for the cause of King George. She makes the officer release him and sends him away. Then she and her prisoner are left alone.

"Ah, dear heart," says Elizabeth, "you were my prisoner. I set you free. I shall not rest until I know you are far away from your enemies."

And the lover says:

"I am more your prisoner now than ever. You have cut those bonds. When will you set others on me?"

And Elizabeth, standing in the door, as the bugle calls for the mount, answers:

"When—when the war is over let Cato bring you back."

Cato is the horse he took—the one that brought him back to the house wounded. Of course, the idea of the dramatist is to send every man, woman, and child home after the show believing that the horse will carry out the sentimental idea.

In "The Pretty Sister of José," in which Maude Adams is appearing, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett makes it another love battle. There is plenty of love, but it is a bitter fight of hearts before it is won.

Pepita is proud and haughty for a peasant girl, but she is Spanish, and by all rule of hearts there must be love in a Spanish girl. Every girl is head over heels in love with Sebastiano, the bullfighter. He loves Pepita. She spurns him. He becomes determined and the fight is on. He takes her in his arms in the garden by the home of the padre. She will not speak to him, and he goes away. The love she has been concealing comes to her lips and she bursts forth in a passionate cry for his return, but he does not come back. Days pass, and he is hurt in the ring and carried into an inn. Sympathy and grief break into the closed heart of Pepita, and she prays by his bedside until he comes back to consciousness and takes her in his arms. In this case, of course, the abandonment to love is only developed fully after there is danger of the man's death.

What would a play for Ethel Barrymore be if there was not some good-looking fellow after her heart all the way through the three acts and maybe four of them! This year the novelty was largely in the fact that the heroine was a spinister, but not past redemption. Hubert Henry Davies made his Cousin Kate a bright young woman of the world, at whom other women would look at and say, "Well, she will never marry." But she did. The dramatist knew that it would not be fair to all the girls in the house not to let the young fellow win her, and so in the last act he did. No woman who saw Cousin Kate but felt a real thrill when she came down the stage and confidentially whispered so softly:

"My, but it is good to have some one to take care of you."

Here is how this young playwright makes his love, as will be remembered: He starts out with a demure little creature in love with a young Irishman. They quarrel. Then Cousin Kate comes down from London to see the folks. She is full of the story of how she met a good-looking young man who met her at the station and helped her along so politely, and then went away, and she didn't know his name and didn't ever expect to see him again—though she hoped she would. Then the young girl tells all about the quarrel and the postponement of the wedding, and Cousin Kate becomes an intermediary. The young man comes, and it is the one she had the mild flirtation with. She tries to win him back for her cousin, but wins him for herself.

There, love fulfilled, is the reward, as it were, of unselfishness.

Anthony Hope and Harrison Rhoades, who wrote "Captain Dieppe," in which John Drew is playing, also make use of a somewhat similar expedient of lovemaking. The Captain is an intermediary, but is obliging a Count whose wife is separated from him. At the Count's solicitation, he goes to the wife, and is to say the speeches the Count has given him. He does so, but meets the wrong woman, says the love lines, and when he learns his mistake makes the words his own.

"I can honestly say that of all the actresses I have known, fully 800 out of 1,000 have had family burdens to carry," said Paula Edwardes, recently discoursing upon the alleged extravagance of the woman of the stage.

"I recall the family history of one well-known stage woman, which is really pathetic. All during her climbing days she eked out a support for her father. When at last she met comparative luxury and success, and felt that she could breathe more easily, her father, in his dotage, married a scheming woman who saw in the prospective success of her prospective daughter-in-law a mine of wealth and comfort for herself. The actress, who found it impossible to live under the same roof with this woman, was eventually forced to keep up two establishments out of her own earnings.

"I recall a case of a young, high-strung, sensitive girl who on leaving the stage door one afternoon was confronted by two children barefoot and scantily clad.

"'Please, Aunt Nellie,' said the boy, stepping forward; 'mamma sent us down, and says won't you please find us some clothes before you leave town.'

"With the curious eyes of the other players upon her, the girl hurried the two children into her dressing room. The next day I went with her to buy complete outfits for them—they were the son and daughter of a worthless cousin, who, knowing the girl's pride, had attached himself like a leech to her purse strings.

"The woman in private life has everything to assist her in the gentle art of economy. Not so the actress. Everything in her life tends in the opposite direction. So, when the public rises to exclaim 'Behold the actress on the stage; she toils not, neither does she spin, yet she has money to throw at the modistes and the milliners,' let it bear in mind that this same actress may have yearnings toward a bank account which circumstances, her managers and the public will not allow her to gratify."

Joseph Jefferson was showing one of his paintings to two friends—one a distinguished actor, the other a man who is usually engaged in looking after the business end of things theatrical, including railroad transportation and the various other features entirely apart from the art side.

"Splendid," remarked the actor friend, "what a wonderful perspective."

And the man of business, not to be outdone, added his meed of praise in the assertion:

"Grand! The mileage is perfect."

Under the caption "Gypsy Players in Picturesque Montigny," in The Theatre Magazine for December, Maude Durbin Skinner—who in private life is the wife of Otis Skinner, now starring with Ada Rehan—contributes a picturesque account of what was apparently a most interesting experience:

"When a gypsy van rumbled along the cobblestones," she writes, "the whole village was agog with excitement. Every window and doorway framed a picturesque group to see the vagrants pass, heralded by the rat-a-tat-tat of a snare drum, and the deep-voiced drummer announcing a notable dramatic event "ce soir" in the square below the church. At twilight we joined the sabotted peasants clattering up to where the green van had been placed and a shaky platform built out for the stage. A few boards, supported by unsafe props, were the reserved seats, and the advertising poster hung from the end of the van:

Le Mystère de la Chambre Rouge,
Un Drame en 4 Actes.

"The audience was chattering and clattering; children scrambled for front seats; the drummer had come forth for the final rat-a-tat, when the sweet old Angelus rang out from the tower overhead. The sudden hush was profound. Every peasant crossed himself, caps came off, and for a brief moment the scene was a subject for a master painter. Then the scramble began again as the bells rang out from the tower that has shadowed performances from the miracle plays, down through the centuries to the crude spectacle of this night.

"Three thumps, given with all the dignity of the Théatre Français, preceded the first act. Had Thespis in his cart been the cause of our congregation the accoutrements could not have been more simple, nor the audience more attentive, more respectful. I must except two Americans who have lost themselves here for a while and had risen from the table d'hôte overfilled with vin compris, ('red ink,' as it is maligned.) Occasionally a mother rushed in, scanned the rows of open-mouthed urchins, selected the strayed one, and dragged him tearfully to the rear; but no other disturbance broke in upon the seriousness of 'Le Mystère.' There was no shifting of scenes, (there were none to shift,) but a cretonne curtain slid across a wire, closed each act. Four persons presented this drama of surely a dozen characters; but shaggy beards, long cloaks, and slouch hats rendered disguises complete.

"The brunt of the labor fell upon a hungry-looking girl of twelve, with great sad eyes and Titian hair. (A Botticelli nymph we called her, in spite of the 'long and uglies' a girl must live through at twelve.) In a costume of ochre-colored calico she played the Lost Child; and when she dropped upon the rickety platform and cried, 'Pitié! Monseigneur! Pitié!' tears gushed in my eyes and a shiver passed through me. Was it possible another Rachel is getting her first hard schooling among gypsy players?

"When the act ended, her long, thin hand dragged the cretonne curtain across, and then she came out to us, holding up an old red cap for centimes. Warning knocks of the second act sent her running back, and she next appeared as an idiot boy. The third act disclosed her as the châtelaine, evidently in deep sorrow, but before we learned the cause of her grief the rain began to pour and the audience scattered without ceremony. All evening we thought of the strange girl and of her prototype—that rare woman whose statue stands to-day in the Théatre Français, and who gained her first applause from a platform before a vagrant gypsy cart.

"'A lowly birth is not an obstacle to fame,' ran the true line in our old copybooks.

"The rain pattered all night; but in the morning the sun burst through the clouds and the painters started for the forest. I hastened to the scene of last night's play—the square was empty; the strollers had gone."

COMING THEATRICAL EVENTS.

At the Majestic Theatre this afternoon Ernest H. Crosby, who is a friend of Count Tolstoi, will lecture on "The Russian Peasant-Nobleman." There will be an illustrated sketch of Defregger, the painter of the Tyrol. The Anderson-Roehr Concert Company will render selections.

The patriotic matinée of "Captain Barrington" at the Manhattan Theatre will be given Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 9. It is given under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There will be no advance over the usual prices.

A large orchestra of women harpists, under the direction and leadership of Signora [illegible]

Isabella Rosati, will give three concerts in Carnegie Hall Dec. 11, 15, and 18.

Beginning one week from to-morrow Robert Mantell will produce at the Fourteenth Street Theatre "The Corsican Brothers," in which he acts the two rôles of Fabian and Louis di Franchi.

Irene Bentley and a large company will come to the Madison Square Theatre Dec. 14 to appear in "The Girl from Dixie." Miss Bentley will appear in the title rôle, and will have among her supporters Ferdinand Gottschalk, George A. Schiller, D. L. Don, Diamond Donner, Essie Lyons, Ross Hart, Wilmer Bentley, and over fifty others.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Marshall P. Wilder, Leroy and Clayton, Hal Merritt, Hoey and Lee, and Laura Burnett will be the chief offerings at the Grand Opera House to-night.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre to-night will be Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Holden's Manikins, Will West, Christina's monkeys, and twenty more acts. At the Fifth Avenue "Aga" will be the headliner, followed by John F. Leonard, Foy and Clark, Stelling and Revelle, and many others. At the Harlem house Klein, Ott brothers and Nickerson, Louise Dresser, Harrigan, Hodge, Hall and company, and twenty other acts will make up the bill. At the Fifty-eighth Street house there will be Jack Norwood, the Marco twins, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorne, Seona, and Wolfing's horses.

At the Dewey the attractions will be Isabelle Urquhart and company, the Willis family, Sidney Grant, Rae and Brosche, Hoey and Lee, J. Francis Dooley, Nellie Florede, Carter and Bluford, and the Dew- [illegible].

Hurtig & Seamon offer for this afternoon and evening concert Mme. Herrmann and company, Florence Bindley, Keough and Ballard, Mattie Keene and company, Manning's Entertainers, Nice's Twins, and McPhee and Hill.

Chief among the entertainers at the Metropolis Theatre will be Edward M. Favor, Edith Sinclair, Maxwell and Dudley, and Lynch and Jewell.

For his regular Sunday night concert at the New Star Theatre Manager William T. Keogh has engaged the Reed Birds, Cook and Hayes, James and Bonnie Farley, York and Adams, Hickey and Nelson, Mamie Remington, and Billy Clifford.

The concert at Huber's Museum includes the J. M. Moore New Orleans Minstrel Troupe, Tom Craig, the Globe Comedy Four, the Towels, Jones and Sutton, Jim Robinson, Miss Lucille Kranat, and J. B. Burke.

At the Victoria Mr. Hammerstein announces Tom Nawn and company, Midgley and Carlisle, Frank Bush, Bedini and Arthur, Ford and Gehrue, Swan and Bambard, and the Major sisters.

At the Circle Theatre the concert will include the attractions that have been at the theatre during last week.

The usual Sunday performance will take place in the concert hall of the Eden Musée this afternoon and evening.

Ted Marks's concert at the American to-night includes the Empire City Comedy Four, Bert Jordan and Rosa Crouch, Freda and Dare, Mlle. Olive, Eugenie Florence, Musical Hucks, Fuller and Rose, Cook and Hayes, and Frank Mayne and company.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A beautiful, thin quarto volume is published by G. Schirmer, entitled "A Book of Shakespeare's Songs, with Musical Settings by Various Composers, the Whole Arranged and Decorated by Edward Edwards." It contains ten of the favorite lyrics from Shakespeare's plays, with music by Thomas Morley, Haydn, Dr. Arne, Sir H. R. Bishop, and Schubert. The style of the book is after the models set by William Morris in the Kelmscott publications. Each poem is printed by itself, preceded by a full-page drawing, which shows something of the methods now of Sir Edward Burne-Jones and now of Aubrey Beardsley, and are full of imagination and decorative spirit. Then follows the music, with the text. The titles are in red. Each page is provided with a conspicuously designed border, heavily massed in black and white, showing sinuous interweavings of conventionalized plant forms. The paper is dull, with deckel edges, and the appearance of the book is a delight not only to lovers of the characteristic and beautiful music with which the composers have paid tribute to Shakespeare, but also to lovers of perfect taste and artistic design in bookmaking.

For the first time, compositions of Charles Martin Loeffler now appear in print. An elegant little volume with the imprint of G. Schirmer has just been published containing his set of four songs, with piano accompaniment, Op. 10. They are settings of verses by the French poet, Gustave Kahn, contained in "Les Palais Nomades," the titles being "Timbres Oubliés," "Adieu pour Jamais," "Les Soirs d'Automne," and "Les Paons." The same are also published separately. The appearance of these songs will deeply interest the lovers of music who from time to time in recent years have become acquainted with the subtle and delicate art of Mr. Loeffler as it has been embodied in orchestral pieces played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, "The Death of Tintagiles" and the "Two Poems for Orchestra," and by works for chamber music that the Kneisel Quartet have performed here. Mr. Loeffler is well known as a violinist of the first rank, one of the leading members of the Boston orchestra from its earliest years till his resignation from it at the end of last season. He has only recently claimed the attention of the public as a composer, but his music has made a deep impression as the product of a singularly original talent. It has shown keen imaginative power, sensitive appreciation of the finer values of color and a certain aristocratic reserve, and an aloofness from the obvious and the commonplace. It is not music that can become widely popular, for Mr. Loeffler couches his thoughts in a musical idiom that does not appeal to the general public. His leanings are toward the ideals of the younger French school of composers, who live and move in a somewhat rarefied atmosphere of music, whose feelings and expressions deal with complex, evanescent, intangible moods. They are displayed in these four songs, in the quality of the verses Mr. Loeffler has chosen, and in the manner in which he has found musical expression for them. What that manner is will be best disclosed at a public performance of them. They are to be heard at the next concert of the Kneisel Quartet.

The "Twenty-eight Melodious and Instructive Left Hand Etudes for the Pianoforte," composed by August W. Hoffman, and published by Breitkopf and Härtel, are an ingenious and valuable contribution to the literature of pianoforte technique. They are founded upon Bertini's well-known etudes for the right hand, op. 29 and 32. Mr. Hoffman has written passage work for the left hand analogous to the passages for the right in Bertini's works, adding thereto original melodies for the right hand. The technical problems thus presented for the student are of many different kinds, and their mastery cannot fail to result in a great increase of left-hand proficiency. Every assistance is given for the mastery of them in the full system of fingering provided and in the indications of phrasing and expression.

OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

The Hundredth Anniversary of Hector Berlioz—The Man and His Music, His Ambitions, and His Failures.

The hundredth birthday of Berlioz falls on Friday next. It is fitting the world with Berlioz festivals and discussions of Berlioz's music and of Berlioz the man and the composer. New York will have had its share of the music—the "Symphonie Fantastique" under Mr. Colonne, a concert devoted to Berlioz given by Mr. Arens in the People's Symphony concerts, another of the same sort but of more ambitious character given to-day by Mr. Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra, the promise of more by Mr. Gericke at the next visit of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and no doubt still more before the memory of the occasion has passed away. The musical public of this city has become familiar with most of the works of the French composer, with the important exception of his operas, since that concert by the Philharmonic Society in 1846 when his overture "Les Francs Juges" was first played. There has been no lack of opportunity to become converted to admiration and love of this music; but the public still remains cold, listens to it as a duty, and returns to it with reluctance.

It is still the fashion with some of Berlioz's advocates to declare that "the world has not yet given him a genuine chance," and they are pertinaciously saying that he will yet win his way to universal acceptance. Berlioz himself loudly bewailed the neglect with which he was treated. But if any ambitious genius has ever had a chance, it has been Berlioz. His works were not hidden under a bushel in Paris during his lifetime, and within the last thirty years—since the Franco-Prussian war, to connect the cause with the effect—there has been organized and sustained effort in France to make a national, a patriotic duty of performing them, of hearing them, of admiring them, as an offset to the invasion of Teutonic influences from over the Rhine. In Germany, where there is no Chauvinism in music, and where geographical lines and national frontiers do not count in art, Berlioz had abundant hearing and eager welcome in person from the very first. He was received with deference and admiration in England. The musical records of New York and Boston show how long his name and his music have been familiar in those cities.

So it is by no means true, as one of his English admirers maintained the other day, that Berlioz has anywhere been "practically avoided." His music has been presented abundantly, zealously, by conductors and artists who have completely identified themselves with his spirit. But as years have gone on it has become more and more evident that but little of it, and that of comparatively small significance in the whole mass of his work, has made good a claim upon the love and sincere admiration of the public. Presented as the fairest fruitage of modern impulses in art, it somehow turns to ashes like Dead Sea apples as you try to lay hold of it.

And yet, while the music of Berlioz has thus failed, and is every day failing, to impress itself as a living reality, volumes have been written and discussions are now filling the musical world about Berlioz the man, the musician, the misunderstood genius, the great composer, the discoverer of the mighty fabric of a new and immortal art, the originator of the modern orchestra, the creator of works of deathless fame; the poseur, the charlatan, the huckster of musical claptrap, the impotent striver after great things whose creative power panted in vain after his ambition. There is something puissant about the man, his personality, his career, and some aspects of his achievements to account for all this. It must be sought elsewhere than in his music, which many people talk about but which few love, and which for the most part falls so dead upon the imagination and sympathy of its listeners.

In truth, the interesting things about Berlioz are literary, historical, technical, personal, psychological—almost anything but musical. It has been justly remarked that for the most enthusiastic appreciation of his music we must turn to the literary critics with a taste for music rather than to the musical public. Berlioz is a fascinating figure in a curiously engaging period. He came upon the scene in France in the midst of the welter of the romantic movement in literature and art—not unfortunately, as Mr. André Hallays has said, but rather, as it seems, fortunately, for the development of the essential qualities of the man and the musician. His personality projects itself vividly athwart that period in French art of "broken rules, abolished conventions, glorified passions," as one of the most insistent, violent, and volubly self-expressive personages in it. His life was a perpetual paroxysm of love, hate, grief, hyperbolic and unmeasurable emotion. He was, as Saint-Saëns calls him, "a paradoxmade man."

It is impossible to take altogether seriously the extravagant, the flamboyant portrait of himself and his experiences that Berlioz has left behind in his own writings—for as a writer he is equaled for voluminousness among musicians only by Wagner. For thirty years he wrote the musical feuilletons of the Journal des Débats; and as a critic he was of piercing originality of view, intense conviction, and eccentric limitation. His attitude is always personal, and in his criticism he is as self-revealing as in his letters and his autobiography that completes the list of his published writings. Through these, even more than through his music, he impressed himself and his ideas upon the world.

They all show a limitless self-confidence, a boundless ambition to accomplish great and original things in music, a daring that scoffed at precedents and established conventions. His music is the expression of it all, but it also expresses the impotence of his specifically musical endowment to achieve the vast results he aimed at. He devised thitherto unheard of ways and means to embody those results. We are given grandiose, all-embracing schemes; we are told of the imaginative, poetical, tender, tragical, ironical, horrible chapters of human experience that are to live in his music. We listen to effect piled upon effect; we admire the technical skill and the strenuous effort; but we are left cold. The mountain labors, but rarely does it bring forth more than a mouse.

His musical thought is almost always superficial. His musical invention is terribly, wearisomely commonplace. How few of the themes in any of his most important compositions are expressive, or beautiful, or find their way to the heart! The pomp and glitter and the wealth of color with which he sets them forth cannot hide their poverty. How pale and poor is the "idée fixe" of the "Fantastic Symphony"; how inexpressive the cantilena of the "Benvenuto Cellini" overture. Think of the thematic wandering of the "Harold" symphony, the empty pompositiès of much of the "Requiem" and the "Te Deum." They are typical of the composer's lack of invention. They cannot be offset by memories of the love music of the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, the serenade of Mephistopheles, and the fairy music of "The Damnation of Faust," or the pallid charm of the scene in the fields and the pretty ballroom music of the "Fantastic Symphony," the vivacity and life of the "Roman Carnival." These are but lucky exceptions that some rarely to refresh the wearied listener to the great mass of Berlioz's music.

Yet so candid a critic as Mr. W. H. Hadow considers that Berlioz has left us "some tunes of very high worth." He considers "La Captive" to be "a complete and final answer to the critics who have regarded the composer as unmelodious"; he calls the love scene in "Romeo and Juliet" as beautiful as an adagio of Schubert; and he mentions further the septet in "Les Troyens," the shepherds' chorus in "The Childhood of Christ," Hero's song "Je vais le voir" in "Béatrice et Bénédict," the Sanctus in the "Requiem," as "sufficient to place him incontrovertibly in the first rank of musicians." Hardly; they are still the lucky exceptions; as another English critic, Francis Hueffer, has put it, "the equation between matter and manner in his work is a question of chance, not of choice."

Berlioz's deficiency as a harmonist no less than as a melodist is one that sensibly estranges the modern listener from his work. His harmony rarely rises beyond the commonplace, the insipid. It is colorless. He knew little of the expressive emotional power that is so eloquent in chromatic harmony and that is one of the most characteristic tokens of the modern feeling in music. His harmonies seem to have no organic connection with his melody, to be no necessary and inevitable groundwork for it. His treatment is obvious, till he makes some remote and recondite modulation that carries him far afield, yet without direct significance. He "changes his key with a forcible wrench that surprises without pleasing"; he is "so suspicious of monotony that he falls into restlessness." If Saint-Saëns's dictum is true that the men who find beautiful melodies are the ones also who find beautiful harmonies, its application to Berlioz is obvious. His mastery of rhythm is undoubted, and gives point to many things that have little other significance. As for his ideas of form, they are often purposely vague and lead him to rambling repetitions and to uncertainty of outline in many of his larger works, especially the so-called symphonic movements.

We are no longer affrighted at or repulsed by freedom of form, provided it is the embodiment of an inward necessity; nor at elaborate and complicated means of expression, if they only succeed in expressing; nor at the vast designs, the boldness, the ambition of Berlioz, his ambitious attempts to put into music all the extremes of human emotion, passion, and experience, if we only really find them there. To these things we are inured. What we are not inured to is the failure of so much of it, the baroque triviality, the little significance in much sound.

Berlioz's credit as the originator of the modern orchestra and of the modern developments of programme music can never be shaken, and it is the chief title he has to greatness. His instrumentation may sound in places—and the places are increasing to the modern ear in number and extent—hard, glittering, hollow, without warmth or depth of color. There is still much of it that the most highly accomplished modern skill cannot surpass in sheer brilliancy, in subtle refinement, in the expressive use of instrumental timbres for special effect. And the full value of it all cannot be grasped without remembering that it was as a pioneer that Berlioz worked in this field.

> Most can raise the flowers now,
> For all have got the seed.

The seed was of Berlioz's planting, and how he worked alone at the tillage in the early years of the century, the courage, originality, inerrant prescience with which he developed it and brought it to fruition, is a remarkable chapter in musical history. Here was the field in which his genius was incontestible—here and in the propagation of the romantic idea of "programme music." The men who have played so prominent a part in modern art through their work in it, Liszt, Strauss, and their fellows, Tschaikowsky and the younger Russians, and the present generation of Frenchmen, are deep in debt to the ideals that Berlioz set up and that he tried himself so hard to realize. His influence has been through the potency of his intellectual processes rather than his musical embodiment of them.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

BERLIOZ AT CARNEGIE HALL.

The third of Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra concerts, this afternoon at Carnegie Hall, will be a Berlioz celebration in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Hector Berlioz, and Mr. Damrosch will present the following programme, assisted by Mme. Hissem de Moss, Miss Marguerite Hall, and Mr. Dan F. Beddoe:

Overture—Cavatina; from Act I.; air from Act III. (From Benvenuto Cellini.)
The overture of the Roman Carnaval.
Song by Miss Hall, from "Les Nuit d'Été."
Overture and duet (Act II.) from "Beatrice and Benedict," (the first time in America.)
The March of the Pilgrims, chanting the Evening Prayer, (from the Harold Symphony.)
The Sanctus, from the Requiem, with Dan F. Beddoe and the chorus of the Oratorio Society.
Three orchestral selections from "The Damnation of Faust."
Dance of the Will o' the Wisps.
Dance of the Sylphs.
Rakoczy March.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—New York Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M. Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:30 P. M. New York Symphony Orchestra, West End Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
MONDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Tannhäuser," 8 P. M. New York Trio, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, 8:30 P. M. Walter Damrosch, "Parsifal" lecture, New Lyceum Theatre, 3:30 P. M.
TUESDAY.—Francis Rogers, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Wetzler symphony concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M.
WEDNESDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," 8 P. M.
THURSDAY.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
FRIDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Tosca," 8 P. M. Walter Damrosch, "Parsifal" lecture, New Lyceum Theatre, 3:30 P. M.
SATURDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Lohengrin," 2 P. M. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "La Traviata," 8 P. M. Bispham Song Recital, Sherry's 2:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

In accordance with the scheme which Mr. Conried is said to have outlined long before the opening of the season, the second popular concert at the Metropolitan to-night will be devoted largely, although not exclusively, to Italian music. It will open with a miscellaneous programme, including two novelties for orchestra. The first of these will be the "Danza delle Ondine" from the "Loreiei" of the regretted young composer Catalani, whom the Italians call "the modern Bellini." It is a descriptive composition of a poetic character, suggesting mystery, sighs, and dreams. "La Poule," ("The Hen,") the second orchestral novelty, is a humorous scherzo by Bolzoni. Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Jacoby, Mr. Dippel, and Mr. Marcel Journet will be the soloists in the first part of the concert.

The second part will be devoted to the entire third act of "Ernani," by Mmes. Sembrich and Bauermeister, Messrs. Dippel, Campanari, and Journet, chorus and orchestra. The Farandole from Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" will complete the concert, which will be under the direction of Mr. Arturo Vigna. The programme is as follows:

Overture, "Fra Diavolo" ... Auber
Aria, "Don Carlos" ... Verdi
Mr. Marcel Journet.
Aria, "Che Faro," ("Orfeo") ... Gluck
Miss Jacoby.
(a) Danza delle Ondine, ("Loreiei") ... Catalani
(First performance in America.)
(b) Scherzo, "La Poule," ("The Hen") ... Bolzoni
Romanza, ("Les Huguenots") ... Meyerbeer
Mr. Dippel.
Cavatina ... Verdi
Mme. Sembrich.
Act III., "Ernani" ... Verdi
Mmes. Sembrich, Bauermeister, MM. Dippel, Campanari, Marcel Journet, and Masiero, together with the entire chorus and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House.
Farandole, "L'Arlesienne" ... Bizet

MUSIC AT THE WEST END.

The fourth concert by Walter Damrosch and his New York Symphony Orchestra will be given at the West End Theatre to-night. The soloists are Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman, pianist; Mr. William Lavin, tenor, and David Mannes, violinist. The programme is as follows:

Overture, "Freischutz" ... Weber
(a) Turkish march ... Beethoven
(b) Polonaise
Concerto for piano with orchestra ... Arensky
(New; first time in New York.)
Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman.
Selections from "Carmen" ... Bizet
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ... Mendelssohn
Air from "La Boheme" ... Puccini
Mr. William Lavin.
(a) The Gypsy
(b) Scotch Idyl, from "Henry VIII." ... Saint-Saens
Largo ... Handel
(Violin solo, Mr. Mannes.)
Waltz, "The Skaters" ... Waldteufel

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The second visit of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to New York will take place this week, and its two concerts will take place in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. On Thursday evening the soloist will be Mme. Melba; on Saturday, Mr. Rudolf Krasselt, the new first violoncellist of the organization, will make his first appearance. At the afternoon concert Mr. Gericke will make his contribution to the honor of Berlioz's memory and the celebration of the French composer's hundredth birthday, which falls on Friday, by giving the symphony "Harold in Italy." The viola solo in this will be played by Mr. Ferir, the new first viola of the orchestra.

The symphony in the Thursday evening concert is a new work by Mr. Ernst Dohnanyi, the Hungarian pianist, who made a considerable impression on his visit to New York not long ago. At that time he played an effective pianoforte concerto of his own, and took part in a performance of a pianoforte quintet, also of his own composition. The symphony was recently performed for the first time in Berlin.

Following are the programmes for the two concerts:

THURSDAY EVENING.

Symphony in D minor ... Dohnanyi
I. Allegro ma non troppo.
II. Molto adagio.
III. Scherzo: Presto.
IV. Intermezzo: Andante poco moto.
V. Finale: Introduzione, molto sostenuto; Tema con variazione e Fuga.
(First time in New York.)
Aria, "Parto, parto," from "La Clemenza di Tito" ... Mozart
Clarinet obbligato by V. Lebailly.
"The Ideal," Symphonic Poem, No. 12 ... Liszt
Scena, "Sweet bird that shun'st the noise of folly," from "L'Allegro, il Penseroso ed il Moderato" ... Handel
Flute obbligato by A. Maquarre.
Academic Overture ... Brahms
Soloist: Mme. Melba.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Op. 21 ... Mendelssohn
Concerto in A minor, for Violoncello and Orchestra, Op. 33 ... Saint-Saens
"Le Voyvode," Ballade Symphonique pour Orchestre ... Tschaikowsky
(First time at these concerts.)
"Harold in Italy," Symphony in Four Movements, with Alto Solo, Op. 16 ... Hector Berlioz
Viola Solo by E. Ferir.
I. Harold in the Mountains; Scenes of Melancholy, Happiness, and Joy; Adagio, Allegro.
II. March of the Pilgrims, Singing Their Evening Hymn; Allegretto.
III. Serenade of a Mountaineer of the Abruzzi to His Mistress; Allegro assai, Allegretto.
IV. Orgy of Brigands; Allegro frenetico.
Soloist: Rudolf Krasselt.

MR. BISPHAM'S RECITAL.

A song recital will be given by David Bispham under the auspices of the New York Wellesley Club, at Sherry's, next Saturday afternoon at 2:30. The programme will be as follows:

Hat man nicht (Coffee Cantata) ... Bach
Where'er You Walk ... Handel
Lungi dal caro bene ... Secchi
Creation's Hymn ... Beethoven
Edward ... Loewe
Hark, Hark the Lark ... Schubert
Prologue ("Pagliacci") ... Leoncavallo
Im Herbst ... Franz
Sapphische Ode ... Brahms
I chant my lay / Silent and Lone / Songs My Mother Taught Me ... Gypsy songs. Dvorak
O that we two were maying ... Gounod
Lend me thy fillet ... Howard Brockway
Punchinello ... Molloy
The Pipes o' Pan ... Elgar
Believe me / The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington / Drink to me only / The Pretty Creature ... Old English

MR. ROGERS'S RECITAL.

Francis Rogers will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The programme will be as follows, Mr. Isidore Luckstone being the accompanist:

Vittoria ... Carissimi
Lasciatemi morire ... Monteverde
Adelaide, Wonne der Wehmuth ... Beethoven
Verlass' mich nicht ... Franz
Ein Juengling liebt ein Maedchen, Ich hab' im Traum geweinet, Fruehlingsnacht ... Schumann
Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer ... Brahms
Invocation to Sleep ... Tschaikowsky
Gesang Weyla's ... Hugo Wolf
Morgen ... R. Strauss
Prometheus ... Schubert
Message d'Amour ... Holmes
La Lettre ... Aubert
Prospice ... Sidney Homer
A Broken Song, Song of Glennan ... Bruno Huhn
Turn Ye to Me ... Old Scotch
June ... Mrs. H. H. A. Beach

WETZLER'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The third Wetzler symphony concert will take place Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, at 8:30 o'clock, at Carnegie Hall. Harold Bauer will be the soloist, and the programme reads as follows:

Suite in B flat ... Bach
Orchestrated by Mr. Wetzler.
Concerto in E flat for piano, Op. 73 ... Beethoven
Mr. Harold Bauer.
Symphony in C minor, Op. 68 ... Brahms

The Bach Suite orchestrated by Mr. Wetzler in its original form is the first of the six organ sonatas written by Bach for his son Friedemann. The work contains passages of rare beauty, frequently transcending the limitation of the organ, and is singularly adapted for orchestral treatment. The adagio is one of the most sublime expressions of Bach's genius.

NEW YORK TRIO CLUB.

The first concert by the New York Trio Club, Alvina Friend, piano; Bernard Sinsheimer, violin, and Paul Kefer, violincello, will be given in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Monday evening. The club will be assisted by M. F. Archambault, baritone. The programme will be as follows:

Trio, Op. 97, B flat ... Beethoven
Songs.
Because ... d'Hardelot
Ninon ... Tosti
Longing ... Ambrose
Trio, Op. 52, B flat ... Rubinstein

MR. DAMROSCH'S LECTURES.

Walter Damrosch's explanatory musical recital on Wagner's "Parsifal" will take place on Monday and Friday next, at 3:30 P. M., at the New Lyceum Theatre, in West Forty-fifth Street. The extent of the subject is such that the matter will be treated in two parts. Mr. Damrosch will explain the work, and will, at the piano, play and describe the themes and give a musical synopsis of the subject.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

German and Italian opera will be the features of the third week's repertory at the Metropolitan Opera House. On Monday evening, December 7, the bill will be "Tannhäuser," with Mme. Ternina as Elizabeth, Miss Olive Fremstad as Venus. The Tannhäuser will again be Mr. Kraus. Mr. Van Rooy will reappear as Wolfram, and the Landgraf will be interpreted by Mr. Pol Plançon. Mr. Felix Mottl will be at the conductor's desk.

The first double bill of the season is announced for Wednesday evening next, when "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will be presented. Mascagni's opera is to open with Mme. Gadski as Santuzza, Mme. Louise Homer as Lola, Mr. Dippel as Turiddu, and Mr. Campanari as Alfio. In Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," which will follow, New Yorkers will hear Mme. Sembrich for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House in the part of Nedda, (which she sang elsewhere some years ago.) Mr. Caruso will be the Canio. Mr. Scotti will repeat his realistic impersonation of Tonio. Mr. Arturo Vigna will conduct both operas.

Puccini's opera "Tosca" will be repeated on Friday evening, Dec. 11.

"Lohengrin" is announced for the third matinée of the season on Saturday, Dec. 12, with Mme. Gadski as Elsa, Mr. Kraus as Lohengrin, Mr. Van Rooy as Friedrich von Telramund, Messrs. Blass and Mühlmann as the King and Herald respectively, and Miss Edyth Walker as Ortrud. The conductor will be Mr. Felix Mottl.

"La Traviata" is the bill promised for the third popular Saturday evening performance on Dec. 12. The cast will include Mme. Sembrich as Violetta, Mr. Dippel as Alfredo, Mr. Scotti as Georgio Germont. The conductor will be Mr. Vigna. The casts are as follows:

MONDAY EVENING,
TANNHAUSER,
(In German.)

Elizabeth ... Mme. Milka Ternina
Venus ... Mme. Olive Fremstad
Ein Hirt ... Mme. Delsarte
Tannhauser ... M. Kraus
Wolfram ... M. Van Rooy
Heinrich I ... M. Pol Plancon
Walther ... M. Bars
Heinrich ... M. Reiss
Biterolf ... M. Muhlmann
Reinmar ... M. Dufriche
Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA,
(In Italian.)

Santuzza ... Mme. Gadski
Lucia ... Mme. Bauermeister
Lola ... Mme. Louise Homer
Turiddu ... M. Dippel
Alfio ... M. Campanari
Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY
PAGLIACCI,
(In Italian.)

Nedda ... Mme. Sembrich
(Her first appearance in the part.)
Canio ... M. Caruso
Tonio ... M. Scotti
Peppe ... M. Reiss
Silvio ... M. Guardabassi
Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

FRIDAY EVENING,
TOSCA,
(In Italian.)

Floria Tosca ... Mme. Milka Ternina
Un Pastore ... Mme. Helen Mapleson
Mario Cavaradossi ... M. Caruso
Il Barone Scarpia ... M. Scotti
Cesare Angelotti ... M. Dufriche
Il Sagrestano ... M. Rossi
Spoletta ... M. Bars
Sciarrone ... M. Begue
Un Carceriere ... M. Cernusco
Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
LOHENGRIN,
(In German.)

Elsa von Brabant ... Mme. Gadski
Ortrud ... Mme. Walker
Lohengrin ... M. Kraus
Friedrich von Telramund ... M. Van Rooy
Heinrich der Vogler ... M. Blass
Der Heerrufer des Konigs ... M. Muhlmann
Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl.

SATURDAY EVENING,
LA TRAVIATA,
(In Italian.)

Violetta ... Mme. Sembrich
Annina ... Mme. Bauermeister
Flora Bervoise ... Mme. Jacoby
Alfredo ... M. Dippel
Georgio Germont ... M. Campanari
Barone Douphol ... M. Bars
Dottore Grevil ... M. Rossi
Marchese d'Obigny ... M. Dufriche
Gastone ... M. Masiero
Conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mme. Nellie Melba, the eminent prima donna, will bring her present American tour to a close on Friday evening, Dec. 18, at Carnegie Hall, when she will have the assistance of the members of the company who have been with her during the present engagement, including Ellison Van Hoose, tenor; M. Charles Gilibert, baritone; Mlle. Ada Sassoli, harpist; Miss Davies, pianist. An orchestra will also take part in the performance. With the exception of the Boston Symphony concert at the same place next Thursday evening, this will be Mme. Melba's only appearance in New York this season, as she will sail for Europe Saturday, Dec. 19.

The next appearance in New York of Jacques Thibaud, violinist, will be in the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, the 13th, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. He is to be heard in the Bruch concerto. Thibaud has just returned from Boston, where he gave his second recital on Tuesday. Arrangements have been made for the appearance of Thibaud with the New York Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, the 20th. After this concert Thibaud will begin his Western tour.

Four concerts under the auspices of the Westchester Philharmonic Society will be given in the New Rochelle Theatre on the evenings of Dec. 8, Jan. 12, Feb. 15, and April 5. For this, its second season, the managers have outlined a series of concerts even more ambitious and interesting than those of last year. The first one, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, is given by the Mannes Quartet, assisted by Mrs. Clara Damrosch Mannes, pianist. They will play compositions by Haydn, Grieg, and Dvorak. The soloist is Miss Susan Metcalfe. On Jan. 12 Sam Franko and his Symphony Orchestra will give one of his concerts of old music, and the remaining concerts will be given by the Musurgia Club of New York, assisted by the Dannreuther String Orchestra and by Frank Damrosch with his symphony orchestra. The soloists for these concerts will be announced later. The President of the Westchester Philharmonic Society is Mrs. Henry D. Noyes, and the Vice Presidents are Mrs. Robert C. Black and Mrs. John C. Hazen of Pelham Manor, and Mrs. John W. Boothby and Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine of New Rochelle.

Mr. H. E. Krehbiel announces a lecture on Wagner's "Parsifal" at Mendelssohn Hall, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M. The lecture will be introduced by excerpts from the drama played on the pianoforte by Mr. Alfred Hertz, who is to conduct the representation of Wagner's great work to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Krehbiel's plan contemplates such a study of the drama from its literary, legendary, religious, and musical sides as shall help his hearers to a comprehensive appreciation of it in its essential aspects. The musical exposition will not be technical. The story of "Parsifal" will be told; the origin of its characters, elements, and apparatus—the Holy Grail, Sacred Lance, Magic Castle, Parsifal, Kundry, Amfortas, Klingsor, and Titurel—investigated, and their symbolism explained; Wagner's methods of musical characterization set forth and illustrated; the principal melodic symbols identified, and the music of some of the climacteric scenes in the drama performed.

Mr. William Parry, for many years stage manager at the Metropolitan Opera House, has been engaged by the Mantelli Italian Grand Opera Company to stage the operas this organization will present in a tour of the principal cities and towns of this country. These operas are "Carmen," "Mignon," "Il Trovatore," "Faust," and "Traviata." Mme. Eugenia Mantelli has been surrounded with a company including Signora Vicini and Signora Baggetto, Fontana, and Alessandroni. A ballet corps will be a feature, and a complete equipment of scenes has been provided for each opera.

Two illustrated lectures on "Parsifal" will be given at the New Lyceum Theatre on Thursday and Friday of next week by Mrs. Helen Rhodes, assisted by Adolf Glose, pianist, and a boy choir of forty voices. The illustrations are colored pictures, said to have been taken from the stage at Baireuth, portraying each scene and character in the drama.

The Women's String Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Carl V. Lachmund, will give the first concert of its eighth season in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening. The soloists will be Miss Lila Lowell Haskell, soprano, and Mr. Paul Dufault, tenor. The programme will include Edward Elgar's serenade, Op. 20, given for the first time in New York; three movements from Tschaikowsky's serenade, Op. 48; a largo by Edward Pitz, with harp, and some smaller pieces, besides groups of songs.

It is gratifying to learn that the organ now building for the Hall of Festivals at the St. Louis Exposition is "the largest organ in the universe, a mastodon of melody, speaking in thunder tones," and by implication making the organ that piped feebly at the Chicago World's Fair seem like thirty cents. It is intimated from St. Louis that "it is an instrument capable of producing 17,179,868,183 distinct tonal effects, a continuous performance that would last 32,600 years, if a different one of these combinations were drawn every minute in those centuries of time. This master melodeon of the world is not measurably greater but superlatively the greatest Titan of harmony ever wrought by the hand of man. It gives voice to whole effects and countless tone-coloring never approximated by any other grand organ."

The Menestrel tells how Felix Weingartner was able to get hold of the score of Berlioz's cantata, "Cléopâtre," for soprano and orchestra, which he produced in London the other day for the first time since it was composed. "Cléopâtre" was the work with which Berlioz contested for the first Roman prize at the Conservatoire in 1829. It was too revolutionary for the judges, and Berlioz did not at that time obtain the coveted honor. The score, however, went as all Roman prize scores go, to the library of the Conservatoire. Both Weingartner and Charles Malherbe, the librarian, had recently busied themselves over preparing the score for publication in the new complete edition of Berlioz's works, the last volume of which has just appeared; hence it was easy for Mr. Weingartner to obtain it from the library, where it had lain ever since its submission by the composer.

The trustees of the Chicago Orchestra celebrated Thanksgiving Day by announcing that their orchestra was saved, and its threatened dissolution, because of the lack of about $50,000 to make up the $750,000 needed for its permanent establishment, averted. The plan that has led to this result has been kept in great secrecy, but an announcement of it is soon to be made. Before last week the friends of the orchestra were exceedingly gloomy, and had reached the conclusion that their efforts were all but hopeless. Great popular interest was indicated in the general subscription, to which more than 8,000 individuals contributed, but it had not seemed possible to raise in that way more than $500,000. Wealthy men who, it was pointed out, frequently make gifts of large sums on condition that an equal amount be raised by the public, did not seem disposed to have the tables turned on them and contribute a sum equal to what the public had raised. A piece of land on which to build the proposed hall, however, has been bought, and partial payment made upon it.

A song recital under the auspices of the New York Wellesley Club will be given by David Bispham at Sherry's, on Saturday, Dec. 12. It is for the benefit of the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial. The committee makes the following statement: "Friends of Alice Freeman Palmer all over the country have united in a movement to provide fitting memorials of her lifework. The New York Wellesley Club, in grateful remembrance of Mrs. Palmer's distinguished services, not only to Wellesley but to the cause of education at large, has voted with enthusiasm to share in this labor of appreciation and love. In order to enlist the interest and co-operation of the general public, there has been arranged this song recital. It is confidently hoped and expected by the committee and by the friends who have kindly given the use of their names, that not only those interested in higher education but also lovers of song will generously give their support to the undertaking. To many this will be a welcome opportunity to listen to a favorite singer, and at the same time to honor the memory of a noble and distinguished woman."

Miss Camille Seygard of the Metropolitan Opera Company has now recovered from a [illegible] Metropolitan Opera House Thursday for the first time, and will attend rehearsals again this week.

On account of the destruction by fire of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Boston symphony concerts of Dec. 11, Jan. 15, Feb. 12, and March 18 will be given at the Baptist Temple, corner Schermerhorn Street and Third Avenue, half a block from Flatbush Avenue. The Academy of Music had 1,660 numbered seats and 60 sittings in boxes. The Baptist Temple has 1,716 numbered seats. Those holding season tickets to the Philharmonic concerts will have assigned to them seats in the Baptist Temple corresponding, as nearly as possible, in location to those occupied by them in the Academy. This assignment of seats will be made by a committee representing the Philharmonic Society and the Institute, and the interests of each individual subscriber will be carefully conserved.

The Baptist Temple is supplied with orchestra chairs, is well lighted, and has good acoustic properties.

Reserved seat tickets will be mailed to old subscribers on or before Wednesday, Dec. 9, to take the place of tickets now held by them.

The last of the series of chamber concerts given by the Simpson Crawford Company this Fall will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Carl Dufft, basso; Miss Katherine Hilke, soprano, and Miss Eleanor Spencer, pianist, will take part. Mr. Sumner Salter will be the accompanist.

Miss Julia Petersen, flute soloist, will give a concert in Knabe Hall on Wednesday evening, assisted by Dante del Papa, tenor; Gustave L. Becker, pianist, and F. W. Riesberg, accompanist. Miss Petersen will play a concert piece by Popp, a fantasie by Doppler, a movement from Frederick the Great's concerto in C major, and "Le Carneval Russe," by Cesar Ciardi.

Mme. Schumann-Heink recently sang at one of the Colonne concerts in Paris, conducted by Gabriel Pierné in M. Colonne's absence, the aria from "Rienzi," ("which appeared more than mediocre from every point of view,") the evocation of Erda from "Rheingold," the air from "La Clemenza di Tito," and Schubert's "Die Allmacht." [illegible]

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IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

PROPOSED IMPORTERS' UNION

Preliminary Steps Taken Last Week to Launch National Organization—Plans to Protect Importers Against Unjust Discriminations—Many Important Houses Favor the Project.

Preliminary steps were taken last week for the organization of the National Association of Importers, which has been in contemplation for some time, by the issuance of a circular addressed to the importers of the United States, telling of the work accomplished so far, and setting forth the objects and aims of the proposed organization. With it is a list of names of large importing houses whose heads have expressed themselves as favorably disposed toward the project and indicated that they will probably become members when the organization is completed.

William Meyer of William Meyer & Co., importers of laces, embroideries, and handkerchiefs, is acting as temporary Secretary, and to him all answers to the circular are to be addressed.

"We feel that an organization of importers has become a necessity, both to protect the honest importer from frauds by his dishonest competitor, and from the constant agitation against the importing business carried on by certain domestic interests," said Mr. Meyer yesterday. "Some of these seem to take the attitude that the importer is a sort of semi-criminal, and is to be discouraged in every possible way. In fact it would seem that he ought to be glad to be allowed to keep out of jail.

"Another very conspicuous benefit that can be obtained by the importer from a properly conducted organization is a vast economy in the matter of customs appeals. The association, through its attorneys, can take up cases of general interest to the importing trade, and by one action obtain a ruling that will cover all the cases of similar nature."

A CUSTOMS BUREAU.

One feature of the organization will be a customs bureau in charge of experts in customs law and practice, which will act as a check on the appraising officers. It will be equipped with a laboratory and all other facilities for arriving at the true value of goods about which there may be dispute, and a force of experts in the various lines of goods, the importations of which are large enough to justify that expense, will be employed.

The membership fee has been set at $50, and as there are nearly 10,000 importers of sufficient importance to be desirable as members a large revenue can probably be obtained for the purposes of the association.

Many of those interested in the formation of the association are anxious to secure the services of Gen. Thaddeus S. Sharrets, now one of the Board of United States General Appraisers, as head of the proposed customs bureau. Gen. Sharrets is one of the foremost customs experts in the United States, and, although a Democrat, has the confidence of the Administration to an unusual degree. Of course, as he is in the Government service, he has not been in a position to indicate whether he would accept the post if it were offered to him; but the organizers of the movement are confident that he could be induced to accept, when it is demonstrated that the association is organized on a solid basis.

The most active man in organizing the association has been Warner Sherwood, formerly an Assistant Appraiser under Wilbur F. Wakeman, who was then Appraiser. Mr. Wakeman is now Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, the organization of the domestic interests whose influence is exerted to curtail importation as much as possible. The pressure brought to bear by this association has been so great that the tendency has developed among the appraising officers to "clap on" the duties in every case where doubt exists, and let the importer fight it out afterward before the General Appraisers and the courts at his own expense. It is felt that much can be done by a strong organization of importers to encourage honest appraisers in doing full justice to the importer in the face of the clamor of the thoroughly organized domestic interests.

APPEAL TO IMPORTERS.

The circular sent out last week was as follows:

The time has come when the importers of the United States must combine in order to preserve their commercial rights and interests.

Experience has shown that powerful associations whose purpose is to harass and obstruct the importing business of the country have, in many instances, succeeded in accomplishing their purpose, by reason of their numerical strength, whereas individual efforts of importers to obtain relief have proved unsuccessful. A National association of importers, whose purpose it is to intervene for the protection of its individual members from injustice, is the logical relief the present situation calls for. In addition thereto, the object of the proposed association is to prevent undervaluations and to establish the proper rates of duty on imported merchandise. Acting as a unit, the power of thousands of importers of the United States to establish true market values will, unquestionably, be strong enough to insure the respect and consideration of appraising officers.

In order to be effective, the importers' association must be strong in numbers. Every importer in the country is interested in securing a fair, prompt, and impartial administration of the customs law, and every merchant, large and small, engaged in the importing business should, regardless of political affiliations, as a matter of pride as well as for self-interest, join the proposed National association, and thus make it a power in the land.

Such an organization must prove potential in tariff legislation, and will command the respect and proper consideration of those highest in authority.

To promptly and effectively administer the work of the association it will be necessary to establish a law department, a bureau of analysis, and to employ a large force of clerks and experts.

Commodious offices will be opened in some convenient location where importers can receive information regarding market values and proper rates of duty on imported merchandise, thus saving them from penalties and unjust classifications which, in single instances, amount to thousands of dollars.

The expenses of such an organization will be considerable, and a fee of $50 per annum will be charged.

To render the association effective, it will be necessary to have a large membership; therefore, you are earnestly requested to give the matter your prompt consideration, as the formation of the association will depend upon the number of favorable replies received.

Your attention is called to the annexed list of some of the importing houses who have declared their intention of becoming members.

Please sign inclosed blank with full name and address, and return the same to Mr. William Meyer, who has kindly consented to act, temporarily, as Secretary. As soon as a sufficient number of replies have been received a meeting will be called to organize the association.

Among the importing houses, which are mentioned as having indorsed the project, are the following. It is clearly understood, however, that this indorsement carries with it no obligation to become members unless the organization develops along the lines originally laid out. The list is as follows:

LIST OF THOSE FAVORABLE.

CHINA, GLASS, &c.
Bawo & Dotter,
Geo. Borgfeldt & Co.,
George F. Bassett,
Strobel & Wilken Co.,
B. Illfelder & Co.,
Fenstere & Rue,
Koscherack Brothers,
L. Straus & Sons,
Endermann & Churchill,
Lazarus, Rosenfeld & Lehman,
G. W. Thurmann,
Chas. Ahrenfeld & Son,

PLATE GLASS.
Seaman, Bache & Co.,
Van Horne, Griffen & Co.,
Theo. W. Morris & Co.,
New York Glass Co.,
Bendit, Drey & Co.

HIDES & LEATHER.
Am. Hide & Leath. Co.,
U. S. Leather Co.,
J. H. Rossbach Bros.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRY GOODS.
P. K. Wilson & Son,
Loeb & Schoenfeld,
Einstein, Wolff & Co.,
William Meyer & Co.,
Hoffman, Huber & Co.,
A. B. Heine & Co.,
Goldenberg Bros. & Co.,
G. Sidenberg & Co.,
Neuberger & Co.,
Rappolt & Co.,
Pratt, Hurst & Co.,
Johannes, Rohner,
Schoninger Bros.
Stern & Stern,
I. Kridel Sons & Co.,
R. B. Macles Co.,
F. Butterfield & Co.,
Locke & Althorr.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.
August Rolker & Sons,
Charles F. Meyer,
J. C. Vaughan,
Suzuki & Iida,
Stumpp & Walter Co.,
H. Berkhahn,
Henry & Lee,
H. H. Berger.

PERFUMERY.
Pinaud & Co.,
F. R. Arnold.

CHEMICALS.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company,
Gabrielle & Schalle,
F. Bredt & Co.,
Chas. Pfizer & Co.,
H. A. Metz & Co.

SPONGES.
Lasher & Bernstein,
A. Isaacs & Co.,
Leoust Clonney & Co.,
A. Moses Son & Co.

COLORS.
Fabenfabriken of Elberfeld Company,
Victor Koechl & Co.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Hammel, Riglander & Co.,
Sussfield, Lorch & Co.

TRIMMINGS.
Strauss Bros. & Co.,
Horstman, Von Hein & Co.,
Veit, Son & Co.,
A. & H. Veit.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
George Legg,
L. Henry & Co.,
Henry Hoffheimer.

JAPANESE ARTICLES.
A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Japanese Fan Co.,
Morimura Brothers,
Alonzo L. Tuska.

PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.
William Schaus,
Manzi, Joyant & Co.,
Berlin Photographic Co.,
Franz Hanfstaengl,
Braun, Clement & Co.,
C. Klackner,
Fishel, Adler & Schwartz,
McMillan Co.

DIAMONDS.
Stern Bros. & Co.,
Oppenheimer Brothers & Veit,
Albert Lorsh & Co.,
Goodfriend Brothers,
Fred. W. Lewis & Co.,
Nordlinger & Matalsck,
Chester Billings & Co.,
Arnstein Brothers & Co.,
Jacobson Brothers,
Rudolph C. Hahn & Co.,
Morris Praeger & Co.,
Kleinschmidt & Howland Co.,
Fink, Rodenheimer & Co.,
Mount & Woodhull,
S. Lindenborn.

Copies of this circular and list of names have been sent to all the importers of prominence in the leading ports of entry in the United States. The principal ports are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo. It is expected that in two or three weeks a sufficient number of answers will have been received to justify the calling of a meeting, at which the association can be formally launched.

MANY SILK LOOMS IDLE

Curtailment of Production in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Market Glutted Last Season and Demand Has Fallen Off—Big Slump in Prices Result of the Overproduction.

Wages have been cut about 15 per cent. in some of the silk mills at Paterson and elsewhere, and there are many idle looms in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, according to the manufacturers, commission men, and selling agencies in this city. Dullness in the trade is admitted on all sides, yet the situation is declared to be less gloomy than it might seem at first glance.

It has been reported that Johnson & Cowdin's employes at Paterson accepted the cut in wages, but that at the mill of Pelgram & Myers 50 out of 200 weavers refused to accept the reduced wage scale, and as a consequence a strike may result in this mill and may spread to other plants. Regarding the possibility of a strike a well-known manufacturer said:

"There are never strikes in dull times. The men are only too glad to get all the work they can."

A representative of Pelgram & Myers said that there is no worry about a strike, as none is expected. He said:

"The silk demand has fallen off 20 per cent. This calls for curtailment of production. About one-half the looms in Paterson are idle. When business picks up all the looms will again be operated. That is all there is to the situation, which is not nearly as bad as some of the reports have indicated."

In Greef & Co.'s office this explanation was given:

"There was some overproduction for the Fall and Winter trade, and the surplus silk was a burden to the trade. This surplus has been going into consumption of late, and the manufacturers expect that it will soon disappear. Another factor in the situation is that the demand has decreased. It is, therefore, only following ordinary business principles to reduce the production of Spring and Summer silks to accord with the lessened demand. This is what many of the mills are doing. The manufacturers are pursuing a cautious and safe policy, and will be in a position to take advantage of any improvement that may come. There is a prospect for fair business next Spring and Summer, although I do not expect nearly so large a trade as was enjoyed in the early part of this year."

Greef & Co. represent the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, with a mill at Paterson and two Pennsylvania mills, one at Pottsville and the other at Allentown. It is said that the restriction of operation does not affect the Pennsylvania mills as much as the company's plant in Paterson. In explanation of this it is said that New Jersey silk labor is higher-priced than that of other States, and if a company has several mills it will naturally give the preference to the one having the cheaper labor. Several companies are said to act along this line, and there are said to be more idle looms in Paterson, in proportion to the total number of machines, than in other silk-manufacturing places.

Prices of silks are weak, with a downward tendency. One of the manufacturers said:

"The colored taffetas which we now sell at 33⅓ cents, easily brought 55 cents a few months ago. The largest surplus has been in blacks, and prices are off 25 per cent."

BIG SILK WAIST SEASON.

Manufacturers Preparing to Sell More Shirtwaist Suits Than Ever Before.

"The biggest silk shirtwaist season in the history of the trade" is what the manufacturers in this line are preparing for.

"We expect an enormous demand when the trade opens up next month," said G. Schwab of the Fashion Manufacturing Company, "and we have expanded our organization in preparation for it. We sold about 75,000 shirtwaist suits last year, and we have organized to produce fully twice that number this season. I believe that there is going to be a run on that style that will be entirely unprecedented in the history of the trade.

"Fashion has been tending that way for several seasons, and there is every reason why the tendency should continue. There is no garment at the price out of which a woman can get so much. It is neat, stylish, comfortable, and good enough to wear anywhere. It can be bought in a good quality of silk at retail at from $10 to $25, and in appearance it equals a much more expensive costume.

"In fabrics I believe printed foulards are going to be the popular thing. So great is my faith in them that I have given an order to one house for 1,000 pieces of foulards in the gray, which we will have printed ourselves. Checked taffetas are also going to be good in black and white, brown and white, and blue and white checks. Gun metal taffetas in both plain and figured designs are sure to be big sellers. In all the fabrics, gun metal, blue, and brown will be the prevailing shades. The waists will be a little longer in front this year, but the plain tailor-made effect will be retained. The skirts will be of walking lengths, just long enough to clear the ground."

Mr. Schwab declared that the silk piece goods market is demoralized on account of overproduction, and that prices are lower in consequence. It is impossible to fix any general average for the reductions in prices, as they are widely different on different goods, and on the same goods made by different manufacturers. The weaker houses have been forced to unload, often at large losses.

It is not likely, however, that the reductions in silks will materially affect the prices of suits, as the cost of the material in them is a small item compared with the labor cost. Labor conditions are about the same as last year, and there will be practically no change in prices, although in a trade like this, where price conditions are largely governed by fashion and demand, it is difficult to make any comparisons.

JOBBING TRADE ONLY FAIR.

"The general jobbing business of the country is only fair," said William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. yesterday, "and the holiday trade is backward. The East is the bad spot. The general condition of the country is good and trade will soon improve. The West has plenty of everything that grows in the earth to sell, and that means cash.

"The South has cotton to sell and that means cash. Even if the cotton crop is 1,000,000 bales short, as is reported, it will not matter so much to the South, for she will more than overcome that shortage in higher prices for the cotton. Both the West and the South have something to sell for which there is a demand, but we in the East produce only chromos and walking delegates. Wall Street can't dispose of any more chromos, and nobody will buy any more walking delegates.

"What is to be feared is that the high price of cotton, while it will not hurt the South, will hurt the East. Mills will shut down on account of the high prices and short supply, and the consumer won't buy the goods that are made at the prices that must be asked for them."

Silk Imports for November.

The total dutiable imports of silk at the port of New York during the four weeks ended Nov. 27, as reported by the Silk Association of America, was $1,752,769, as against $1,816,215 for the same period last year. The imports of raw silk entered for free admission at this port during the same period were $647,979, against $1,554,587 in November, 1902.

PUSHING EXPORT TRADE

New Association Launched Last Week Outlines Its Aims.

Begins by Taking Up Question of Freight Rates on Export Goods—Other Problems to be Considered.

The Foreign Trade Association of America, which was formally launched last Tuesday by the election of its first set of officers, has started with energy to tackle the problems confronting the country's export trade. It has begun by taking up the question of freight rates on manufactured goods for export, which have long been recognised as practically prohibitive to export trade in many lines.

The excuse, if one were needed, for taking up this question as the initial piece of work, is the concession of 33 1-3 per cent. granted to the United States Steel Corporation recently by the Trunk Line Association on manufactured products of iron and steel. This, many manufacturers declare, is a discrimination against all other manufactured goods, and the first efforts of the association are to be directed toward securing a similar reduction on all classes of manufactured products.

It is a fact that is, perhaps, not generally known outside of the exporting trade, that freight rates for export goods are generally higher than the rates for domestic transportation for the same goods. In speaking of this W. E. Simpson, the Secretary of the new association, said yesterday:

"One of the gentlemen at our first meeting, who is a manufacturer at an interior point, told us that it was 20 per cent. cheaper for him to ship his goods to New York, reship them there, and secure the rebate from the steamship company on his lighterage, than to ship them from the point of origin on a through bill of lading. As a matter of fact, the difference between the export and domestic freight rate on the same goods often means the difference between selling the goods and not selling them. We do not anticipate any difficulty, when the case is properly presented to the railroads by the united exporters of the country, in securing reasonable concessions on export business.

"This country has got to the point where to do business profitably it must export. This is a natural outgrowth of the trust method of production. Great economies have been effected, but after the domestic demand has been satisfied there still remains a capacity for production at a cost which is practically nothing except for raw material. It is the difference between running a factory at its full capacity and at, say, 20 per cent. less, often the difference between profitable and unprofitable operation. You can see then how manufacturers can usually make substantial price concessions on export goods. We believe that the railroads would benefit by adopting a similar policy and helping the manufacturer build up a flourishing export business. The manufacturer is giving up part of his profit to build up an export trade. Now let the railroads give up a little of theirs, and we will soon be able to lead the world in exporting."

Other questions which will soon be handled by the Foreign Trade Association will be American and foreign tariffs in their relation to the export trade, steamship rates, legislation, Custom House administration, both American and foreign; the Consular Service, both American and foreign, and questions of insurance.

The temporary officers of the association who will guide it until the first annual meeting on Jan. 12, when officers for the year will be elected, are:

President—Aristides Martinez of Longman & Martinez; First Vice President—William C. King of the General Chemical Company; Second Vice President—R. R. Fogel of R. R. Fogel & Co.; Treasurer—William M. Hollins of H. B. Hollins & Co.; Secretary—W. E. Simpson of The Banker and Miner of Mexico.

Among the members already enrolled are the following firms, which represent an aggregate capital of nearly $800,000,000:

F. W. Devoe—C. T. Raynolds Company, New York City.
J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York City.
T. N. Motley Company, Incorporated, New York City.
Augustin Fuller Company, New York City.
General Chemical Company, New York City.
Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, New York City.
Longman & Martinez, New York City.
William L. Gilbert Clock Company, New York City.
Jandus Electric Company, New York City.
H. B. Hollins & Co., New York City.
Aurora Tool Works, Aurora, Ind.
J. A. Roebling Sons & Co., New York City.
George L. Squire Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffalo Forge Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. S. Trench & Co., New York City.
A. Leschen & Sons Rope Company, St. Louis, Mo.
American Electric and Novelty Manufacturing Company, New York City.
Blacklock Foundry, South Pittsburg, Tenn.
Berlin Construction Company, New York City.
James B. Clow & Sons, New York City.
Rumsey Pump and Machine Company, New York City.
Bishop & Babcock Company, New York City.
R. R. Fogel & Co., New York City.
Browne & Frothingham, New York City.
American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, Lebanon, Penn.
Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.
R. E. Dietz Company, New York City.
Standard Sanitary Company, Pittsburg, Penn.
Everett, Heaney & Co., New York City.
S. E. Heymann & Co., New York City.
Acme Manufacturing Company, Plantsville, Conn.
Stanley, Jordan & Co., New York City.
W. M. Sheehan & Co., New York City.
Fiske Brothers Refining Company.
H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York City.
The Stirling Company, New York City.
B. Lissberger & Co., New York City.
John Lucas & Co., New York City.
The American Laundry Machine Company, New York City.
Charles E. McInnes & Co., New York City.
E. P. Morris Company, New York City.
Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Company, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
Wolff & Peniston, New York City.
James Edward Pope, New York City.
Max Dreyfus & Co., New York City.
Ramapo Iron Works, New York City.
Electro Chemical Engraving Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ducker Company, New York City.
International Cutlery Company, New York City.
Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York City.
J. Jones & Son, New York City.
United States Paper Export Association, Philadelphia, Penn.
Union Steam Pump Company, Battle Creek, Mich.
William A. Force & Co., New York City.
Cook & Bernheimer, New York City.
Bell & Caldwell, New York City.
New York and Java Trading Company.
F. H. Lovell & Co.
Pyrogranit Company, New Brunswick, N. J.
H. Walkan & Co.
One Minute Churn Company, New York City.

Headquarters have been established at 66 Broad Street, and in a little while it is likely that a clubhouse with a social feature will be established. It is expected that this clubhouse will become a centre for export buyers.

Appeal From General Appraisers.

Adolph Kraut filed an appeal yesterday to the United States Circuit Court from the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers. The case involved the duty assessed upon cargoes of paper box materials imported in 1897. A duty of 45 per cent. was levied by the Collector and his action was sustained by the board. The importer contends that 25 per cent. duty is sufficient.

Sale of Seized Goods.

The annual sale of seized goods will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the seizure rooms in the Appraisers' Stores. The offerings include wines and liquors, watches and jewelry, and dry goods.

TOBACCO TRUST IS SEEKING FOREIGN TRADE

Excitement in Germany Over Its Efforts in That Field.

EXPORTERS HERE WORRIED

Trust Said to be Working Also for Control of Scandinavian and South American Fields—Officials Are Silent.

Failing in an effort to acquire the cigar factories of Germany, according to the tobacco press of that country, the American Trust is now said to be engaged in a movement to gain the control of the sale of the Kentucky and Virginia smoking product in Emperor William's domain. Not only the trade papers of Bremen and Dresden, but the daily newspapers also are giving attention to the subject, and there is talk of boycotts and other weapons to fight the combine, all this being strongly reminiscent of occurrences on this side of the water.

Brokers and importers in the German cities are stirred by the fear that the American Company is trying to put them out of business. Some New York exporters also feel that their occupation is at stake. They say that the combine, although confining its German operations as yet to the cigarette and smoking tobaccos from the Southern States, if it succeeds will renew its attempt to dominate the trade in leaf tobacco for cigars. It is also said that the combine is reaching out actively for the South American trade and that of the West Indies.

Heinrich Neuberger of 145 Water Street said:

"When I left Bremen three weeks ago there was a great deal of excitement in the trade over the aggressions of the American Trust. Public sentiment there is very strongly against the trust. About a year ago, when it tried to buy the cigar and cigarette factories it could only get one, a small cigarette shop in Dresden.

Lately the agents of the trust made an arrangement with a retail dealer in Bremen to represent it in the sale of Kentucky and Virginia tobacco to the cigarette and smoking tobacco factories. I was informed that the regular importers refused to handle the goods for the combine. If one did so he would have been boycotted commercially and socially."

OFFERING BIG INDUCEMENTS.

"The manufacturers in Germany are not likely to buy from the trust, although it is said to be cutting prices and offering unusual inducements. Germans are long-headed, and they can see that if the regular importers are forced out of business then the trust would apply the screws and make the manufacturers pay a great deal more than they ever did before. If the manufacturers had to buy their tobacco from the combine they would soon be obliged to sell out their factories. These men look on the present movement, with the cutting of prices and other features, as a scheme designed to force them to sell, and I believe they will refuse to walk into what they regard as a trap. The exporters in New York know well enough what will be their fate if the movement is successful. The idea is for the American Tobacco Company, through its export branch or sister association, to buy the leaf directly from the planter and sell directly to the German manufacturer. That would take the business out of the hands of all the smaller exporters."

Other brokers and exporters along Water and Pearl Streets, who were seen, entertained similar views. E. Erdt, 128 Water Street, said:

"The trust is eager to get a foothold in Germany, the land of great smokers, where all the men smoke nearly all the time. Quite recently Edwin Backhauser accepted the agency of the trust at Bremen, and it is believed that by cutting prices the trust is trying to obtain control of the trade.

"When the American company started to buy cigar factories in Germany about a year ago, it was reported that a representative of one of the Government departments interposed, telling the agent of the trust that if the factories were combined the Government would assume control of them. The agent at once returned to America. I believe that if the present movement should succeed and the trust should centralize the business, the Government would step in and take it. The people who are now crying the loudest against a monopoly would favor this course, reasoning that if there must be a monopoly the Government should have the benefit of it."

AFTER SOUTH AMERICA.

At Guthrie Brothers' office, 225 Front Street, a member of the firm said:

"The trust is trying to get into the South American business and to drive out other exporters. We have sold tobacco a great many years, however, and it is our purpose to continue doing so."

A recent copy of a German tobacco paper says that the American combine is trying to establish itself in Norway and Sweden, and gives an account of the doings of agents, said to represent the company, in Christiania and other places.

At the office of the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, in the building at 111 Fifth Avenue, also occupied by the American Tobacco Company, it was stated that there have been no changes in the business policy, and no special developments of late. It is conceded by other exporters that the British company's export business in England and the colonies is large and growing. This company began business a little over a year ago, and although conducted as a separate concern, is regarded by many in the trade as practically a branch or ally of the American Company. A large part of the Kentucky and Virginia tobacco now goes to England, and Italy, Austria, Spain, and France are also large purchasers. Germany is a heavy buyer of cigar tobacco raised in Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and other States.

SAMPLE SUITS SHOWN.

Delicate Shades and Fluffy Effects the Prevailing Style Next Spring.

Advance samples prepared by the makers of high-grade tailored suits and cloaks all indicate that delicate colors and shades will prevail next Spring. Even in the walking suits of cheviot and other rough-faced goods the combinations that are being made up for the high-class trade are all of the most delicate effect. Some of the most popular are light grays, with a dash of heliotrope. In fact, anything with heliotrope in it promises to be a big seller next Spring.

Some exceedingly delicate shades of this color are shown in voiles and etamines, which promise to be among the most popular of the fabrics. Among these, garments in plain colors of rather subdued tone, with a bit of vivid colored trimming, or slashed to show an underlying effect in a contrasting shade, promise to be extremely popular.

Among the sample costumes shown by E. Zaiss & Co. is one of black etamine. The skirt is made very full, with little tucks just below the waist band. At the bottom it is set off with a touch of vivid green. The waist is ornamented with soft plaited braids, each bearing at the end a dark green medallion embroidered in the style of the First Empire. The cuffs and the collar are edged with fine lace.

A carriage or matinée coat made by the same firm is of fine white military cloth. It is about three-quarter length and is made with Inverness sleeves. It is ornamented in the back and on the sleeves with large shield-shaped gold buttons. In front it is edged on the inside with delicately tinted embroidery, which, when the coat is thrown open, gives a touch of color just sufficient to relieve the dead white of the cloth.

The impression which one gets from an inspection of all the Spring models is that of "fluffiness."

"It is going to be a frou-frou season," said Mr. Zaiss, "and we are prepared for it. Even the dowagers now want the dainty, fluffy effects that are worn by their daughters. They make a little concession to age by the use of somewhat quieter colors, but they demand almost the same styles and the same general color effects as the younger women."

Customs Hearings This Week.

Regular docket hearings will be held by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers on Tuesday on wool, marble, stone, furs, india rubber, spirits, and paints.

HOLIDAY FUR BUSINESS.

Late in Starting and Manufacturers Have Little Hope of Good Trade.

The holiday business in furs, which ought to have been well under way last week, is backward, and unless it takes a turn for the better during this week the manufacturers have little hope that this season's business will be up to the average.

"Hope is a good breakfast, but a poor supper," said Max Cohen, of M. Cohen & Co. "Our trade has been hurt by the Wall Street situation. It has been a rich man's panic, and the trades that cater to the rich have suffered. We have given up hope of any extensive trade in jackets and other expensive goods, but we are hoping yet for a fair business in neck pieces and the less costly classes of furs. It begins to look, however, as if we were going to have hope for supper. Still the fashions are in our favor. With the short natty jackets worn this year a fur neckpiece is almost a necessity for a woman.

"We are anxious to dispose of all the goods possible, for this is going to be a bad season to carry over goods. I believe there are going to be lower prices next year. Of course there has been a greatly increased demand during the last few seasons, but the advance in prices has been out of all proportion to it. We are paying to-day $16.50 for a lynx skin that we bought three years ago for $3.50. Demand both in the United States and Europe has fallen off, and the men who carry over stock bought at last season's prices will in my opinion lose money. The effects of this condition are noticeable already among the first hand dealers in skins. I can buy certain classes of skins to-day at a very substantial reduction from the prices asked a couple of months ago. There is no doubt that the general conditions are such as to warrant very substantial reductions next season.

"The sealskin sales this month in London will tell the story unless the speculators who are loaded up with high priced skins bid up the offerings in order to create an artificial scarcity."

FUR SALES NEXT YEAR.

Announcement of Schedule of London Auctions Is Made.

C. M. Lampson & Co. of London, who conduct the big sales of the world's supply of furs, announce through their New York representative, Alfred Fraser of 50 Wall Street, that the sales for the next year will be held as follows: Hudson Bay Company, Jan. 25; C. M. Lampson & Co., Jan. 25 to 29; C. M. Lampson & Co., March 14 to 17, June 14 to 17, and Oct. 25 to 28.

The Hudson Bay Company's importations of skins up to Nov. 20 were 650 raccoon, 900,000 muskrat, 5,400 skunk, 36,000 mink, 50,000 marten, 3,800 red fox, 321 silver fox, 1,800 cross fox, 43 blue fox, 5,600 white fox, 15,500 lynx, 2,600 fisher, 5,700 otter, 34,000 beaver, 6,900 bear, 1,900 wolf, and 1,100 hair seal.

LINSEED OIL IS LOWER

Advance in Turpentine, However, Steadies the Paint Market.

Enormous Argentine Flax Crop Forces Down the Price of the Seed 25 Cents a Bushel—Big American Crop.

Linseed oil has declined in price. Turpentine has advanced recently. There are some indications that the oil may be still cheaper and the turpentine higher. As one material is declining and another advancing, they tend to equalize each other in the paint and varnish industry, and the market, as far as prices are concerned, according to the manufacturers, is likely to remain steady. There had been talk of advances in these products because of the high price of turpentine. At the office of the F. W. Devoe-C. T. Raynolds Company it was said yesterday that no advance is now expected, as the increase in cost in one material is offset by the reduction in another.

Crushers who were asked about the flaxseed situation in the West pronounced absurd a report that the American Linseed Company will bring down 3,000,000 bushels from Duluth to Buffalo and store it over Winter in the vessels in which it is shipped in order to save elevator charges in Buffalo and New York. It is explained that no insurance could be obtained if the cargoes remained in the vessels, and the company is not at all likely to assume the risk. It is believed that there are now about 6,000,000 bushels of the seed at Duluth and about 16,000,000 bushels have been marketed this season at Duluth, Minneapolis, and Chicago. One of the crushers said:

"The price of linseed is about $1.25 a bushel, or 25 cents less than it was a year ago. Oil is lingering about 35 cents a gallon, or 10 cents lower than the price at this period of last year. Oil fluctuates in value, according to the price of the seed. The market is speculative.

"The decline in values is caused by the vastness of the crops in the Argentine Republic this year and last. That country had an exportable surplus of 25,000,000 bushels in 1902, and that total will be exceeded this year by 10,000,000 bushels. As a rule none of the Argentine crop comes here. Its extent this year will hamper the American export trade, and that means a greater likelihood of a domestic surplus. Both the seed and the oil are usually higher priced in the United States than in other countries."

There is some suspicion in the trade that the American Linseed Company is trying to get a corner in the domestic supply, and that this may mean a stronger market soon.

The linoleum manufacturers are free users of linseed oil, and may rejoice in the reduction in price coming at a time when burlap, which forms the backing of the product, has an advancing tendency.

There continues much guessing as to whether or not the scarcity and high price of turpentine are due to manipulation in Georgia. A manufacturer who uses a great deal of the product said:

"Word comes from Savannah that the trees have been decimated. That is a story we have heard for twenty-five years. Suddenly there comes a scarcity and high prices are declared necessary. Without question, there has been ruinous competition. The producers have formed some sort of an association, and there is not as much competition as there was. I don't blame them. Nobody wants competition when it means ruin."

DON'T FEAR CUBAN TREATY.

Cigar Manufacturers Think It Will Not Affect Their Business Much.

Differences of opinion exist among tobacco brokers and manufacturers as to the probable effect of the Cuban treaty, if adopted. Isaac S. Waters of 128 Water Street said:

"There are some cigar manufacturers who think that their business will be injured by the reduction of duty. I know of some who think seriously of moving to Cuba and making cigars there for export to this country. When the duty is reduced they expect that the price of Havana cigars will be reduced to the consumers in the United States, and consequently there will be less demand for domestic cigars. There are people who will buy a foreign cigar in preference to a domestic one, even if the former be inferior. By moving to Cuba, an American manufacturer would be close to the raw material market, and his product would have the preference that goes with a foreign brand.

"For my part, I do not expect the treaty to make as much difference in the trade here as some people think it will. The 20 per cent. reduction in the tariff will not all go to the consumers.

"The history of similar reductions in other lines indicates to me that the amount will be divided between the Cuban planter, the importer, manufacturer and consumer.

"We can really only guess as to these matters until the treaty becomes operative. As to the effect upon the growers in Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and other States, there is equal uncertainty. This tobacco goes largely into the five-cent cigars, but some of it is used in better grades, and is really equal to the Havana fillers. With Cuban tobacco entered here more cheaply some think the consumption of the domestic product will be lessened, but that may be a mistaken idea, and nobody can be sure in advance of what will happen under the new arrangement if the treaty passes."

Another tobacco broker said:

"I believe that the reduction will injure nobody. The lower price of Havana tobacco and cigars will educate smokers to a better standard, and they will demand the best. Our manufacturers will continue to use Cuban tobacco, and their cigars should be equal, as they now are, to those made of similar material in the island. The increase in consumption of the finer grades of cigars will more than make up for any increased competition of cigars shipped from Havana.

"It is likely that Havana cigars now sold at two for 25 cents retail, will sell for 10 cents straight if the treaty passes."

TREATY WILL HELP TRADE.

John Eames Declares That a Week After Its Passage Havana Buyers Will Invade New York.

John C. Eames of H. B. Claflin & Co. said this week:

"If the Cuban treaty is adopted you will see within a week a band of buyers come from Havana to this market. We are now selling a fair amount of dry goods to Cuba, but nothing in comparison with the business that may reasonably be expected when the treaty becomes effective. Besides cotton cloths, for which there is sure to be an increasing demand, there will be an excellent market for many articles of manufactured wearing apparel.

"There is now an encouraging business in exporting dry goods to the South American countries and the West Indies. This trade is likely to increase. Colombia is a large buyer, and when the affairs on the Isthmus adjust themselves our market there will grow more and more profitable."

SPRING HAT SAMPLES OUT.

Goods for Women's Wear Are Now Ready to Show to the Trade.

Samples of Spring and Summer hats for women are ready in some of the manufacturing establishments. As is usual, precautions are taken by each house to keep knowledge of its new designs from competitors as long as possible.

At the office of Thomas J. Galvin, at 605 Broadway, who represents Emmons Brothers & Co. of Boston, it was said yesterday that the Winter trade has been encouraging. It was added:

"There has been a particularly large business in mohair hats in plain shapes. Gainsborough effects continue in strong demand."

Seldin & Kirschberg, who have recently opened a factory and salesroom at 610 Broadway, are already showing large lines of samples of trimmed and ready-to-wear hats in chiffon, lace, and fancy braids. The trimmed hats will be put on the market at $18 to $96 a dozen, and ready-to-wear hats at $12 to $48 a dozen. The salesmen will start out Dec. 15, to call upon jobbers and department stores.

WORKING ON SPRING CLOAKS.

Fine Garment Trade Has Abandoned Bargain Sale Business to Pirates.

Almost the same slump that has taken place in the late season trade in medium and cheap grade cloaks and suits has been experienced also by the manufacturers of the higher grades of these goods. In this line it has taken a little different form, however, owing to the different conditions in the trade.

In former years manufacturers of the more expensive garments occupied themselves during November and the early part of December in making up garments for "bargain sales" in the high grade retail stores. There was a little profit in it, and the manufacturers were able to keep their full force of workmen employed. This year conditions have been such that this trade could be done by the regular manufacturer only at a loss, and all the houses of standing have abandoned it, and have left a free field to the small pirate manufacturer who imitates their styles in garments of cheaper fabric and manufacture.

Provision for keeping their working force intact has been made by starting work on the Spring goods a few weeks earlier than formerly, and it is likely that this practice will be generally followed in the future. All the houses are now busy on their Spring samples, and some have already started their salesmen on the road. All are hopeful that the coming season will be a prosperous one.

UNDERWEAR TRADE UPSET.

Salesmen Recalled and Lines Withdrawn on Account of Raw Cotton Situation.

Underwear salesmen who started out quietly last week with samples of goods for next Fall, and booked some orders at 5 to 12½ cents above last season's prices, apparently gained an advantage over the agents of the more cautious manufacturers who refused to fix a scale of prices or accept business because of the unsettled condition of the raw cotton market, but before the week ended, it is said, the tables were turned by the additional rise in the price of cotton. The salesmen were recalled, and several manufacturers have withdrawn all their lines.

Firms that took orders are now said to regret it, while their competitors smile grimly. A representative of a large house said:

"I do not believe any house can afford to make prices until the raw cotton situation becomes more settled. Some may take chances, of course, but most houses will wait. Of course, it is most annoying, as the salesmen should have been out with samples long ago.

"On the cheap grades of goods that sold to $3 to $3.12½ a dozen garments, there must certainly be an advance to $3.37½ and $3.50 if cotton remains anywhere near its present figure. The $3.25 goods must go up to $3.60. On the higher grades the advance may not be as much as on cheaper lines, because on the former the profits may have been sufficient to stand some increase in cost.

"All wool garments are selling about the same as last year. Cotton sweaters are advanced."

STATUS OF RIBBON CASE.

Now in the Hands of the Attorney General for an Opinion.

No decision has yet been reached by the Treasury Department on the appeal of the silk ribbon importers for a reversal of the executive order classifying all silk ribbons as trimmings, in harmony with the De Vries decision on "baby ribbons."

William F. King of the Merchants' Association, who is in charge of the fight, said yesterday that the matter was in the hands of the Attorney General, and that Secretary Shaw would be guided by his opinion as to the applicability of the De Vries decision to silk ribbons in general.

"The situation is an absurd one," he said, "and the merchants of the country at large won't stand it. What reason can there be for such a reversal of the practice and policy of the department for six years at the eleventh hour? Senator Aldrich has plainly told the Secretary that the intention of the framers of the tariff law was to tax ribbons under the omnibus clause as manufactures of silk not specially provided for.

"Dealers throughout the country have placed their orders in good faith on a 50 per cent. basis, importers have taken orders in good faith on that basis, and the foreign manufacturer has shipped the goods to this country in good faith on the 50 per cent. basis. Why should this chain of trade be upset at this late day for no apparent reason? All that the merchants of the country want is a common-sense interpretation of the law, and that is what they expect to get.

"The argument that because ribbons are sometimes used as trimmings they must be classified as trimmings is an absurdity. On the same principle almost any article of dry goods could be classified in the same way. It would cover braids, furs, all kinds of galloons, buttons, feathers, and a list of other articles that it would take an hour to repeat. We expect a decision in a few days."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Passenger's Baggage Need Not Accompany Him on the Ship.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Felix Palester of St. Louis, an American tourist, against the assessment of duty on a suit of clothes, which he bought while in Europe. The clothing did not come in on the same ship with him, but Judge Somerville held that did not defeat his claim for free entry as baggage.

Other protests sustained were by William G. Moehring & Co. and others, and A. Galbraith, New York; the Northwestern Bedding Company and the Union Bedding Company, St. Paul; the Raymond Exporting Company and others, Port Huron, Mich.; Wilfred Schade & Co., St. Louis; Pitt & Scott, Boston, and the Chicago Mercantile Company, Chicago.

Protests overruled were by Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, and M. Rice & Co., and the Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company, Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY GREENS TRADE

Season for Christmas Trees Opens This Week.

First Shipments Now in Town and Dealers Expect a Brisk Demand—The Trade Is Expanding.

"New York uses from 25,000 to 30,000 Christmas trees a year," said George A. Blank, a West Street dealer yesterday. "The season is just opening. My first car came this week, and I expect to receive them in sufficient quantities to supply almost any demand from now on to the end of the season, which is usually Christmas Eve. The size of tree most wanted in this market is from four to six feet high, which can be used in the average dwelling. Next come the trees from eight to twelve feet tall, which are in demand for church and other public entertainments, and in institutions where Christmas is observed in something of the old-time spirit.

"Two varieties of trees are used for Christmas celebrations. First is the spruce, and there are numerous grades of spruces. The one most wanted is the strong, symmetrically formed tree, with the lower limbs sweeping the ground. These trees grow out in the open land, generally on the north or west side of a hill, where the stiff winds buffet them and the cold prevents rapid growth. Such a spruce as that has limbs strong enough to support whatever may be hung upon it, and will sell in this market at $2 to $3. A large tree of this class will bring up to $10 sometimes, but from $5 to $8 is the usual price, depending upon demand and supply. Spruce which grow in the woods has not the beautiful color of the open grown tree, nor is it capable of sustaining so much weight on its limbs. It generally brings from 50 cents to $1 less, on all sizes.

"The second choice with most people is the balsam or fir, as it is more frequently termed. The beautiful purple tone of the leaves is much admired, but it is not so strong nor so popular as the spruce and prices are generally quoted less. Many prefer them for private residences because they are easier to handle, and do not shed their leaves quite so quickly."

Another important feature of the Christmas greens trade is the holly, which is used in larger and larger quantities each year. The ropes and wreaths are made either of branches of evergreen trees bound to cords or of the running plants found in the woods called evergreen. The rope is about six inches in diameter and is made up in lengths of three to six yards. It sells for about 3 to 10 cents a yard, according to the size of the rope. The wreaths sell for 25 cents and upward, depending upon the size and the weight of the wrapping. In addition there is an abundance of loose holly, which sells for 10 cents and upward a bunch, and mistletoe, which sells at from 10 cents for a few bunches up.

Within the past year or two a demand for ferns for decorative purposes has grown up, and woodlands among the Berkshire Hills and the hills of Central New York are ransacked for ferns to be shipped to New York. Several large firms in Western Massachusetts make a specialty of that sort of work, employing in numerous instances hundreds of children to pick the ferns for them.

For Christmas trees it has become necessary to go far. The hills of Vermont and Maine furnish the bulk of the supply of spruces. They sell for 1 to 5 cents each on the stump, and the contractor cuts them and pays for getting them on the cars. Formerly they were shipped loose. That is, the branches were not bound down. Now all the branches are bound with cords. This prevents breaking and enables closer packing. Where formerly not more than 200 or 300 could be packed in a car, as high as 800 are now carried in an ordinary box freight car. A good many fir trees are obtained among the hills of Western Massachusetts, and the lowlands among the Catskill Mountains are furnishing other quantities.

Already trees and other decorative material are being displayed, and by the end of this week the trade will be up to about the usual proportions. From inquiries received dealers think demand will be heavy this year, and a comparative shortage in trees of desirable shape and size may force prices up as compared with previous years.

DRIED APPLE PRICES LOW.

Standard Quality Only Bringing 5¼ Cents a Pound—Export Demand Light.

According to J. Martin of A. C. Worth & Co., leading dealers in evaporated apples, the average annual consumption in this country is about 1,600 cars. The average annual production is about 2,000 cars, leaving a surplus of 400 cars in ordinary seasons to be shipped abroad.

"At present the price is very low," said Mr. Martin, "the outside quotation for prime, the standard of quality, being 5¼ cents, and this is the lowest a maker can accept and get his money back when fresh apples cost 15 cents a bushel, as they have this season.

"The poor, abused dried apple," continued Mr. Martin, "is an important article of fruit export. It was one of the first American fruits to obtain recognition abroad, and it has continually increased in favor all through Europe. Last year fully 800 cars were shipped abroad, and, in view of the general shortage in the fruit supply of Europe this year the quantity shipped may be larger. Germany is the largest buyer, and England comes next. France ranks about third. From these three countries most of the fruit consumed by the other countries is distributed.

"The expense of shipping is around 2 cents a pound. The freight is one-half cent, the duty one cent, and the commissions and other expenses perhaps another half cent. That would make prime evaporated apples cost laid down in Germany or England now about 7¼ cents. Unfortunately for exporters, the purchase of fresh apples abroad has been unprecedented this year, which has naturally reduced the demand for evaporated stock. But exports of fresh apples are declining, and by the first of the year it is expected that export demand for evaporated apples will increase. European buyers will not take cold storage stock, and exporters always make it a point to send out fresh goods."

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Big Offerings of Ribbons and Woolen Goods Are Announced.

Auction sales in dry goods, woolens, rugs, silk ribbons, millinery, shoes, and other lines are announced for this week, as follows:

LADD, BURLING & CO., 7 and 11 Greene Street.—Tuesday, on account of American Woolen Company, 200 pieces of overcoatings and other woolens; also on account of other manufacturers and agents, 625 pieces of worsted suitings, trouserings, and various kinds of woolens, raincloths, broadcloths, zibelines, tweeds, overcoatings, cloakings, tailoring ends, Italians, linings, and velvets. Friday, Turkish rugs, clothing, and woolens.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 and 66 White Street.—Tuesday, on account of the Charles Horn Silk Company, Titusville, Penn., last offering of the season in black and white ribbons in four patterns of silk and satin. Privilege will be given of buying in five carton lots; also by order of a Paterson manufacturer, 600 cartons of all-silk colored taffeta ribbons, and sales of ribbons and velvets for several domestic and importing commission houses. Thursday, dry goods. Friday, woolens.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87 and 89 Leonard Street.—Tuesday, sale of unopened packages of the United States Express Company. Wednesday, 50 cases of Swiss fancy straw braids, by order of importers; also dress goods, silks, and cotton goods.

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 427 Broadway.—Tuesday, by order of the L. E. McConnell Company, 100 cases high-grade sweaters and blouses, also cased hosiery and underwear, 1,000 dozen golf and woolen gloves, 1,500 pair Nottingham lace curtains, 5,000 dozen printed border handkerchiefs, pearl buttons, retail stock of dry goods, notions, &c. Wednesday, peremptory sale of white muslin underwear, by order of the I. Alvis Company on account of dissolution of the corporation. Thursday, regular sale of carpets and mattings. Friday, at 536 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Miller & Brother, (retiring from business,) their entire stock of millinery goods, straw braids, and store fixtures.

HENRY LILLY, 79 and 81 Reade Street.—Wednesday and Friday, boots, shoes, and rubbers.

L. ULLMAN & CO., 30-32 East Houston Street.—Tuesday, clothing, furnishing goods, &c. Friday, fine clothing.

Claflin's Mercerized Voiles.

In dress goods for 1904 the Arnold Print Works have turned out a sextette of highly mercerized voiles which will be the H. B. Claflin Company's principal offering in wash fabrics. In the collection is a variety in bourette plaids and stripes, and in the knicker effects, both woven in the ground cloth and printed on the surface. There are solid colors in all the predominating shades. The idea of this sextette is to duplicate the costly foreign fabrics.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Takes "La Marquise" Apartment Hotel on Thirty-first Street—Increased Buying of Vacant Property in Harlem—Dealings by Brokers—Complete List of This Week's Auction Offerings.

Indications all point to a building movement of large proportions on the upper east side and in Harlem within the next few months. Bricks at $9 a thousand is not a condition that tends to brighten the outlook for flat and tenement builders, but the accumulation of vacant property by operators goes right ahead, in anticipation of the time when the material market will get back to a lower level.

It has been mainly buying of this sort that has served to swell reports for the last week and to give the market a somewhat more active aspect. One operator, who for the last six months has devoted himself to trading in the old-law flats north of One Hundred and Tenth Street, has turned his attention toward vacant property, and within the last week has bought three large parcels, containing over twenty lots. These purchases have included five lots on One Hundred and Fifth Street, just off Fifth Avenue; a plot, 250 by 100, at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and 200 feet of frontage on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue. Another group of speculators has also been active on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, buying and reselling plots on either side of that thoroughfare between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. One of the few remaining lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, was bought by D. B. Freedman.

In connection with the sale of One Hundred and Fifth Street lots, just mentioned, there should also be noted the purchase by an operator from Benjamin Stern of three lots on One Hundred and Third Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. It is such transactions as these, together with the deals of the previous week on One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, that seem to be marking out gradually, but no less surely, the fate of Fifth Avenue north of One Hundred and First Street. Within another year it seems to be practically certain that the invasion of the side streets by flats will have reached a point to preclude any possibility of ever saving the avenue fronts for residential purposes.

Their adaptability to apartment house improvement in competition with more central locations and the upper west side is not apparent just at present. Indeed, the question as to what will ultimately be done with these fine corners facing the Park is only a little nearer a solution than it was, but it is undoubtedly the subject of much careful thought on the part of those who, when Mr. Carnegie bought at Ninety-first Street, thought that all of Fifth Avenue would be needed for millionaires' mansions.

The project for the erection of a new hotel at 4, 6, and 8 East Twenty-eighth Street means that three operations of similar character will be in progress on that block at the same time, in addition to the new Hotel Brunswick enterprise on the block to the south. This group of undertakings is perhaps most interesting when regarded as an illustration of the rapidity and colossal size of real estate "movements," so called, in this city to-day. It is only about a year ago that the Brunswick scheme, having defied several attempts that had been made to revivify it, was regarded as permanently defunct. Suddenly it again assumed active form, whereupon a large speculative company and a firm of operators closely allied with it took hold of the block between Fifth and Madison Avenues, Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth Streets, and to-day there are ready to be undertaken in that immediate neighborhood improvements involving an outlay of nearly $10,000,000.

New Apartment Hotel Sold.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for Joseph Fleischman the twelve-story apartment hotel known as La Marquise at 12 to 16 East Thirty-first Street, on plot 75 by 98.9. Interested parties declined yesterday to disclose the name of the purchaser or to give any figures in connection with the deal. The building was erected by Mr. Fleischman, and is generally supposed to have represented an investment of between $750,-000 and $1,000,000. About a month ago it was leased for a term of twenty-one years to Charles F. Spottswood of Baltimore at an aggregate rental of $1,050,000. The fact that Marshall Field of Chicago, acting through Mr. Read, has been a large investor in Fifth Avenue property in the immediate neighborhood caused his name to be mentioned in connection with this apartment hotel transaction, although the report that he is the buyer is authoritatively denied.

Deal for Upper Broadway Corner.

Samuel McMillan has sold the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100. The buyer, Dennis Horgan, owns the three similar structures adjoining, and now controls a plot 100 by 100.

Resale of 108th Street Lots.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold to builders the plot, 200 by 100.10, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue.

Syndicate Sells at Fort George.

Max Marx has sold for the so-called Fort George syndicate, in which he is interested, two plots on the east side of Broadway, at about One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, one 150 by 150 and the other 111.8 by 100.7 by 101.8 by 100.

Church Said to be the Buyer.

The Crawford estate has sold the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue. It is said that the property has been acquired by a church.

George Ehret Buys on 110th Street.

The S. B. Shaw Company has sold for the Conkling estate to George Ehret the lot, 25 by irregular, on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 110 feet east of Broadway.

The plot, 25 by 200, running through from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 800 feet west of Lenox Avenue, has been sold by a Dr. Lee.

J. Scott negotiated the recent sale of 218, 220, and 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for the United States Trust Company to Harry Goodstein.

Buyer of 16th Street Parcel.

Julia Gottlieb is the buyer of the property 4 East Sixteenth Street, sold recently by Julia W. Smith.

Upper Madison Avenue Deals.

Jacob Oppenheimer has sold 1,455 and 1,457 Madison Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 80; also, 1,585 Madison Avenue, a similar property on lot 25 by 81. Mr. Oppenheimer has also sold the southwest corner of Avenue A and Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story brick building on lot 25 by 94.

Herman Cohen is the buyer of the five-story flat 1,780 Madison Avenue, the sale of which was recently reported.

Automobile Building for Saks & Co.

The Whitehall Realty Company has resold 413 to 417 West Twenty-seventh Street, a plot 53 by 98.9, to Green & Richman, who will erect thereon a five-story automobile storage house to be used by Saks & Co. Plans for the new building are now being prepared by Architect L. A. Goldstone.

West Side Transactions.

Thomas F. Taylor has bought from George J. Roesing and resold to Charles V. Hoffman the three-story dwelling 347 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

B. Victor Loew has sold to a client of A. K. & R. T. Mackay the six-story apartment house 306 West One Hundred and Second Street, 25 by 100.11.

D. H. Scully has sold for Sarah De Voe the five-story flat 420 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Collins & Collins have sold for Mrs. Elizabeth K. Simonson the four-story brownstone dwelling 119 East Seventieth Street, 15.3 by 100.5, to a client for occupancy. This is one of the choicest plots between Park and Lexington Avenues on Lenox Hill.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Dr. C. F. Meyers to Robert Scott the three-story brick dwelling 238 West Thirty-sixth Street, 18.4 by 98.9.

Sale of 571 Third Avenue.

Patrick S. Treacy has sold for Louise F. Wiseman to Mrs. William Herrington 571 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 15.10 by 84.7 and irregular.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the five-story tenement 524 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Buyer for Bronx Flats.

S. Cowen, as broker, has sold the four-story flat 986 Brook Avenue and the similar property 153 and 155 Beach Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

Stephen Gollhafer has sold to Robert Zimmerman the three-story frame dwelling 613 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

Frederick M. Wilson reports the sale of 735 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story brick double flat, with two stores.

New Neighbor for the Mayor-Elect.

Cornelius F. Kingsland has leased from F. H. Lovell the dwelling 9 Washington Square North, adjoining the house now being fitted for occupancy by Mayor-elect McClellan.

Lower Broadway Lease.

Folsom Brothers have leased for the Central Trust Company to Edward Hart the store and basement at 196 Broadway for five years at an annual rental of $15,000. The same brokers also report among other leases which they have recently negotiated the following: For the estate of Henry King to F. Knoll the first loft of 775 Broadway for five years at $1,500 per annum; also, for A. Goldstein & Son to N. Nadler, the second loft at 74 University Place; also, for C. F. Hogeman to Mrs. J. Ivory the first loft at 105 East Seventeenth Street.

Receiver for Apartment House.

Daniel Birdsall has been appointed receiver for the rents of the property on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 100.11, a ten-story apartment hotel, in an action brought by Frederick Ayer against the Ten Associates and others, to foreclose a mortgage for $55,000.

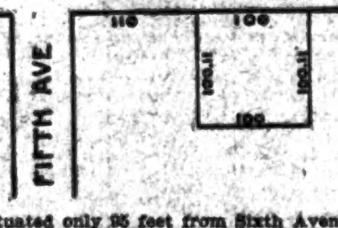
G. M. Plympton Buys at Great Neck.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Mrs. George H. Holte her country residence at Great Neck to Gilbert M. Plympton of Redmond, Kerr & Co. The house has been known as one of the handsomest on Long Island, and stands on a tract of about sixteen acres. The price paid by Mr. Plympton is said to have been over $120,000.

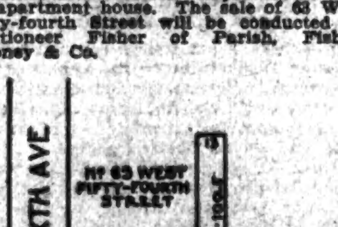
The Auction Room.

Building Department statistics from the Bronx for the month of November show an increase of about 50 per cent. in the cost of projected buildings over the figures for the same month last year—a circumstance which only goes to bear out recent predictions of an improved outlook for the marketing of vacant property beyond the Harlem. Last week James L. Wells disposed of about twenty lots owned by the Tiffany estate on the southern Boulevard and Intervale Avenue, and for Tuesday of this week the same auctioneer has announced a voluntary sale of nine lots at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Belmont Avenue.

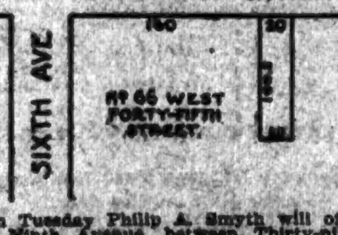
Recent private buying of lots in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue should lend additional interest on the part of speculators to Thursday's offering of the plot shown in the following diagram. One Hundred and Seventeenth Street has enjoyed considerable prominence in Harlem's recent activity, both as regards the older type of flats and the buying up of the few remaining lots suitable for improvement.



Situated only 95 feet from Sixth Avenue, the property 63 West Fifty-fourth Street, to be sold under foreclosure on Wednesday, possesses some speculative attractions. The adjoining Sixth Avenue corner, at one time owned by the Remsen estate, was bought at auction something over a year ago by Justice P. Henry Dugro, and has since been resold for improvement with an apartment house. The sale of 63 West Fifty-fourth Street will be conducted by Auctioneer Fisher of Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.



Forty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, a scene of building operations and steadily advancing values during the last five years, is a section that seldom figures in auction lists. The house at No. 66, owned by Frank Farrell, has been the subject of some notoriety, although that fact is of small interest in the eyes of the real estate fraternity which busies itself with future profits rather than past history. The sale of the dwelling is down for Thursday at the stand of Joseph P. Day.



On Tuesday Philip A. Smyth will offer 517 Ninth Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, and the two dwellings 135 and 159 West Thirteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

The partition sale of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, after several adjournments, again appears in this week's schedule on Wednesday. The sale, by private contract, of the adjoining property 4 East Sixteenth Street, was reported last week.

Mortgage Filings for the Week.

There were recorded last week 426 mortgages, for $4,630,163, of which 146, for $1,851,608, were at 5 per cent.; 205, for $1,094,553, were at more, and 75, for $1,684,-000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 377 mortgages, for $8,899,045, of which 119, for $1,056,125, were at 5 per cent.; 160, for $1,-099,805, were at more, and 98, for $6,343,515, were at less.

TENEMENT DWELLERS' WOES.

A Few of the 30,000 Complaints Which Have Come from Tenants Themselves.

The installation of the Tenement House Department has led to many new developments, and among them none has been of more importance and certainly none more interesting than the so-called "Citizens' Complaint." During the eighteen months from Jan. 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903, there were received over 30,000 of these complaints made voluntarily by occupants of the tenements. Inasmuch as prior to this time it was practically impossible to secure the city's co-operation by merely complaining to the Building Department, and since under the old régime the complaining tenant was almost invariably dispossessed by his landlord for his temerity, it will be seen that the new conditions have brought about a great change.

The old method did not protect the complaining tenant from the landlord's spite, in that it was an easy matter for the latter to discover the complainant's identity at the Building Department. Now, even the inspector who is sent to verify the complaint is himself in ignorance of the complainant's name. If the information is sought at the Tenement House Department no satisfaction is given, as it is hoped by this means to protect the tenant and to encourage him in demanding the removal of violations.

Despite this over one-half of the complaints received are anonymous. The old fear that he will suffer the wrath of his landlord has caused the tenant to hide his identity, and in some cases the results are ludicrous. Some of the complaints received by Commissioner de Forest follow:

Dear Sir: Would like you to call at —— W. 63 Street as it is in a very bad order and Mrs. —— is living in their for five years and was never cleaned.

On investigation the tenement mentioned was found to be in "a very bad order" indeed. The Inspector's report made no specific mention of the woman tenant, however, and it is to be presumed that the fault was rather in the wording of the letter than in the fact as it appeared.

The following letter also was received:

Dear Sir: I have send you word befor but as yet they have done nothing I am a citanoun and know there is some wright for me the ash cans are in frount of my Buisiness and the smell is terebel it hurts by Buisiness as well as my helth, so I beg you will your Please attend to it if you think you cannot and will not attend to it I will hafter go higer to Washiton as it is impossible for to stand it any langer so please to it as soon as possible.

Mr. ——
—— Second Avenue.

And on Sunday it is there also.

Needless to say the threat to go "higer" had its due effect on the department. The ash cans are no longer there on Sunday, and Mr. ——'s "helth" is quite satisfactory, according to the gentleman himself, who called on the Commissioner recently to tell him so.

If the author of the following brief note is to be believed literally, his effort is commendable for a man on his death bed:

Dear Sir: Please come and look after the house of —— Suffolk Street, because the gas didn't burn and I fell down from the stairs and was fatally wounded. The irons from the steps was broken.

The following letter was awarded the prize for difficulty of deciphering on the part of the department. Until the Inspector had made his report Commissioner de Forest was in a quandary as to the precise nature of the trouble. Later a translation of the epistle was worked up.

Dear Sir: Pleesh koom a round too—— Orchard St. N. Y. Beckaus wiee angadinao Voder bai too viks vee ad smal childerin in chose plesh coom ovik.
S. T.
(addressed) ——
st nir 4 av
N. Y. City

According to the department's translation the letter reads:

Dear Sir: Please come around to — Orchard Street, N. Y., because we ain't got no water by (for) two weeks. We have small children in. Just please come quick.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.—By James L. Wells, public auction sale, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, southeast corner of Belmont Avenue, 50.11 by 102.2 by 19.5 by 98.4, vacant; also—

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, four lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 91.5 to 101 feet; also,

Belmont Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, four lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 94.5 to 105.5 feet.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 517 Ninth Avenue, west side, about 49.4 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 24.5 by 100, three-story brick building.

By Philip A. Smyth, trustee's sale, 135 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 389 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.6 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling; 159 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, John Hone, referee, 1,911 Second Avenue, west side, 42 feet south of Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $2,875; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 217 East Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.8, five-story brick tenement with two-story building at the rear. Due on judgment, $12,502.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Victor J. Dowling, referee, 124 Riverside Drive, east side, 110.8 feet north of Ninetieth Street, 23.9 by 107.6 by 23.6 by 103.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $63,599.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, James T. Sullivan, referee, 302 and 304 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 83.5 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 56.6 by 41.5 by 49.7 by 14.4, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $17,759.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.—By George R. Read & Co., partition sale, Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Sixteenth Street, 35.6 by 128.4, four-story brick dwelling.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 63 West Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 95 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,518; subject to another mortgage for $34,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, J. F. McLoughlin, referee, 62 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $48,674.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.—By Joseph P. Day, public auction sale, 66 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Elbert B. Hamlin, referee, 561 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,719.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, W. F. Timme, referee, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,987; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, A. J. Baldwin, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 90.7 by 32.2 by 112.5, vacant.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 28 West Fifteenth Street, for a ten-story brick loft, 25 by 82; Monmouth Building and Operating Company of 1,289 Madison Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $95,000.

Nos. 225 and 227 West Thirty-sixth Street, for a seven-story brick factory, 36.9 by 38.10; Gorham Manufacturing Company of 389 Broadway, owner; H. E. Donnell of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

No. 623 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts and stores; estate of T. Lewis of 56 Wall Street, owner; W. B. Bloodgood of 5 York Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 202 East Sixth Street, to a three-story brick school; Congregation Ohel Tirah of 371 East Fourth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 73 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $5,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 42 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a two-story frame stable, 32 by 30; Richard Weber of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland, Jerome and Burnside Avenues, architect; cost, $100.

PRIEST IS THE DEFENDANT.

Foreclosure Proceedings Brought Against Father Cirringione.

Father Cirringione, who accounted for his disappearance recently for a period of three or four days, by saying that he had been kidnapped, is named as defendant in foreclosure proceedings which have been begun affecting property on First Avenue, in the William's Bridge section. The parcel is further described as "Lot 104 on the map of the new Village of Jerome."

The plaintiff is Giuseppe Tuoti, an Italian real estate broker.

FLOOR SPACE DIVISION IN BIG STRUCTURES

Interior Structural Details in the New Times Building.

Partitions Now a Matter of Utility, Not of Strength—No Exposed Columns—Laying the Floor Arches.

With the development of the modern tall building, one of the chief directions in which great advancement has been made over the older kinds of construction has been in the methods of subdividing the building's interior. Whereas formerly many of the interior partitions were of solid brick, many inches in thickness, and just as essential to the support of the building as were its outer walls, to-day they play no such part.

The partitions in a modern structure, it is true, have a tendency to add to its rigidity, but aside from the protection which they afford against fire, the floors, walls, and ceilings in a skyscraper are there, not to strengthen the building in any way, but to make the structure as acceptable to its tenants as possible.

Roughly speaking, all steel structures are similar in construction. In the case of the new TIMES Building the structure above ground is formed of a succession of steel columns, two stories in height, each of which is joined to its neighbors at each floor level by girders. These uprights may be considered in groups of four, joined top and bottom by four girders. One of these groups, regarded separately, forms a more or less regular cube with its top, bottom, and sides open.

The first space to be filled in is naturally the floor. In its construction it must be sufficiently strong to carry partitions over any part of it. Although office partitions are ordinarily built up from each girder, the wish of the prospective tenant must be allowed for, and the floor must be built capable of sustaining a partition wherever the tenant may wish to have it. In this way he may have his suite subdivided to suit himself. To secure this strength the girders themselves are built in such a way that they strengthen the bond between them and the materials used in filling the intervening spaces.

The essential feature of the modern floor is the fireproof, hollow brick, flat arch. Although steel is popularly supposed to be fireproof, it is not sufficiently so in the minds of builders to warrant its being unprotected. Accordingly every piece of material used in covering it is even more fireproof than the steel itself. The first fire brick used next to the girder is shaped to fit snugly around it. The brick fits into the depressed side of the girder; an indentation admits the girder's flange, and then the lower part of the brick resuming its former surface line extends under the lower side of the steel beam. The brick is thickly covered with cement and joined firmly to its support. The free side is shaped on a slant, its lower edge being several inches longer than its upper. Thus, when the next brick is laid against it, the slanting sides serve to hold it in place until the entire space is covered. In the centre the keystone is laid, and the entire construction is as firm as an arch can be.

On top of this flat arch the "sleepers" rest. These are small timbers generally fireproofed, as in the case of THE TIMES Building. They are set on edge over the brick and are held in place by the concrete, which is the next material used. The concrete is shoveled onto the brick surface until it is within an inch of the top of the "sleepers." This space is left for the circulation of air under the floor to prevent its decay. On the "sleepers" then is laid the first or under flooring, also of fireproofed wood, to which is nailed the upper or finished floor.

The walls are constructed in exactly similar fashion, except that, instead of the irregular-shaped bricks necessary in making the flat arch, square bricks are used. To the brick surface the plaster is applied, and it is a fact worthy of notice that the plaster adheres much more quickly and more permanently to this porous brick surface than it does to the old style lath. The ceiling is finished by the same method as the walls, the brick being moistened first to prevent the water in the plaster from soaking into it and thus rendering the plaster dry and useless.

In THE TIMES Building there are seven main steel uprights on which the entire weight of each floor rests. Every one of these steel columns is so placed that it forms a part of a wall or a partition, and hence no architectural treatment of it is required. The fact that every steel column is embodied in permanent walls, thus eliminating all unsightly projections into rooms, speaks well for the designers. In other buildings, when such columns are exposed, they again are incased similarly to the walls and floors, circular fire brick being used to make the square steel columns round, after which the exterior is covered with marble or plaster, as the case may be.

The other divisions of the interior, such as stairways and elevator shafts, are left unfinished until the completion of the entire structure within and without. Their construction is simple, each floor carrying the weight of its portion of the iron stairway, and the elevator shafts being faced with a tiled brick placed directly on the fire clay behind it.

Although the construction of these interior subdivisions in itself is sufficiently intricate to call for much ingenuity, it must be borne in mind that primarily the same difficulties existed in the interior as have been mentioned in connection with the exterior. It is a noteworthy achievement that the floor plans have been so manipulated that the columns nowhere stand isolated, occupying valuable renting space.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Dec. 5.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 78th St, 25x94; Clemens J. Kracht to Nathan A. Eisler, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and ... $100

CHRISTOPHER ST, 115, n s, 25x90.5; Katherine Pohl to Francis Gosieniecki, (mtgs $48,000) ... Nom.

DELANCEY ST, 124, n s, 25x100; Mary Lambrecht and others to Myer Kaplan... Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 116, e s; Delancey St, 124, n s; 4th St, 116 and 118 East, s s; 2d St, 249, s s; Rivington St, 152, n s; Mary B. Hughes to Barbara Vollmer and another, all title ... Nom.

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, 301 ft s of Latting St, 50.5x135.7x50x141.2; Seton Homestead Land Company to John S. Bush ... Nom.

LOTS 57, 58, 60, and 61, map of 54 lots, Tremont; Maximilian Morse to Nellie Morse ... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,455, e s, 25x80; Henrietta Zoeller to Leopold Oppenheimer and another, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and ... 100

NORFOLK ST, w s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Solomon Sheintag to Samuel Stone, ½ part, ½ of mtgs $37,500 ... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 718.6 ft n e of Tremont Av, 65.1x150.3; Maggie L. Cales to Michael Fell ... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 90 ft e of Mangin St, 22x75; Anna C. Masterson and others to Maria E. Masterson ... Nom.

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 612.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 30x81.8x32.10x82.4; Maggie D. Green and another to Daniel Sherry and another, (mtg $950) ... 2,800

SHERIFF ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Abraham Greenspan to Karl M. Wallach, (mtg $30,000) ... Nom.

SPENCER PLACE, 15, n w s, 25x54x25x56; Annie V. Taylor to Rosalia Pesciotta. 3,500

TELLER AV, 1,356, e s, 16.5x79.10x16.5x79.11; Charles H. Thornton and another to William M. Hart, (mtg $2,000) ... Nom.

WEST END AV, w s, 82.1 ft s of 89th St, 19x80; Margaret A. Rowan to the Claremont Realty Company, (mtg $20,-000,) other consideration and ... 100

1ST AV, 953 and 955, e s, 50.4x75; Letitia King to Herman Alsberg, (mtgs, $34,000). Nom

4TH AV, 1,308, w s, 18.9x90; Katy Bloodgood and another to James W. Pringle... Nom

25TH ST, 134 and 136 West, 50x61.1; John McManus and others, executors, to Mayer S. Auerbach, other consideration and. 100

42D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Frank McKee to Alonzo Hornby, other consideration and ... 100

85TH ST, 263 West, 50x28.2; Margaret A. Rowan to the Claremont Realty Company, (mtg $25,000) ... Nom.

103D ST, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.11; Corporation Liquidating Company to Joseph J. Broughton, (mtg $17,000) ... Nom

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Franz Schilp to Flora Lang, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and ... 100

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Flora Lang to Louis E. Barnard, (mtg $16,900) ... 100

117TH ST, 415 East, 25x100.11; Max J. Klein and others to George H. Muns, (mtgs $17,000,) rerecorded ... Nom.

122D ST, n s, 81 ft e of Madison Av, 69x100.11; the Inter-River Realty Construction Company to the Royal Realty Company, (mtgs $56,000) ... Nom.

132D ST, 238 West, 15.8x99.11; Sarah E. Cooke to Justus L. Cooke, (mtg $5,000).. Nom

133D ST, n s, 450 ft e of 12th Av, 50x99.11; Joseph J. Broughton to Corporation Liquidating Company, (mtg $5,000) ... Nom

117TH ST, 212 West, 17x100; Maximilian Morse to Nellie Morse, (mtg $8,500) ... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,624; Samuel Rouse to Patrick Mannion, 5 years ... $900 and $1,200

BOWERY, 160 and 161; Henry C. Miner, Jr., and others, individually and as executors, to Boris Thomashefsky and another, 5 years ... 22,500

8TH AV, 2,304; Lena Neus to Henry Elias Brewing Company, 10 years ... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BREWER, Bernard J., to Olin J. Stephens; 33d St, 220 East, instalments, — per cent ... $1,675

CHISHOLM REALTY COMPANY to Ringland F. Kilpatrick; Wooster St, 141 to 145, prior mtg $150,000, 1 year ... 25,000

CONNOR, Martin J., to Michael Naughton; 3d Av, 1,622, leasehold, given as collateral security for chattel mtg, instalments ... 3,700

DOCTOR, George, to Carl Fischer; Morningside Av East, e s, 56.8 ft s of 110th St, demand, 6 per cent ... 2,500

FONTANO, Clementino, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 50, map of 120 lots, Dailey estate, 5 years ... 470

GOSIENIECKI, Francis X. L., to Katherine Pohl; Christopher St, n s, 219 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 2,000

HART, William M., to Charles H. Thornton and another; Teller Av, 1,356, instalments, 6 per cent ... 1,500

HEARLE, Arthur C., to Olin J. Stephens; Jennings St, n s, 30.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years ... 1,000

KAPLAN, Myer, to Barbara Vollmer and others; Delancey St, 124, 4 years ... 20,000

KAPLAN, Myer, to Barbara Vollmer and others; Delancey St, 124, prior mtg $20,000, instalments, 6 per cent ... 4,000

KESSLER, Max, to the Jefferson Bank; 1st Av, 193 and 195, s w corner of 12th St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 30,000

LANG, Flora, to Franz Schilp; 110th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, prior mtg $11,500, 5 years, 5½ per cent ... 5,400

PESCIOTTA, Rosalia, to Annie V. Taylor; Spencer Place, 15, instalments, 6 per cent ... 3,210

VERRO, Vincenzo, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 62, map of 120 lots, Dailey estate, 5 years ... 450

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRAUN, Mary E., to Andrew Fraser ... $1,500

CANDA, Lizzie J., to Elliott Smith ... 9,107

HEEMSATH, Herman, and another to Emanuel Levy ... 3,000

HORN, Walburga, administratrix, to Walburga Horn ... 1

HORN, Walburga, to Barbara Vollmer and others, other consideration and ... 500

KILPATRICK, Ringland F., to Knickerbocker Trust Company ... 25,000

MERYASH, Rebecca, to the State Bank ... 1

RADWAY, John S., executor, to Alice V. Berens ... 1

SAUTER, Albert J., and another, executors, to Simson Wolf ... 23,419

SCHLEICH, George, to Paul Schleich ... 500

SIMON, Louis, and others, executors, to A. Fred Silverstone ... 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium ... 100,000

Mechanics' Liens.

44TH ST, 55 and 57 West; Eastern Stone Company against City Club Realty Company, owner; Thomas J. Reilly, contractor ... 1,475

44TH ST, 55 and 57 West; E. Bradley Currier Company against City Club Realty Company, owner; Thomas J. Reilly, contractor ... 868

44TH ST, 55 and 57 West; National Fire Proofing Company against City Club Realty Company, owner; Thomas J. Reilly, contractor ... $1,306

44TH ST, 55 and 57 West; Denton & Co. against City Club Realty Company, owner; Thomas J. Reilly, contractor ... 863

57TH ST, 116 East; John H. Sturk & Co. against Patheno J. Dodge, owner; Edward D. Conolly's Son, contractor ... 62

61ST ST, 106 West; Frank J. Ferrell against Louis J. Gallaher, owner; L. F. Gallaher, contractor ... 590

161ST ST, 503 and 505 West; Michele Fortunato against Day Star Baptist Church, owner; S. Conforti, contractor ... 37

Lis Pendens.

CEDAR AV, e s, 151 ft s of land of the City of New York, taken by the Aqueduct Commission, 18.6x125, Bronx; Elizabeth Leevers against Mary A. Walker, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Black & Kneeland.

CEDAR AV, e s, 169.6 ft s of land of City of New York, taken by Aqueduct Commission, 18.6x125; Lawrence Kneeland, executor, against Mary A. Walker, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Black & Kneeland.

1ST AV, e s, Lot 104, map of New Village of Jerome, Bronx, 25x125; Giuseppe Tuoti against Joseph Cirringione, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Nagler.

39TH ST, 554 West; City of New York against Mary A. Trotta, executor, &c., (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

71ST ST, 120 West; Carrie Bauer against Julie Hess and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Klein & Jackson.

98TH ST, 36 West; Henry Morris against Abraham M. Eisenberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Epstein Brothers.

100TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x55; William E. Thorn, trustee, against Wesley A. Lyon and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. G. McLaughlin.

TO LAUNCH LANGLEY AIRSHIP.

Preparation for Another Test Being Made Near Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Workmen are busy to-day preparing Prof. Langley's sixty-foot aerodrome for a second launching, and the experiment will be made as soon as conditions are favorable, possibly to-day. The launching will occur off Arsenal Point.

Prof. Langley in an interview to-day said the time of the experiment hinged on the weather conditions; the attempt to fly was not made to-day, and may not be made for some time. He said there had been no change whatever in the apparatus itself.

Representatives of the Ordnance Board of the army will witness the experiment.

MODERN METHODS IN STABLE BUILDING

An Unobstructed Floor Space of Over 12,000 Square Feet.

New Structure on Thirty-first Street Will Provide Comfort for 600 Horses—Details of Construction.

The new stable now in course of erection on the south side of Thirty-first Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, will probably be unique. Owned by William H. Seaich, the building will accommodate 600 horses at one time. Six stories in height, there will also be ample room for the storage of a great number of cabs and carriages when not in use.

The most striking feature of the building is the first floor, which is to have a clear floor space 142 feet long by 85 feet wide, entirely free from columns and posts. This tremendous span, while unusual in itself, is also called upon to support the weight of five stories above it.

The foundations are about twenty feet deep, the soil being of clay. The floors will be of concrete throughout the building. Granite footings for the steel columns, which carry the entire weight of the building, rest on caissons sunk to rock level. The cellar is to be given up to stalls for 200 horses, connection with the ground floor being made by means of two large runways carried by steel girders. These support fire-proof brick, on top of which is laid the concrete flooring. As the runway is on a sharp incline, the concrete is mixed much dryer than ordinarily to prevent its flowing out of place. The whole is then covered with strips of rubber hose, making ascent easy.

On the architects, Radcliffe & Kelley, was imposed the task of so constructing the building that the entire ground floor, except for a space of eleven feet wide along the front of the building, should be clear from end to end. As the room required for harnessing and unharnessing horses is much more than the space a vehicle ordinarily occupies, and since it was necessary to provide for the "hitching up" of a hundred horses at a time, columns and posts were things to be avoided. According to the plans, the huge space, containing over 12,000 square feet, will more than meet the requirements. The floor, of concrete, is to be divided into many squares with depressed centres, where the vehicles may be washed, the water draining off into pipes laid for the purpose. From this floor two additional runways form a means of communication to the second story, where 200 more horses will be stabled.

Five huge trusses carry the span of eighty-five feet. These trusses will be made part of the partition separating the stalls on the second floor and will make aisles running from the front to the rear of the building. The distance between the upper and lower chords of the trusses is thirteen feet, twenty-five-inch box girders forming the junctions. By careful computation the trusses have been so planned that they will sustain rigidly both the distributed and concentrated loads they will be called upon to bear.

If necessary, another 200 horses can be accommodated on the third floor. The upper floors will be used for the storage of carriages and feed. Iron staircases will lead to each floor and numerous exits have been planned in case of fire. There will be no lack of light, windows being provided on all four sides of the building.

Beginning at the third floor and from there to the roof three sets of columns, two in the party walls and the other in the middle of the building over one of the five trusses, will carry the weight of the upper portion of the structure.

Two big freight elevators, 18 by 10 feet, will be used for the hoisting of vehicles from the ground floor to the top of the building. The machinery for these electric elevators, instead of being placed below the lowest level of the elevator shaft, as is ordinarily the custom, in this case is to be installed on the fifth floor.

That the care and comfort of the equine occupants of this building will be looked out for no less than is that of the human tenants of the average apartment house is shown by the installation of the elevator machinery.

"Maybe it wasn't put in the cellar," Mr. Seaich remarked yesterday, "because we didn't want to lose any room for stalls, but the main reason was that I didn't care to have my horses subjected to the noise these electric elevators make. It wouldn't be fair to them."

The drivers have not been overlooked either. A big waiting room in front on the ground floor will provide a pleasant place for them to sit while waiting for calls, and a locker room adjoining will contain their uniforms and robes.

ANOTHER VAULT DISPUTE.

Lapse of Time Does Not Legalize Those Built Without Permits.

Interesting on account of its bearing upon the question of building vaults beneath sidewalks, which has recently attracted considerable attention, is the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Maurice W. Deshong against the city.

The facts in the case were that the plaintiff in erecting a new building at 54 and 56 West Third Street endeavored to reconstruct the vault beneath the sidewalk. The vault had been in use in connection with the buildings, which had previously occupied the site and had been in existence since 1870. The reconstruction of the vault was stopped by the authorities, but rather than wait until the matter could be passed upon by the courts Mr. Deshong paid the penalty demanded by the city, $914, finished the vault, and then began suit to recover the amount.

Two phases of the case are dealt with in the Court of Appeals decision. First, as to the contention on the part of the city that the plaintiff had no right to bring suit for the reason that he had made the payment voluntarily, it was held that the circumstances did not seem to warrant this conclusion, and that the payment was not so far voluntary as to prevent recovery of the penalty, if it could be shown that it had been illegally imposed.

As to the right of the plaintiff to go ahead with the rebuilding of the vault on the ground that the old one had been in existence for over twenty years without protest on the part of the city, the decision is adverse. It was held, in substance, that if the vault, although existing many years, was originally placed in the street without authority from the city, no length of time would legalize its existence as against the municipality. Even assuming that its existence for more than twenty years would raise a presumption that it was originally constructed by proper authority, yet the production of city records, disclosing that no such authority was ever given, would overcome the presumption, or, at least, leave it a question of fact on conflicting evidence.

NEW AMSTERDAM BANK'S PLANS.

President Moore Says No Move Will Be Made While Opera House Stands.

John F. Carroll's purchase of 587 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the Rossmore Hotel, which is controlled by the New Amsterdam National Bank, has led to a revival of the report that the bank is getting ready to abandon its present quarters in the Metropolitan Opera House Building, and to build on the Rossmore site. According to Robert B. Moore, President of the bank, this is a rather remote possibility. Mr. Moore says:

"The fact that Mr. Carroll is now in possession of the little low building adjoining the property owned by this bank seems to have led many persons to believe that the building of our new home is to be begun at once, and that it will include Mr. Carroll's property.

"The New Amsterdam Bank will stay right where it is just as long as the Metropolitan Opera House stands. The quarters here are meeting our daily needs, and we have given no thought to a new home. It is true that some day we shall build some kind of a structure on the Rossmore property. It is also true that Mr. Carroll's close identification with this bank may make any negotiations for his property much smoother than they otherwise might be. That this institution has any definite plan of buying Mr. Carroll's property is not true, and any such operation is for the future, the distant future, to take care of."

CLASH OVER FISHING RIGHTS.

Michigan's Game Warden Restrained from Interfering with Federal Work.

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., says:

In the United States Court here yesterday Judge Wanty continued the temporary injunction, restraining State Game Warden Charles Chapman and Deputy Game Warden Brewster from interfering with the work of the United States Fish Commission. It will be some time before the final hearing of the case.

The suit grew out of the arrest of S. P. Wires, Superintendent of the hatchery at Duluth, Minn., and men employed by him, for refusal to allow Brewster to superintend the fishing as provided in the State law.

Warden Brewster boarded the tugs used by the Government at Marquette and confiscated the fish and the tackle used.

Space May Now Be Reserved in

The Times Building

Broadway—Seventh Avenue—42d and 43d Streets.

Ready for Occupancy May, 1904.

The building of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be erected on the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, promises to be one of the handsomest structures in New York. It will be sixteen stories high, with a six-story tower, and will be built of terra-cotta and brick, with granite base. Streets one hundred feet wide will surround its four sides, so that every office in the building will have an abundance of light and air. There will be no dark corners on any floor—no place where lights will burn continuously.

The conspicuous situation of the building, its monumental proportions, and its architectural beauty, will make it a landmark. Its location is in the centre of travel and activity on Manhattan Island. It will be accessible to a greater degree than any other location. It is close to the termini of the New York Central, the New Haven line, and the Pennsylvania Road. Surface car lines pass along three sides of the property. The important ferries will be directly connected with it. Trains of the underground rapid transit road will run through the basement of the building. A station of the subway road on the basement level will give access to trains without leaving the building.

THE TIMES Building will be the second highest in New York, and possibly the tallest steel structure of any—449 feet, if measured from the bottom of the excavation, fifty-five feet below the street, where the steel structure begins. It may be interesting to compare its height with that of some other famous edifices:

	Feet.
Park Row Building	390
TIMES Building	375
Manhattan Life Insurance Building	346
Madison Square Garden Tower	332
St. Paul Building	317
Pulitzer Building	309
American Surety Building	308
Masonic Temple, Chicago	302
Fuller Building ("Flatiron")	293
Trinity Church	286

The construction is fireproof throughout. Elevators will run at all hours of the day and night, and every day in the year. The rentable area of each of the office floors will be 8,800 square feet.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Rental Agents,
158 Broadway or 261 Columbus Av.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

REPUBLICANS AND THE CASE OF PANAMA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In comparing the secession of Panama with the attempted secession of the South in 1861, the Republican Party has been charged with inconsistency in encouraging in 1903 what it resisted in 1861. The Republican Party has only itself and its arguments in 1861 to thank for this apparent inconsistency. But, coming down to essentials, I think it can be shown that the party is not inconsistent with its former record.

The facts are that the South was defeated in 1861, not because secession was unconstitutional, but because it was in that particular instance unwise. Had they not endeavored to leave the Union, the slave States would have retained their slaves until they freed them voluntarily or the general Government paid for them. These facts would probably have been disputed in the heat of the conflict forty years ago; but all fair-minded men now, I think, agree as to their substantial correctness.

Assuming them to be correct, in view of the immense preponderance in the North of men, money, and every other military requirement, the South in throwing down the gauntlet assumed a risk, it would seem, out of proportion to the benefit to be gained. In other words, it took a course which many prominent Southern men then declared to be unwise, and which the result has proved to be such.

The Panama case stands on a different foundation. All accounts agree that the interests of Panama have not been considered by Colombia; that Panama has been used simply to furnish money and office to Colombian officials; that republican government was a farce and revolution the only means of expressing disapproval. Under these circumstances, Panama had everything to gain and little to lose by secession.

On this basis the Government of the United States was, I take it, consistent in supporting the revolution. The fact that our interest favored such a procedure should, perhaps, have induced us to act more deliberately, but ought not to have changed our final action.

It is generally admitted that any community has the right to secede from any Government which treats it badly, provided secession be the only means by which proper treatment can be attained. The wisdom of such a step depends in each case upon the circumstances surrounding it. Should these be such as to justify secession, they would equally justify, from a logical standpoint, other nations in countenancing such secession.

Logic and wisdom not being always synonymous, in each case the wisdom of such recognition would have to be considered; but, owing to the physical weakness of Colombia, in the present instance the United States had only to consider the justice of the revolution.

JOHN H. PUGH.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 1, 1903.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL PANAMA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The word "panama" got into the French language long ago, as it did into many others, to signify a well-known kind of costly hat. Since the Panama scandal, which brought such disaster to poor old Ferdinand de Lesseps, the word has been adopted in French printing offices as the name for any kind of atrocious "bull" that involves serious loss.

We all know the common run of printers' mistakes that mean nothing worse than a loss of temper. But in every printing office there will occasionally happen, in spite of all possible care, blunders that require a more or less heavy cash outlay to rectify. This kind of "bull" is now called in France a "panama." For instance, after a book is printed and bound, it is discovered that Page 26 is where Page 18 ought to be, and vice versa. The customer finds it out before paying the bill, and the printer has to fix it as best he can, much to the detriment of his pocketbook. This kind of "panama horrible" occasionally happens in Europe, but it is almost unknown in America, because our system causes the mistake to be discovered and corrected before the book is printed. When such a thing happens here it is rectified with no worse consequences than a volley of profanity from the foreman and a "call-down" for the offender.

Another kind of "panama" which is bound to happen here, as elsewhere, in spite of all vigilance is this: A customer orders 300 copies of a pamphlet, and by some untraceable misunderstanding 3,000 copies are printed. Of course he will not pay for what he does not want, and the loss of stock on 2,700 copies falls on the printer. Or, again, he orders 3,000 copies, but by some exasperating mistake 300 are printed and the type nearly all distributed before it is found out. The result is just as bad, or worse, for the luckless printer.

Now, it strikes me that the French printers have shown great cleverness in inventing a distinctive name for such a peculiar and distinctive institution as the typographical "panama." Do we not need some original equivalent for this idea in English? In view of the present political situation, it occurs to me that we might borrow a familiar American name to apply to what the French call a "panama." We might style it a "roosevelt."

LECTOR TEMPORUM.

New York, Nov. 30, 1903.

LIABILITY OF PANAMA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Commissioners from Panama decline liability for the Colombian external debt on the ground that "when the bulk of the money was borrowed Colombia did not include the Isthmus, which was separate and under Spanish Government." Allow me, please, to state that this allegation is absolutely baseless.

The Isthmus of Panama has never been separate from the territory which formed the Kingdom of New Granada in 1797, which constituted, with Venezuela, the Republic of Colombia in 1818, and which formed in 1830 the Republic of New Granada, the same nation known to-day as the Republic of Colombia. When in the last-mentioned year New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador separated into three independent States, the foreign debt they had incurred for their independence was distributed among them. Now that the Isthmus is asserting the status of an independent State, it is only fair that it should accept liability for at least a portion of this debt, and much more so since it forcibly takes as its own the most valuable asset of the dismembered motherland, an asset which had been promised to the creditors.

Every move of the United States officials in this most discreditable affair in international history tends to prove beyond all doubt that the American Government is guilty of "such a miserable piece of international treachery that words could not be found strong enough for its denunciation," as an English writer expresses it. The treaty with the emissary of the sham Government of Panama is a practical annexation of the Isthmian territory by the United States, and the neutrality of the canal will be subservient to the convenience and to the interests of an unscrupulous guarantor, whose sense of international morality is blunted by his veracious proclivities.

President Roosevelt pinned on his coat the flag of the new republic. What mockery! How unworthy it is for the successor of Washington to act so ludicrously before the world! Is the new flag a symbol of honor or of loyalty or of heroism? It might be a fitting ensign for the new "paganism of hunger and animal appetites," which taints the life of the great American Republic.

ABELARDO ALDANA, Consul of Colombia.

Cardiff, Wales, Nov. 25, 1903.

PANAMA AND THE NATION'S HONOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the price proposed to be paid for our control of the Isthmus of Panama is to consist only of the amount announced in dollars and cents, we can easily afford to pay it. If, however, we are also to give or forego certain other things as a part of this price, we can by no means afford to complete the bargain.

If we, as a Nation, are now finally to give up our position—already seriously impaired—as the great exemplar and champion of free government in the world; if we are to go into history as violators of international law and breakers of treaty faiths, this price is immeasurably too great for us to think of paying. Better for us to lose all the material advantages offered in this case than to be compelled, with regard to it, to reverse the historic dispatch of the vanquished hero and say: "All is gained but honor—that is lost."

There is danger of this very result. Unless we are willing to concede to Colombia equitable considerations that will lead her to grant us in return something in the nature of a release or quitclaim as to Panama, the stigma so much to be dreaded in this matter will mark us permanently. Let an arrangement of this kind be made at the earliest possible day.

This as an act of justice on our part and also as an effort to maintain our own integrity and self-respect and our good name among the peoples of the earth.

THORNTON VAN VLIET.

Brooklyn, Dec. 3, 1903.

FIGURES FOR CHURCH ATTENDANCE DISCUSSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much interested in the question of church attendance, which has been referred to in several of your issues lately. The census, however, showing the attendance at Catholic churches seems to me incorrect.

If any one desires to make a proper census regarding the attendance at Catholic churches they must remember that Catholic churches throughout the world are open 365 days in the year, during which time there are morning and evening services; that in addition there are six strict holy days of obligation, and that vespers is always celebrated in Catholic churches either Sunday evening or Sunday afternoon; there are also special services at least five times a week.

In other words, counting Sundays alone, the morning services amount to 212 in a year; on week days they amount to 989 services in a year; the special holy day masses amount to 30 in a year; vespers, 52 in a year; what is known as the First Friday devotions, 52 in a year, and different services in the evening, 5 times a week, amounting to 260 services. There are 1,645 services in the Catholic Church every year, most of which it is obligatory on the part of the members to attend. The obligation is strict and must be complied with, particularly at the mass on Sundays and all holy days of obligation.

I noticed in the first article on the subject this year that the claim is made that the attendance of children with their parents is greater in Protestant than in Catholic churches. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the reason why the Catholic children do not go to services with their parents is that from the ages of, say, eight to fifteen years they are obligated to attend mass every Sunday morning and Sunday school also. As a rule they are confirmed at about the age of fifteen, and then become members of the congregation. Hence at fifteen years or over they must be counted with the adults as members of the flock. They then have the same duties as their parents to perform as church members. In other words, while it may be that minors are not counted in Protestant churches, they are after confirmation in all Catholic ones.

As a rule Protestant churches are closed for at least three months in the year, some of them are closed much longer; Catholic churches never close, as I said before. Now, out of fifty-two weeks there are apparently thirty-nine Sundays on which Protestants go to church, and if they have two services they therefore attend seventy-eight services in the year. Of course they have other services during the week of which I have no specific information.

But the contrast is this: If the Protestant services amount to seventy-eight in the year, irrespective of what occurs during the week, and the Catholic churches hold 1,645 services in the year, and the question to be determined is the actual attendance for divine worship as between Catholic churches and Protestant churches, the calculation should be made on the basis of total attendance per annum, for every day they are each open for divine service. This is the only true test to prove which are the more religiously inclined.

If the Catholic Church were better known and people would take time to inquire into it they would discover that among Catholics it is not a question as to whether they like to go to church, but it is a question as to whether their conscience would permit them to remain away, and their conscience usually prevails and they go.

AMERICUS.

New York, Dec. 3, 1903.

CANVASS OF CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there seems to be an impression that in the canvass of church attendance which we are making on Manhattan Island the count is made only of attendances at morning services, will you kindly permit us to use your columns to correct it? Our enumerators count all public services, morning, afternoon, and evening, but the afternoon and evening attendances are combined, so that for purposes of comparison we speak of morning and evening services only.

We give herewith the totals for the two districts for which results have been announced.

First District, counted Nov. 15, 37 Protestant churches, 10 Roman Catholic:

Protestant Attendance—Morning, 20,488; evening, 13,263. Catholic Attendance—Morning, 58,761; evening, 6,950.

Second District, counted Nov. 22, 76 Protestant churches, 15 Roman Catholic:

Protestant Attendance—Morning, 17,956; evening, 14,905. Catholic Attendance—Morning, 57,828; evening, 5,062.

CHURCH NEWS ASSOCIATION.

New York, Dec. 1, 1903.

CHURCHGOERS IN PRACTICE OR IN SPIRIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The last count, made on Nov. 22, of the attendance at church showed 25 per cent. of the entire population of that district as present. This might convince the reader, upon first thought, as leaving 75 per cent. as non-churchgoers. This conclusion would, of course, be incorrect and misleading.

It should be remembered that the count made was simply of those who were actually in church on one certain Sunday morning. To arrive at the more just and correct census of churchgoers there should be added to this the many who would go, but are detained because of illness and infirmity, and those who are in attendance upon the sick, the young children, the dying, and the dead, not only in the homes, but in the hospitals; and there should be added those who would like to be present, but are kept away by being at labor on that day in the hotels, on the street and steam railways, in the telegraph and telephone offices, and in the numerous works of necessity in a great cosmopolitan city. Their number must be large.

There should also be added those who attended the second service of the Protestant churches on that day, but who were not at the morning service, and they are many. Then, before making comparison with the entire population, it is only fair to first deduct from the whole the criminal, vagrant, and tough element, who are outside the pale of churchgoing and yet are included in the population.

When we estimate the above changes of addition and deduction, we think all fair-minded persons will agree that we can assume that the large majority of orderly people are either churchgoers in practice or in spirit. It is truly said that the normal man has a religious spirit or tendency, and the American spirit certainly is that the Christian observance of the first day of the week should be sustained as one of the bulwarks of our liberty.

THE TIMES can rest assured that its readers appreciate its influence and words in encouraging a broad-minded religious spirit and in not encouraging the idea that New Yorkers are largely a non-churchgoing people.

PRESBYTERIAN.

New York, Dec. 3, 1903.

LAYS IT TO THE PREACHING

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has published figures showing that the Protestant Church attendance is poor, to say the least, and not encouraging when compared with the figures of the Roman Church. The fact itself is, to my mind, not a new one, but the repeated demonstration of it may, indeed, set "those most immediately concerned" to do some hard thinking.

While several explanations have been offered by readers of THE TIMES, one cause contributing largely to the emptying of churches has not been mentioned. I ask, What is the mission of the Church? It is her duty to preach the Gospel of Christ, to preach repentance, remission of sins, and holiness of life. This duty has become obscured in many places where morality is being preached continually as the essence of Christianity, while it ought to be faith in Christ, the Saviour, for the forgiveness of sins, after which righteousness and holiness will follow of itself.

The preaching of morality presumes transgression of the law. A convinced sinner knows that he deserves punishment for transgression, but he might also know that there is forgiveness with the Lord; and therefore he proceeds to church on Sunday morning hungering for the message of God's love and grace in Christ.

And what is he treated to? To a dissertation on the location of hell and the positive statement that its lid will come off on Jan. 1, 1904—to a warning against reckless driving—to a poetic discourse on the falling of Autumn leaves, &c. Sapienti sat!

X.

Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1903.

"DOES IT PAY?"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ordinary man, often heartbroken, disgusted with things in general, will raise this interrogation: "Does it pay?" When one is deep in the slough of despond, so natural is it to cry out "Does it pay?" Exertion ill-spent brings this exclamation. We hear it so frequently that we begin to feel there must be some ground for complaint.

This faces us squarely with the question and gives us good reason to know its actuality. Conditions economic and social have placed us on a system a few degrees better than serfdom. Combinations representing moneyed interests combat us; in fact, antagonize our very existence. Where it was once possible to earn a living has become considered less likely to produce the means of livelihood, and prowling around we in vain search for a panacea which will bring about a change and improvement in the society of to-day.

In our honest investigations we often forget to look backward and see if the past cannot furnish some dismal instances when man's greed knew no bounds. If the searcher keeps his eye open he will come across a few, so gloomy that, were it not for the strong hearts who at that time worked reform, these questions would had to have been solved by a later generation. In those ancient days there were a small number who untiringly labored toward the betterment of their own people, and received the thanks of the State by paying with the loss of their heads the foolish price of not minding their own business.

The Scriptures do not lack in furnishing examples of the greediness of man, and abundant are the illustrations of cases where self was considered uppermost, the issue of the brotherhood of mankind being dropped into a convenient corner. Like the hungry wolf that devours its offspring, the baron of hoary antiquity succeeded in blighting the lives of his fellow-brethren, giving comparatively nothing in return for services rendered. He was lord, and over his subjects ruled with a rod of iron, crushing under his feet the helpless, downtrodden beings who had to look to him as the fountainhead of all supply.

We generally believe that the present system of monopolization is destructive to many of our plans, and that unless, through grace of the combined strength of money we are allowed to conduct business, the inevitable surely occurs of the larger company eating the pigmy merchant, or the giant monopoly may even buy us out, and when such charity is proffered, none but a fool rejects. The tendency is to centralize everything, and, of course, with the success of this kind of trading the chances for the independent dealer become so few that nowadays the old-fashioned shopkeeper is a rare creature.

In all other fields of activity it is the same, and the prospect for the next generation will not be as bright as when their fathers had more opportunities at their disposal. And yet we should not give up, for while there is life there is hope, and possibly when the common people realize their strength they may counteract this terrible state of affairs, simply combining in a co-operative way, thus keeping what rightfully belongs in their hands—the product of their own labor.

Is a picture of the distress among the common people a creation of the imagination? Is it a composite view—that of the toiler working in a sweatshop more than three-fourths of the twenty-four hours that make a day? Do we imagine that we hear the wail of the little slaves down South, toiling at the looms? Or does one see in the pinched features of the children in the slums signs indicative of a happy spirit? Is it vain imagination to become aware of a crowd of hungry men taking the left-over bread of a down-town bakery after the hour hand of Grace Church clock points to 12, because these unfortunates are unable to buy this manna? Unless you are a wonderful optimist, idle to every sign on the surface, these cry, "We are the witnesses of the misery which is destroying human life."

But it is not right, it is not just to take to task the capitalist. No, he is a man immaculate in spirit and heart, and at least in appearance. Surely no badness could issue from his actions, and without serious objection he bears up patiently. It is dreadful to think of the hardness of his heart, but the flesh is weak, and so we fall into the common sin of criticising.

Does it pay to agitate the matter? Why not let it drop? It would be easier to sit in idleness and ignorance, but there is a higher law—a something that calls for attention—a wrong that needs to be righted. And for whom is this struggle to be maintained? Hardly for the present generation, but for the mighty multitudes that are bound to follow. We all at least hope that everything will ultimately turn out on the right side, but inertia will not supply the power to supplement our good aims. Aggressiveness, not in a physical sense, is needed of every being. We live for the future, not for ourselves. Does it pay to bother our heads about these matters? You, our friends, are the ones to answer.

ARTHUR THOMAS DYSON.

New York, Dec. 1, 1903.

BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry to see in your Wednesday's issue that you favor a revision of some parts of the Bible, by the Roman Catholics and Protestants, so that it may be read in the public schools without offense to either of them. Such a revision could only be upon doctrinal parts, as I think they do not clash upon any other.

It sounds as though you thought these sects were the only ones who were to be consulted in the matter, and if their objections were removed Bible reading in the schools would then have no opponents worth considering. There are many thousands besides these who object to it upon various grounds which I do not need to mention. They may be right and they may not. There is no way to determine that, but it is against the spirit of our laws, if not positively against our laws, that there shall be religious or sectarian instruction in the public schools, and every citizen is justified in protesting against any infraction of this principle. It seems to me unwise and unjust to force the Bible anywhere. It only engenders an antagonistic feeling against it, and angers and frets those who are opposed to it.

There are many Jews who object to hearing the New Testament read. They should also be considered as well as the Protestants and Roman Catholics. There are also many who belong to neither of these three sects who are in every respect moral and worthy people, and who have no objection to ethical instruction in the public schools, but they know that that is not the object that underlies this movement. It is sectarianism. If it were simply teaching morality a book could be found or compiled containing the best sentiment from all sources. This would meet the necessity, if it exists, and there would be no opposition to it. Virtue, truthfulness, and integrity are not any more impressive when found in the Bible, nor are their opposites any less hurtful because found there than if they were in some other book.

The matter of "note or comment" has no bearing upon the issue. I could fill pages of your paper with quotations from the Bible that you would not tolerate in any other book, and they could only be understood in one way without comment. People are at liberty to teach the Bible in their homes and in Sunday school, but the public schools belong to all, and as long as there is intelligent dissent it should not be intruded there against any one's wishes.

I am in favor of teaching in the public schools the highest standard of character and conduct; even more—good manners, kindliness, graciousness, thoughtful consideration for every one's rights, love for everything which tends to civilization, and hatred of injustice and brutality. Everything desirable of this nature is fully practicable without an allusion to theology.

CHARLES F. STEEL.

Brooklyn, Dec. 3, 1903.

DR. SLICER'S SERMON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without having heard Dr. Slicer's address on Sunday night or knowing anything whatever about the discussion, I desire to protest vigorously against THE TIMES'S slighting tone on the subject of Dr. Slicer's remarks to be found on the editorial page of to-day's TIMES.

Dr. Slicer did not say—how could he?—that he was to be a judge as to what wealth was acquired honestly and what dishonestly.

He plainly stated, in the extract you quote, that wealth acquired by means not honest is questionably applied to public institutions. While this is a moot question, it behooves any journal of the standing of THE TIMES to think long and prayerfully of the decadence of public morality as shown in the blackmail processes known to abound in New York, in corruption such as that now being revealed to us in the Post Office, before it criticises any man for attempting to stem by any strong and earnest word the tide of corruption and greed which at moments seems, even to the most sanguine, to be threatening to ingulf our beloved land.

That the "Divine economy" may be giving us this American "wealth-acquiring faculty in order that we may establish foundations and great enterprises for the good of the human race" is a great and inspiring thought, but until our hatred of dishonesty is far deeper and more universal than it is at present, I can think of no arrogant assumption more demoralizing than this.

EMMA BRACE.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1903.

ANARCHY AND SOPHISTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The distinction drawn by the speakers at the Cooper Union mass meeting between the philosophic Anarchist who disbelieves in government and the Anarchist who would overthrow government is not logical, for as the second class results from the first, it simply with consistent courage follows its principles to their remorseless consequence. To be convinced that Governments are inimical to the cause of humanity, on the one hand, and to decide to overthrow them in the interests of humanity, on the other, is but a step.

What, then, should be the policy of the United States to protect its citizens and its institutions and to maintain law, order, and peace? Ignore pernicious opinions, punish pernicious deeds.

To restrict expression of belief, however mischievous—be it that of Christian Scientists or Doukhobortsis—is to open the door to the inquisition and its countless abuses. Further, a policy of restriction would encourage the very opinions it planned to suppress; coercion always fosters opposition. The Russian system breeds Nihilism.

Left unrestrained, these dangerous doctrines, bred in the despotisms of the Old World, will die away in the healthy air of America.

But let us be vigilantly ready to step in as soon as violent language is succeeded by violent action.

MAURICE H. HARRIS.

New York, Dec. 4, 1903.

VIBRATION OF TELEPHONE WIRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial this morning criticises the comments of a correspondent on the vibration of telephone wires. I think his point is better taken than you considered it, for there is no vibration in the copper, such as the ordinary meaning of the term implies. A non-technical reader might ask, What does the copper do when traversed by a direct current if it vibrates in unison with an alternating current?

The usually accepted theory of the ether assumes, in the case of a non-conductor, a vast number of particles free to rotate, but limited in linear motion to a slight displacement. This ether is present in solid bodies as well, and in an electric conductor the particles are free to move in the direction of the conductor. If this latter forms a closed circuit the motion becomes a procession. The friction between the moving particles and the molecules of the metal produces heat, one of the phenomena of the passage of an electric current. This linking of linear and rotary motions gives the medium by which the vibration of the iron disk is accomplished across an air space.

This theory of the ether accounts for motion produced by energy at some distant point, since there is an unbroken medium necessary to transmit motion; the joggling of the molecules produces what you call molecular vibration, but your statement would give the impression that it was the metal only that accomplished the result instead of its being merely an accessory.

H. S. B.

New York, Dec. 3, 1903.

TELEPHONE PHENOMENA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial this morning you call a correspondent to task for "either knowing more than experts about the action of the telephone, or a good deal less."

But from your quotation from his letter I think he must be an expert, because that is really the opinion of experts on the subject. On the other hand, if Mr. Woodbury really said what he is reported to have said, he either did not know what he was talking about or he did not expect his opinion to go further than his voice. Sometimes an orator says things for the purpose of effect, not for the purpose of education.

All experts know that the voice does not set the copper wire a-vibrating.

If the copper is set in vibration at all, (which experts deny,) it is the electric circuit which sets it in vibration.

But the law in electric practice is, The greater the mass the less the resistance to a current, whereas if the mass was set in vibration by the current the law would be different.

All that the voice does is to alter the rate and form of the ether vibrations, which are compelled by induction to pass along the wire, instead of radiating Hertz-like into space.

The problem of telephoning any distance along a wire has been solved mathematically by Prof. Pupin of Columbia. And if it was possible to get perfection in practice—that is, if it was possible in practice to keep the wave lengths of the other vibrations constant—it would be quite possible to telephone across the Atlantic by the professor's method.

The fact that theory shows how to carry the voice any distance along a wire by simply renovating the loss of current due to the heating effect produced clearly proves that the voice does not vibrate the mass of the wire.

The voice, as your correspondent correctly states, only moves the diaphragm which makes and breaks contact, and it is that make and break which reproduces the voice at the other end of the wire; and the make and break does not vibrate the mass of the wire, they only regulate the rate of the waves of the ether. Or, if you choose to say that the ether sets the copper vibrating, then they only regulate the rate of that vibration. But the regulation of a rate does not require physical force, unless the mass is moving like a projectile. I think it is due to the wounded feelings of your correspondent, who is certainly an expert, that you should correct your statement on this subject.

STEVENSON.

New York, Dec. 3, 1903.

ENGLAND'S FREE TRADE POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "Defendant," in the 29th of November issue, using the above caption, is like many Americans, under the delusion that the people of the United Kingdom are about to adopt protection as a policy. Not much, allow an old retired merchant to say.

Thomas Carlyle, in a jocular, cynical mood, said years ago, "The population of Britain is so many—mostly fools." Now, the writer, English-born, (1831,) believes the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain will be completely "snowed under" in the coming general election. He has "been everything by turns and nothing long," and, unlike the grand old man, William Ewart Gladstone, he won't admit errors in statements made frequently of late, though proved to be complete fallacies.

The electors of Britain and Ireland, by vast majorities, I forecast, will not permit the Government either to penalize them and their families by a tariff on foodstuffs, nor to quarrel with the United States, Argentina, &c., by retaliation. Any one can see, I think, that the oligarchical rule at Washington will meet its Nemesis ere long, and sooner than many expect.

Do you, Mr. Editor, believe the British would submit for long to such a Government? I trow not, and would venture to say it is a great disappointment to millions of Americans and to all right-minded friendly outsiders, including British Liberals, whose political color I am proud to be of.

Excuse one thinking that it is pitiful to think how contrary to the wise counsel of your late lamented President the bulk of your people act at present. I am confident he thought of Britain when he proclaimed that the nation should expect to buy as well as sell. The habit of merchants is usually to treat good customers in a reciprocal spirit, and Britain being not only your best outside buyer, but diplomatically strongly in amity with Americans, surely deserves more consideration on these accounts. Excuse my closing with a true remark, namely, the present generation of the people of the British Isles is in no way responsible for the acts of the hot-headed, obstinate old King George III., and the United States should understand that fully.

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, Dec. 2, 1903.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 29 there is an editorial with the heading, "England and Russia in Asia," with whose tone I must strongly disagree. For its prevailing sentiment is a justification and indeed glorification of another of England's piratical attempts to seize the country and subjugate the people of a weak nation that has never done them or anybody else any harm.

There is no pretense of any religious or ethical motive given for the invasion of the territory of this peaceful people, which has so often played a prominent part in similar movements of this imperial race, but the only reason put forward is purely political, being simply a desire to extend their empire, and checkmate what they fancy is a similar purpose on the part of Russia, their great rival in the Orient.

You sing the praises in almost epic strains of the leader of the movement, a certain Col. Younghusband, who you say "seems to be the lineal descendant of the long line of British adventurers, from Clive to Chinese Gordon, who have risked strange perils, primarily very likely for the love of excitement and adventure, but with the result, all the same, of adding new possessions and new glories to their country." And you further add that he seems to be "the reincarnation of the qualities of which Britons are so justly proud."

Alas! it appears to me a clear proof of the long way this country has drifted of late years, by her militant and imperialistic policy, from the basic and virtuous principles on which this young Republic was established, when such views as these can find editorial expression in the pages of one of the most able and influential journals of this country. There was a time, not so long ago, when this military adventurer who is "so fond of peril and excitement" would have been denounced by the sober sense of our people as an unscrupulous "filibuster," and the great country at his back as a domineering power, whose lust of empire, and not love of liberty and humanity, was the strongest strain in its blood. Have we lost our former sense of right and love of freedom, that we now pitch our voice in such a different key?

Pray, what have the inhabitants of this mountain region done to provoke this "heroic" invasion? By all accounts they are the most harmless people in the world in their relationship to outside nations. Their only desire is to be let alone to develop their own peculiar civilization, and practice the rites of their dreamy, and in many respects highly philosophical, religion. They have seen the results of British rule in other parts of India, and they are by no means enamored of it.

In fact, they have employed all of their wit and wisdom for a long time in the endeavor to keep the Occidental "civilizers" away from their boundaries. They see plague, destitution, and famine casting dark shadows the most of the time wherever in India the English flag waves and the British bayonet gleams! They see a mockery of justice in the courts whenever the interest of a member of the conquering race comes into antagonism with that of the native inhabitants! They see an insolent and hectoring spirit constantly displayed by all classes of their rulers toward their dusky subjects which must be bitterly galling to the spirit of any people having behind them long centuries of a high and involved civilization.

Their contact with their conquerors has resulted in their being inoculated with many of the vices and but few of the virtues of the white race, while, like all subject people, they have developed from their unhappy environment some of the meanest traits of humanity, viz., sycophancy toward the strong, and but small regard for truth when they are brought into close relation with the ruling race. It is their tropical climate, their teeming population, and rigid caste institutions which have saved them from extermination, otherwise they would long ere this have been civilized off the face of the earth by their "Christian" conquerors.

They have had squeezed out of their appalling poverty year in and year out (even when famine was sweeping them to destruction by millions) a large and remorseless tribute to support the splendor of a Government they hate and the luxury of a people whom they consider barbarians. It is their own burdens, and not "the burdens of the white man" they have borne so long with fatalistic patience. They have seen human life wasted by almost incessant warfare; and even animal life, which their religion teaches them to regard as sacred, has been made to furnish exciting sport for the young scions of English royalty and aristocracy!

The most of the tribes are naturally gentle, industrious, and peaceful, but they have been gathered by thousands into the rank and file of the army of their invaders, and led by English officers they have been pushed forward to subjugate other tribes against whom their prejudices have been ingeniously inflamed! Is it any wonder the poor Thibetans want to be left alone in their mountain homes, and saved from the civilizing influence of such Christian heroes as the successors of Lord Clive and Chinese Gordon!

You write as if British rule in India was one of the undisputed "glories" of the English race. Alas! I cannot see how any true lover of liberty and firm believer in the sentiments of "the Declaration of Independence" can hold such an opinion. The English people have beyond doubt much real "glory" connected with their national existence, of which they can be justly proud; but in my opinion it does not lie in brutal conquest over alien races, and the squeezing of harsh tribute out of poverty-stricken people who are on the verge of starvation all the time.

In the realms of literature, philosophy, and perhaps art, they have presented valuable contributions for the ennoblement and to the lasting good of mankind. They have also in their government of their own people bequeathed priceless legacies of free speech and humanitarian legislation. But I fear this imperialistic "glory" which has dazzled the imagination of this strong and proud people may prove to be a "glory" which will at last work their humiliation.

There is a Nemesis which follows nations as well as individuals who love not justice! There are clouds gathering on the horizon of the Occident as well as the Orient which may be full of grave portent to English dominance.

England may yet see through floods of tears that it is "righteousness alone which exalteth a nation," and that ships of war and Gatling artillery are but a feeble dependence when the supreme hour of trial comes. Alas! that we have to say it, perhaps our own beloved country may have to learn the same melancholy lesson.

A LOVER OF LIBERTY.

Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1903.

REFUSAL OF CAR TRANSFERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to call public attention to the fact that the Interurban Street Railway Company still refuses to issue transfers at a number of points of intersection of its lines in violation of law, thus causing great inconvenience to the people and great loss by them of money paid in extra fares, which are literally stolen from them by the company.

In seeking for a remedy for this arrogant defiance of law and of the rights of the people, upon the use of whose streets its very existence depends, three possible lines of action suggest themselves: First, an appeal to the Interurban Company itself. This line of action we leave to the practical joker.

Second, an appeal to the State Railroad Commission. This method has been fully tried with no result. The members of this commission appear to be paid their salaries by the people for performing the onerous work of drawing those same salaries. Because of an indecent indifference or some corrupt influence, they have been absolutely deaf to all appeals from the people of this great city for the enforcement of the law in this matter.

The third and last remedy is a direct appeal to the law itself. This method has been tried and has yielded large results, and it is to be presumed that similar action will again produce similar results.

On the first of last August the Interurban so extended its transfer system as to embrace a number of points of intersection where transfers had previously been refused. This extension was the direct result of the agitation carried on by the West Side Citizens' Transit Reform Committee, the press, and a handful of determined citizens. The people were then made acquainted with the fact that under Section 104 of the Railway act they were entitled to a penalty of $50 for every such refusal. Suits were brought in several of the Municipal Courts, and these Judges deemed against the company, judgments being given for the full amount of the claims, together with costs, and the company acknowledged itself beaten by refusing to appeal and by satisfying the judgments.

Finding that the cat had gotten out of the bag—that is to say that the people had at last found out the existence of this law for their protection, a fact which the company well knew all along, but which it was careful to conceal, even in the exuberance of that great love for the public which it announces in loud tones at every opportunity, finding further that the people were determined to enforce their rights under this law, and being alarmed by the rapidly rising tide of claims against it—the company made a partial surrender on Aug. 1, as previously stated.

If by the method outlined above it was forced to make a partial surrender, why by another vigorous application of the same remedy may it not be forced to make a complete surrender?

The company wishes us to be satisfied in the knowledge that half a loaf is better than no bread. But we reply to the company that this truth, for it is a truth, is a double proof of the supreme value of the whole loaf, for, if the half loaf is valuable, how much more valuable that which is twice as great, and, moreover, the proverb carries almost as great a sense of mourning for that other half that is missing as it does of gladness for the one that we have. We reply still more effectively that the law entitles us to the whole loaf; that we ask for what is ours under the law, no more and no less, and that we will not permit ourselves to be held up and plundered by a big brigand in broadcloth like the Interurban any more than by a little purse-snatcher in rags without a manly resistance and the invocation of the law.

This great corporation, a creature of the law itself in turn established by the people, may continually rob the people by whose will it exists as a legal body and through whose patronage its life is maintained with impunity, save for this fine, whose collection demands great personal trouble and even abuse on the part of the company, whose only defense is an attack on the good faith of the plaintiff, but if one of its conductors should be discovered in the act of appropriating to his own use one of the myriad nickels which the company has itself stolen from the public, he is denounced as a dishonest man, immediately discharged, and perhaps sent to prison for it.

It would seem to me that the Interurban is setting a bad example to its employes. If the principal may steal from the public with impunity, why may not the agent who has to gather it in keep a percentage for himself without discredit? How does the company like this application of the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread?

We demand of the company exactly what the company demands of its employes, simple honesty, no more and no less. We thank the company for the thoroughness of its insistence on such honesty, for it thus demonstrates its approval of the principle for which we are working, and so virtually indorses the campaign that is being waged against it.

MURRAY RAWSON FONDA.

New York, Nov. 30, 1903.

PREFERS COLD CARS TO RIDE IN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is more than amusing to read from time to time the letters from the cold and hot car cranks. Allow me to chip in a bit myself as another of them. The best way to solve the difficulty is to have alternate conspicuously marked cars, "Heated," "Cold."

As for myself, I would prefer walking a mile to crowding into a stuffy, heated car, with both doors slammed tight, and perhaps forty or more inside. Tastes differ in many things, but this is one that I can never go. Some like it immensely, and cry for more heat. These people doubtless like being packed good and tight, on the sardine order, with lots of heat thrown in on the side.

When one drives in conveyances such as omnibuses, cabs, carriages, automobiles, &c., where they invariably have more space and room than in a crowded car, they do not crave heat or stoves galore.

It seems somewhat of a hard conundrum to solve, but, as already observed, let the various car companies give the public half and half of each—heat and cold—then there will be, I trust, less complaint.

A. N. J. HAYSEED.

Allamuchy, N. J., Dec. 2, 1903.

ART AND THE ART COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in regard to the Art Commission in this morning's issue is of considerable interest from the fact that the very men who were most hasty in the saddling of this city with an Art Commission composed of creative artists are now eager to criticise their own creation. This same spirit of useless attempts to control art has driven the better men of genius to regard anything connected with civic life as dangerous to their artistic feeling and ability to create works of art.

The men who have advocated the control of art are in a measure excusable, as they know almost nothing about art itself, being in the spirit of commerce rather than the intellectual of art.

Boston has a most excellent Art Commission, composed of five men who are none of them creative artists and are not interested in any of the cheap art organizations that are formed for what can be gotten out of them on a money basis. Great, good art can not flourish where the political art organization has attracted the mind of the artist or the public.

Art is the one element in the life of the race that cannot be controlled along the lines of organization or on a business basis. A great many worthy men of education have attempted to do this and have failed, and in many cases have set the hands of the clock many centuries back. Perhaps there is no walk in life so easy to be deceived in. The talker or the manipulator finds ready listeners to talk on art, and he or she finds that it is not difficult to present a side that is most attractive, and yet at the bottom the main idea is to filch from the public purse or the private millions.

Great museums do more in one year to establish a true attitude toward art than all the art organizations or art commissions of a civic nature in the world.

The museum presents art as it should be presented. It simply places great and valuable works of art where they can easily be seen and then lets the public draw its own conclusions and drink in that much of information and benefit that it desires. Slowly the art knowledge of a nation is absorbed by these great museums, and, despite the offsetting and bad influence of the organization man in art, we as a nation are gaining steadily in our love and in the production of works of art.

F. EDWIN ELWELL.

New York, Dec. 1, 1903.

PISSARRO AN INDIVIDUALIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to say a few words of comment on the article which appeared in last Sunday's TIMES, concerning the exhibition of Pissarro's paintings at Durand Ruel's galleries?

As one who knew him for years, I wish to protest against the opinion of your critic that Pissarro was a pupil of Monet. Nothing is more erroneous.

Pissarro had no master. He was a pupil of no academy. He belonged to no school.

His tendencies and sympathies brought him in contact with Corot at an early age and the latter had great influence on the development of the younger man—but Pissarro neither claimed, nor aimed, to be a pupil of the great master.

In art—as in religion, literature, and social economics—Pissarro was an individualist of the most advanced type—for good or for ill his art and his technique were his own.

Pissarro's work is so sober, so logical, so discreet, so sad, even, that it is hard to understand how any one can see in it an attempt to follow the riotous and exuberant Monet.

There is glory enough for both, and I feel sure that Monet himself would be the first to laugh at the idea of Pissarro as one of his disciples—and an unsuccessful one at that.

A. ISAACSON.

New York, Dec. 2, 1903.

WEST POINT HEALTHIER THAN ANNAPOLIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The army and navy football game seems to present a favorable opportunity for putting in contrast the hygienic environments of the two seats of learning. Annapolis is a sea level situation, while West Point is located in the upper air of the Catskill Mountains.

That the atmosphere of the upper mountain districts supplies nerve nourishment in a degree far in excess of the lowlands is a fact so well authenticated that it is axiomatic. The hygienic principles involved are easy of elucidation. Primarily disease germs are of aquatic habitats. They originate in damp, shady, localities, and thrive in moist atmospheres. Miasmatic atmosphere clings to the lowlands. Through such atmosphere disease elements are imported into the blood.

In the second place damp air impedes the activities of the skin in its efforts to eliminate poisons from the system. This comes about in a very simple manner. It is through the medium of perspiration that the skin casts out poisons from the body. In a humid atmosphere, or when the air is saturated with moisture, no evaporation of skin moisture takes place, and consequently little or no elimination of poison through the sweat glands of the skin is possible.

As a result, the blood speedily accumulates an overcharge of such poisons as uric acid, butyric acid, lactic acid, and other forms of waste which tend to contaminate the entire system.

An important factor in the case is found in connection with the elimination of poisons through the lung activities. It is a well-known physiological fact that the blood is a body scavenger, and that as the blood corpuscles circulate through the body they gather up the waste matter found in the tissues. This waste is taken to the lungs, where it unites with oxygen and is converted into carbonic acid gas, and this gas is exhaled. The percentage of poison so cast out depends on the amount of oxygen in the air we breathe.

The miasmatic atmosphere of the lowlands, the humid air of the sea level, contains less oxygen per given bulk than is found in the rare, dry air of the uplands. Warm air is not so rich in oxygen as cold air, for the reason that heat expands, and the air cells of the lungs when filled with warm air will hold less oxygen than when filled with cold air.

For these various reasons the uplands conduce to more perfect physical condition. The air of the mountains is rare and free from moisture, and so aids skin elimination. It is cool and rich in oxygen, and so aids lung elimination. When the waste matter of the system is, through any of these agencies, cast out of the body, a demand is created for nutrient matter, and this explains why the open-air walk or drive whets the appetite. The nerves are nourished through perfect digestion, and the degree of such nourishment depends in very great measure on the thoroughness with which the lungs, skin, liver, and kidneys have performed their allotted work of purging the blood of the poisons and waste matter with which it is constantly being contaminated.

It seems to be a reasonable proposition that students who inhabit the lowlands and breathe the atmosphere of the Chesapeake Bay district have less favorable hygienic surroundings than those who dwell in the Catskills, and in consequence could not hope to compare favorably with them in point of physical condition.

J. M. BISHOP.

New York, Dec. 2, 1903.

TO SPEED TRIALS IN COURT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The law's delay has been the topic of much discourse of late in the columns of THE TIMES and elsewhere. Many and various have been the suggestions offered as to the remedy therefor. The main cause of the trouble—according to the majority of the writers who have discoursed on the subject—seems to be the alleged fact that lawyers are not ready to try their causes when reached, and are in the habit, connived at by the courts, of postponing them without reason and with malice prepense.

Now, that this allegation is absurd ought to be plain upon its face. Most lawyers derive the larger part of their income from litigated cases, and to say that they are inclined to postpone such cases after waiting two years or more for their arrival is equivalent to saying that they are doing business for the fun of it—at their own expense.

It is very seldom that the lawyers on both sides agree to such postponement, and when they do so they must satisfy their clients of the propriety of such action. When they do not so agree the case must be tried when reached, unless one or the other of the counsel is elsewhere actually engaged in court or some material witness is absent—in either of which cases the

Letters to the Editor of The Times

CONTINUED.

cause may be postponed for a reasonable time only.

The real difficulty, as I have said before in these columns, lies in the fact that there are not enough Judges to dispose of the constantly increasing litigation.

In a certain class of cases, what is called the "short cause calendar," solves the difficulty. Upon this calendar may be placed cases which arise out of simple contracts, and which can be tried in two hours. This class of cases can usually be disposed of in a few months.

It has occured to the writer that the ends of justice might be promoted by giving a preference to another class of cases. A recent decision made by Justice Leventritt will illustrate the suggestion I wish to make. In that action, which was against a railroad corporation, the plaintiff sought to recover damages for personal injuries. His counsel made an application to have the cause placed on the preferred calendar on the ground that his client was suffering from heart disease and liable to die at any moment. Judge Leventritt said that he would grant the motion but for want of power.

There can be no doubt that in this class of cases there is liable too often to be a miscarriage of justice by reason of the long delay in reaching a trial. In most of these cases the witnesses are unrelated to the plaintiff, their whereabouts cannot be kept track of, they are liable to be scattered during the time intervening between the accident and the trial—all of which inures to the loss of the plaintiff and the benefit of the defendant. Besides this the plaintiff is supposed to be actually suffering from his injuries, and deprived to a greater or less extent of earning a living.

In the majority of other actions the witnesses, by reason of relationship or connection as employes with the parties, are ordinarily accessible when wanted. Why would it not promote speedy justice, at least to this extent, if the courts were given the power to give such actions a preference either by having a separate "part" of the court for their trial; or, better yet, leaving each case to be so preferred, according as the Judge should deem it proper?

Permit me to make another suggestion. There are upon the calenders of every court numbers of cases which will never be tried. They are practically dead. They incumber the calendar. Suppose a day should be set apart for a call of the entire general calendar, and the cases which were not ready, actually ready for trial, sent to the foot of the calendar. Let a new calendar be made up upon which should be placed only such causes as are actually to be tried and ready for trial at any time.

ED. J. MAXWELL.

New York, Dec. 1, 1903.

NOISES OF THE CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who reside in New York there really seems to be no limit to individual license to make a noise.

The clanging of church bells is as great an annoyance as the factory whistle, except that the disturbance is less frequent, yet both are equally unnecessary, and, being objectionable, should be abolished.

The almost incessant racket caused by wagons, elevated roads, and trolley gongs is to a certain extent unavoidable. Not so the unrestricted yelling of children in the streets, the discordant jangling of the ragman's bells, the abominable hand organ, the detestable street band, the bell of the scissors grinder, the cornet of the "old clo'" man, the fishhorn, and the combination of vicious noises made by a countless horde of peddlers, glaziers, and itinerant vendors who swarm through the streets and whose eternal din is enough to drive a person to distraction during the day, while every night is made hideous by the howling and barking of dogs, screeching of cats, and the hilarious hootings of the midnight "jag" as it wends its way homeward.

But worst of all nuisances perhaps is the shouting of "extra!" by the blatant brutes who band together in groups of twos and threes, passing through the residence streets in the late hours with a villainous intention to alarm the neighborhood and an utter disregard of the consequences.

The loud-mouthed braying of these individuals is a terror to the weak and a menace to the sick. It should be stopped—with a gun if necessary—but stopped at once and for all time.

Everybody who is not blowing a tin horn on Thanksgiving is made miserable by those who are. The way we celebrate this day presents a curious combination of piety and perniciousness, with a blending of purity of thought and unholiness of purpose. Those who arise meek in spirit and thankful at heart—and give thanks—later on become so incensed by the blasting blare of tin horns and the door-to-door begging of the ragtag and bobtail that the profanity engendered, coupled with an inordinate desire to kill somebody, takes away whatever of value their religious inclinations of the morning may have had along the line of personal salvation.

The idiotic whistling out of the old year gives still another opportunity for noise—noise of the most fiendish and exasperating kind—at a time when most people wish to sleep and when some must either sleep or die.

Consider our asinine way of celebrating the Fourth of July. Guns, pistols, cannons, and crackers in the hands of children—and idiots. The din begins a full week before the day of celebration, gradually increasing in volume until the day arrives, which completes the discomfort of the unfortunates who cannot take to the woods on that occasion, but must stay in town, dreading its advent and praising God for its departure.

Tom, Tim, and Bobby were gentlemen wee,
They lay in their beds till the clock struck three,
Then stole out of doors with squib, powder, and gun,
And the sick neighbor died at the rise of the sun.

When a New Yorker leaves this boiler factory of bedlam and goes into the calm, quiet, and peaceful country, he cannot even sleep until his overwrought nerves adjust themselves to the change.

Boston rightly objects to steam whistles, and well she may, though her streets, compared with ours, are orderly and still and her people are allowed to enjoy life relatively unmolested.

It is too much to hope that the noises of New York will ever be modified, or that the hounding of the housewife by beggars, peddlers, and vendors will ever cease. Our only hope for quietude is a residence in the country or a refuge in the grave.

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, Dec. 2, 1903.

HARD TIMES AND PROSPERITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer in your last Sunday's issue, who signs his letter "S. K. B.," claims that Republicans are better morally and intellectually than Democrats. He seems to be one of those "stand-off-I-am-holier-than-thou" fellows. And yet, after all, take all the members of both parties and shake them up in a bag, and there is not much difference to be found among them.

His letter reminds me of a story. Once there was a man of the name of Bliven who for a number of years represented his town in the Legislature of Rhode Island. He was a man of poor appearance. He wore shabby and seedy clothes. He looked so bad that his fellow-members were ashamed to be seen in his company. One of the members said to him:

"Why, Bliven, why does your town send you here year after year? Is there no other man in your town fit to represent it but you?"

"Oh, yes," replied Bliven, "I suppose that there are twenty men in my town more fit to represent it than I am, but they haven't got any clothes."

The closing paragraph of that letter is as follows: "No, Sir, we are not ready to throw away the glorious heritage of Republican good government, prosperity, and protection in exchange for what the Democratic Party can offer us. We remember the soup houses of 1893."

If the gentleman had been an honest and fair-minded student of recent history he would have learned that had it not been for a wheat famine in Russia and but half a crop of wheat in Europe, and the same year an unprecedentedly large wheat crop in this country, the sale of which brought over to us some hundreds of millions in gold, these events occurring during Harrison's term of office, the soup houses would have come under Harrison's Administration instead of Cleveland's.

There are a number of meanings to this word "protection." The McKinley tariff was about 52 per cent. The Wilson 42 per cent. The Dingley worse than any, although the others were bad enough. The dictionary should give another definition of "protection," and that should be in the language of the late Chief Justice Miller of the Supreme Court of the United States—"a system of public robbery." The taxing of the many for the benefit of the few, the taking, under color of law, of the money from the pockets of the people and giving the same to the trusts.

But our Republican friends did work that hard-times racket. They did make many people believe that the Wilson tariff was the cause of all the trouble. Will they continue to be fooled all the time? Hard times and prosperity are periodic.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Nov. 30, 1903.

A THEATREGOER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am aware that I am only resuscitating an old grievance of all music lovers and theatregoers when I ask you to publish this, my earnest protest against the objectionable habit of certain thoughtless or badly behaved people in our city who insist upon commencing preparations for leaving—and actually leave—the concert, opera, or play before the last number or act is completed. But we become forgetful and need to be reminded of our faults at different intervals.

I am not complaining about a few isolated cases of unhappy commuters who have to catch a certain train or remain in town over night. Some of us have to live in the country and our sympathies are with them in their anxiety to catch "that train." No—my complaint is against those persons who think it is smart to endeavor to get out just ahead of the rest of the crowd and who have the astounding impudence to stand up and put on their coats, gloves, &c., thereby annoying people who may be unfortunate enough to sit behind or near them. And here I must add, much to my sorrow, that these persons are sometimes accompanied by women who, to all appearances, are refined and gentle in other respects. I use the word gentle in its finest sense.

I can therefore only assume that these people are not sufficiently thoughtful to appreciate the great annoyance they cause the interested auditor or spectator; nor are they apparently aware of the great lack of manners which they are displaying toward those who give us their best and unsparing efforts to entertain us.

I feel that if the matter is brought to their attention in a sufficiently strong light they will see their fault and correct it.

If the European custom of playing the national anthem before the audience leaves the house could be adopted I think the lack of good manners in this regard would speedily be remedied.

VIVIAN HARCOURT.

New York, Dec. 2, 1903.

ADVICE FOR CITIZENS' UNION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your advice to the Citizens' Union on municipal ownership should be supplemented by your advice to that association how to gain influence with the masses and to become, like Tammany, a popular institution. In order to enjoy harvesting, planting is a required condition. The Citizens' Union tries to plant and reap, all in one, when election time comes around.

The result is in sight now, and will be very much more evident after Jan. 1. Instead of being an annex to any political party at any election, the Citizens' Union can and should become a power all by itself by taking Tammany Hall for its example and improving on Tammany Hall's methods.

It should, first of all, have a Citizens' Hall, to show that it is alive the year around. It should have a fund of its own, instead of passing the hat around for charitable offerings. It should have members who contribute both money and talent for speeches.

Money talks a language of its own, which few fail to understand. It should appeal to young voters, year in and out, for there is little use in trying to reform old sinners of either the Tammany or Republican type. Let the Citizens' Union plant in time and the harvest will not fail.

J. NEUMAN.

New York, Dec. 3, 1903.

AS TO PRESIDENT HAFFEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is rather amusing to taxpayers and residents of the Bronx who are not seeking office or party control to read of the meeting of "Independent Democrats" who passed resolutions "denouncing" Mr. Haffen.

We have good authority for the truth of the saying that "the best-laid schemes of men and mice oft go astray," and, in spite of the efforts of these "Independent Democrats" and the machine Republicans, Mr. Haffen was elected President of the Borough of the Bronx by a very handsome plurality over his opponent.

The taxpayers of the borough, and the Republicans who dared to vote against the orders of the district leaders, elected Mr. Haffen, because they knew that he was competent, by education and professional training, to carry out and complete the improvements which he has inaugurated and for a number of years has been ably conducting.

The voters knew him to be honest and courteous, and both anxious and competent to do all that was possible for the interests of the Borough of the Bronx.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Dec. 1, 1903.

ILLITERATE IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The restrictions placed on immigration are ample, and any further restriction at the present time is entirely uncalled for and unadvisable.

The immigration laws on our statute books provide for the exclusion of Chinese, paupers, criminals, insane, and unhealthy people, besides those excluded by the recent anti-Anarchist law. When these classes are kept from our shores, and the laws regarding them rigidly enforced, we may rest peacefully, for then all the undesirable element is debarred.

It is feared by a number of apparently well-meaning and intelligent observers of economic and political conditions that National disaster will inevitably result if we permit immigration to continue in its present numbers, for, proportionately as immigration increases, the demand for American laborers decreases. In other words, 1,000,000 immigrant workingmen for the current year would result in the displacement of 1,000,000 American workingmen.

Their apprehensions, however, are unwarranted, and the fallacy of their argument is immediately apparent when attention is called to the fact that increased immigration necessarily creates additional demands which require additional production and consequently more labor.

It is with a feeling of amusement mingled with exasperation that we hear some who in one breath talk about the constantly increasing prosperity of our country, and the steady increase of labor's wage, and in the next bewail the evil influences of unrestricted immigration and the dire necessity of protecting American workingmen.

We are asked to apply an educational test to immigrants. This it is expected will result in barring a number of people against whose character we have been unable to ascertain positive knowledge; the exclusion of immigrants because of illiteracy is justified by the assumption that illiteracy and criminality go hand in hand. Perhaps some who are undesirable would be kept out of the country by means of this test, but the proportion of worthy and desirable individuals who would be deported would be overwhelmingly great, and the injury to ourselves and the world from a moral and economic point of view incalculable. Shall we who have set so many noble and inspiring examples to the other nations, we who have always boasted of and prided ourselves on our love of liberty and justice, deny the privilege of an education and the opportunity to many of the worthy descendants of Lafayette, Rochambeau, Pulaski, and the other patriots who aided us so much in securing our independence and establishing a democratic form of government?

One of the most encouraging aspects for those who do not believe in excluding people merely on account of illiteracy is to examine the list of graduates of our city colleges, where he finds that full 90 per cent. of the annual graduates comprise those of foreign birth and to a very large extent of illiterate parentage.

O. G. W.

New York, Dec. 2, 1903.

THE BOYS' FRIEND APPEALS FOR AID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many people in New York interested in giving a new start to wayward and unfortunate boys who get down in the world. I want to appeal to those people for aid in a work I am carrying on along that line.

For seven years I have been connected as Principal with the Tombs Prison School for boy prisoners. For an almost equal number of years I have been associated with the criminal courts as parole and then probation officer. Hundreds of older wayward boys have been discharged in my custody for a new chance in life. They visit me in my home at 129 Chrystie Street.

I invite there also as my guests such older boys about the city as are homeless or in need of a friend at close range. I give them material aid or employment as may be necessary to lift them from the preying to the producing class in society. Those I reach are at a critical age—yesterday children, to-morrow voters. The need is upon me to give them adequate and present help.

To do this I must ask for aid myself. I need immediately several volunteer assistant workers and the sum of $2,000. Those who wish details may write to me. All who can help financially may send checks to Richard Watson Gilder, Esq., 13 East Eighth Street, who kindly consents to receive and disburse funds.

DAVID WILLARD,
Head Worker of the "Children's House,"
129 Chrystie Street.

New York, Dec. 3, 1903.

STILL A CHANCE FOR DOWIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every Simon Pure reformer who firmly believes in making the human race moral and righteous by force, (law,) and we have a lot of them in New York, must deeply deplore the present financial troubles of the Rev. John Alexander Dowie. And they will, no doubt, exclaim from the bottom of their pious hearts: "That it is really too bad that the Sheriff and his unholy band should so unceremoniously swoop down upon Zion City and with sacrilegious hands plaster the sacred person and property of the Lord's anointed with mundane legal documents."

Besides, there isn't a "gum-shoe second-story man" or "grafter" on Manhattan Island, and we have our share of this biped also, who doesn't admire and envy "Elijah's" wonderful skill in separating a "yap" from his dough.

But if the worst comes to the worst, Dowie can console himself with the thought that there is still a chance for him in Gotham in spite of the fact that he abused us something terribly when he was here.

All he has to do is to take a residence, secure the proper number of signatures, and in a few years run for the "graft" which will soon be held by the Hon. Charles F. Murphy versus McClellan & Co., and as the most prophetic prophet cannot tell, for a minute, just what this fickle old town will do, he may yet have a chance to institute in a locality that has nothing but dough, all the peculiar laws and sacred restrictions which have made Zion City, Ill., the wonder and amazement of the civilized world, to wit:

No walking around after dark, because it's sinful to waste shoe leather.

Deposit all your cash in the general Overseer's bank, and get in exchange a beautiful assortment of trade and meal tickets, $3.30 for $3.

No doctors (except one) allowed. For broken legs, &c., try one of Dr. Dowie's famous weeping incantations.

No theatres; sewing circle always open.

No stogies, dances, or (high) balls; "no nottin'," save all your cash for the contribution baskets.

No apothecaries; for blind staggers, try a dose of "Elijah's" triple extract of Billingsgate. Testimonials cheerfully furnished by the faithful.

MARK MARION.

New York City, Dec. 3, 1903.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The difficulties that have been and must be surmounted in order to furnish educational facilities to the American citizens who live in Alaska are startling. From the purchase of Alaska at a cost of $7,200,000 in 1867, until the rush there for gold thirty years later, it has been spoken of frequently as Mr. Seward's iceberg; a large one, indeed, containing 580,107 square miles, or nearly one-sixth as much as that of the whole of the remainder of the United States, measuring 1,100 miles north and south and 800 east and west, and with islands having an area of 31,205 square miles. Conceive of the difficulties in organizing and conducting schools in such an extensive territory with sparsely settled districts, and with the mercury either always or usually, below zero.

One of the least known, and yet one of the most important achievements of our late President, Benjamin Harrison, was accomplished when he was a United States Senator. For seventeen long years the United States had made no attempt to introduce American education into Alaska; it remained for Senator Harrison to secure in 1884 the passage of a bill appropriating $25,000 for the establishment of schools in Alaska, and the United States Commissioner of Education was ordered to organize them.

From this small beginning the United States Bureau of Education has taken up the work and steadily pressed it forward, until in 1902 it maintained 33 public schools, with 39 teachers, and an enrollment of 2,108 pupils.

How many boys and girls who attend school in the States would enjoy a ride to school every day behind a real, live reindeer! This is exactly what happens in Alaska. The United States has gone into the business of raising reindeer in Alaska in order to keep the Eskimo alive, and to enable the boys and girls to go to school. Last Summer there were 6,614 reindeer in Alaska. They work in harness like horses, each deer being able to draw a load of 700 pounds. The reindeer's skin and entrails furnish the natives' clothing, the meat and milk food, the horns and bones implements, and the trained deer the best means of transportation.

By degrees, in the interest of trade, exploration, and science, the United States Revenue and Mail Service has been extended, a large amount of information in regard to harbors, rivers, fish, climate, soil, forests, minerals, and natives has been brought to light, which will enable the educational work in Alaska to be carried on intelligently in the future. The Post Office Department has established a Winter mail north of the Arctic Circle, between Kotzebue Sound and Point Barrow, a distance as traveled of about 750 miles. The mail on this route will be drawn by reindeer teams. This is the most northern mail route in the world, and shows how diligently "Uncle Sam works for his children."

On March 2, 1903, Congress amended a law formerly passed, to the effect that 50 per cent. of all license moneys collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska should go for education there. It is expected that the money thus realized will enable this work to be carried on with much greater facility.

No account of education in Alaska would be complete without the mention of two men—the Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, under whose able direction all the educational work is done, and the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, whom Dr. Harris has appointed general agent of education in Alaska, who has immediate personal supervision of the work itself. Dr. Jackson first visited Alaska in 1877, and it is in great measure due to his untiring, faithful, and well-directed efforts that so much has been accomplished for the cause of education in this territory of almost unbounded possibilities.

ARTHUR MARVIN, Principal High School.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1903.

WHISKY ADULTERATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a great deal in the metropolitan press concerning the alleged enormous adulteration of whisky in this country, but the basic reason for it does not seem to be understood.

Let any one read Section 3,244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and he will see that this great Government of ours legally sanctions adulteration and licenses "spurious imitation." With this legal sanction in the statutes, is it any wonder that the imitator and adulterator of whisky participates in the business life of the United States?

It was asserted before the National Pure Food Congress last Summer that 80 per cent. of the so-called whiskies on our markets to-day are "spurious imitations." The temptation to imitate whisky is extreme. No other commodity in our commerce offers so shining a mark. Real whisky must be aged! Bogus whisky can be made in a few hours, and labeled "eight years old" while you wait. Section 3,244 of the statutes countenances this imposition on the public.

But, strange to say, side by side with this law which allows the imitator to commit his unbridled adulterations, Congress has placed a law which offers to the citizens of the United States the best protection from bogus and adulterated whiskies ever afforded by any Government in the world. This law, which has already been mentioned in your columns, is known as the bottling in bond law.

The Government has stamps made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington to go over the corks of genuine whisky bottled in bond. These stamps have the authoritative appearance of National banknotes. They can be issued only by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A vast machinery must be put in operation before whisky can go out into the public markets with the United States Government's guarantee stamp over the corks of the bottles. Official revenue papers must be executed. An authorized gauger must present permits to the Government storekeeper, who holds the genuine whisky behind the locks and bars of the United States Government's bonded warehouses, where it has been guarded by Government officials through years of storage like the treasures of the mint. It is transferred in the original barrels to the Government officer in charge of the bonded bottling house, who must jealously guard the process of bottling, so that when he affixes the Government's guarantee stamp the whisky must be absolutely free from adulteration.

LEX.

New York, Dec. 3, 1903.

PARKWAYS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a matter of public concern that some of the apparent errors that have recently appeared in the press regarding the county parkways of Essex County, N. J., be corrected.

The Park Commission has officially asked the Freeholders and the municipal authorities of Orange and East Orange for the control of both Park and Central Avenues for improvement as parts of the park system. On several different occasions during the past six years this position has been restated by the Park Board and by individual Commissioners. So late as last year the commission, in its published annual report, arraigned the East Orange City Council for "granting a trolley franchise" when the Council was fully aware, from the repeated official utterances of the Park Commission, that it desired Central Avenue as a parkway."

However just or unjust the criticisms that the Park Commission did not again refer to Central Avenue in the more recent request for the transfer of Park Avenue, or in the recently issued report, there seems to be no warrant for the assumption that the plans for Central Avenue have been abandoned, or that the Park Board does not still desire to use that avenue as well as Park Avenue, in connecting the larger parks. Moreover, the Park Commissioners have officially approved the ordinance recently passed by the Orange City Council, transferring both avenues, as they had previously accepted the transfer of both avenues as made by the East Orange authorities.

It was never stated that the intention was to use Central Avenue as a parkway merely from the East Orange Crosstown Parkway to the Orange Park. This would be of small importance compared with the announced plan and reiterated recommendation of the commission for a connecting parkway direct from the southern side of Branch Brook Park, via Sussex and Ninth Avenues, Grove Street, Central Avenue, and by easy grades up the mountain, thus to the mountain reservation.

Equally unfounded are the carefully directed (sub rosa) reports, apparently given out now and then from interested sources, "where they are supposed to do the most good," in effect that a majority of the people are willing that the avenue for a parkway be destroyed for a railroad there. The fact is, nearly or quite every expression of public opinion on that question has been emphatically the reverse. Both of the additional appropriations for the Park Commission, (after the plans and promises as to including both avenues for parkways had been fully explained to the public) were approved by the voters of the county by substantial majorities. The various organizations, representing public opinion in the Oranges, have repeatedly adopted resolutions, usually by a unanimous vote, favoring these parkways. In East Orange, after a full and free discussion of the Central Avenue parkway-trolley question, the declared preference by petition and postal vote sent to every registered voter in the city, on a vote of nearly 2,600, was a majority favoring the parkway to the exclusion of the trolley there, of more than three to one. Now that the Crosstown Parkway to Central Avenue is an established fact, the majority on a full vote of the city should be even greater to-day.

The contention that "the people" want the Central Avenue trolley at the expense of the parkway is the threadbare argument of the railroad promoters and their coworkers, who want—and expect if they secure it—to make a fortune out of another county road franchise. This is merely an adaptation of the old-time method of securing in the name of "the people" concessions of great value for private gain, under the guise of furnishing needed transportation.

The millions of dollars made out of these street railway franchises hereabout the past few years make manifest the real motive for the desperate effort to secure the Central Avenue franchise prize. And it would be a worse than needless sacrifice of the park plans, for a route south of the avenue for railroad extension can be readily adopted that would serve equally well all public requirements, accommodate a section now greatly in need of transit facilities, give a more direct line to the Orange and Mountain Parks, and thus provide both the parkway and increased trolley facilities, to the great advantage and lasting benefit alike of the Oranges and of the whole county. No one at all familiar with the local conditions can question but that this is the logical and correct solution of this question. No one conversant with the underlying conditions but recognizes that it is the (prospective) money in the Central Avenue franchise, and nothing else, that has been heretofore, as now, the only obstacle in the way of practically carrying out this plan.

No one has ever shown or even suggested any other centrally located practicable parkway directly connecting the Newark and Mountain Parks, except Central Avenue, and without such parkway the county system, with all its great cost will, in modern park essentials, be seriously crippled.

The terms of the East Orange "trolley" franchise, which fortunately may prove invalid, are of minor importance to the greater question of forever destroying one of the vital features of the park system, in which the people of the county have a direct pecuniary interest, in first cost, of more than $5,000,000, now being borne by general county taxation.

The parks here in Essex will, as in other urban communities, provide at public expense a very large and ever-increasing source of profitable revenue to the traction company; and if the Park Commission, and other officials, in whom the trust of providing the parkways is reposed, see to it that no encroachment on them be permitted, self-interest of the company will, as elsewhere, furnish the requisite incentive for providing necessary transit lines to reach the parks, without further sacrifice or subsidy from the people of the county, or of the municipalities.

When an intelligent public opinion fully grasps the enormous cash value of these county road franchises for capitalization purposes, the way the Central Avenue franchise in East Orange was secured, the suicidal policy in yielding to the behests of a private corporation, and the irretrievable loss that will follow from not carrying out the parkway plans in preserving both Park and Central Avenues for parkways, there can be little question or doubt as to the result, or that the final determination of this question will be in the right.

ESSEX TAXPAYER.

Orange, N. J., Dec. 4, 1903.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might, I think, be permitted to survive still yet a while with profit to all concerned, this talk in your columns about Trinity College, Dublin, and the equestrian statue of somebody—be it the Prince of Orange or be it Julius Caesar—without the gates. And so, if my wee say be not belated, please tuck it away in a little corner of your columns where it will do the most good.

Some fine distinctions have been made by the persons who have written you on the subject. One avers that while the students never painted the statue green, he recalls having seen it after it had been "bedaubed with green ochre during the night" by people who were not students. Then, that the students at times, even now, play "The Boyne Water" and make applause, known among "the brethren" as "Kentish fire," round about the big black block of ugliness. Finally, he gives out that the college is "an Orange institution and avowedly anti-Fenian." Around this last statement hovers all that there is of real interest.

"Ed. R." it is who first makes this statement; and "Ed. R.," as I believe, is wholly right. Others who dispute it make technical pleas of dissent; but it is not the mere words but the spirit of the words that has to be adjudged. There is, as everybody knows—alas! and again alas! for poor Ireland that it should be so!—an Orange Society, regularly organized, with divisions and sub-divisions, with signs and passwords, &c., and it would be technically incorrect to call a man an Orangeman who was not a sworn member of this organization. But Orangeism stands for the perpetuation of English rule in Ireland; in fact, they boast, as did Mr. Goulding, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, in a speech the other day at Dublin, that they constitute "England's faithful garrison" in that unhappy country.

It is well understood, therefore, that when an Irishman—as in this case each of those who have written you evidently is—is discussing the prospects of ultimate freedom for Ireland, or even some matter having relation to Ireland only in a general way, he means by an Orangeman any Irishman who is more English by far than an Englishman in the intensity of his bitterness against the political aims of the overwhelming majority of his countrymen. In this sense Trinity College is most assuredly an Orange institution, and an anti-Fenian and anti-Catholic institution as well; and it was along similar lines, I fancy, that "Ed. R." would argue in saying what he did. Whether the governing body of the college are members of the Orange order I do not know. Whether they are or not would not alter matters one bit. If Al Adams could pilfer the record of his conviction he would go forth to-morrow boasting that he had never been in jail! This custom of falling back on legal niceties in the discussion of ordinary matters is too much for the average man.

To anybody who understands what Orangeism in Ireland means, Trinity College is an institution little if at all inferior in the intensity of its pro-English feeling to the average Orange lodge in Sandy Row or the Shankhill Road.

"Ask us not to copy English vice, and darkness, and misery, and impiety," exclaims Thomas Davis, himself an alumnus of Trinity and a Protestant; "give us the worst wigwam in Ireland and a dry potato rather than Anglicize us." But that's just what Trinity College is doing to the fullest extent that it can—Anglicizing Ireland. That's what the Orangemen are trying also to do. Where, then, is the difference?

The Catholics, more than three to one of the population of the country, have clamored in vain for years for the endowment of a Catholic university in Dublin. Yet Lord Kitchener got $500,000 for the mere asking soon after what has been facetiously described as "the battle" of Omdurman, to establish a university in the Soudan, where the dervishes are to be taught Mohammedanism! Climaxes are not uncommon in the government of Ireland; but this surely is the limit.

Let me cite again Thomas Davis, who in quitting the office of President of the College Historical Society at the expiration of his term, said, addressing his fellow-students: "Gentlemen, the Dublin University is the laughing stock of the literary world and an obstacle to the nation's march. Its inaccessible library, the mausoleum of literature, and effete system of instruction render it ridiculous abroad; add to this its unaccounted funds and its bigot laws, and you will know why it is hated at home." The history of Ireland and the history of the Catholic Church are closed pages to the students of this queer seat of learning in the Catholic metropolis of one of the most Catholic countries in Europe. The Athenaeum of London says that Newman was the greatest religious leader of the past century. His "Idea of a University"—lectures given by him in Dublin—are prepared and edited for their classes by professors in leading American universities. In Trinity College the students know little, if they even know anything, about this intellectual giant, and are taught naught.

Irishmen do not hang their heads when the name of Edmund Burke is mentioned. But somehow or other in Trinity College they do. No ordinary student going through Trinity College is told in his course that Edmund Burke ever wrote a line on Ireland! Burke's speech at Bristol on the penal laws is one of the finest ever uttered. They will tell you at Trinity that there were no penal laws. "If you mean," says Burke, "to please any people you must give them the boon which they ask; not what you may think better for them, but of a kind totally different. * * * There are many whose whole scheme of freedom is made up of pride, perverseness, and insolence. They feel themselves in a state of thralldom, they imagine their souls are cooped and cabined in unless they have some man or some body of men dependent on their mercy." This is a good description of the governing body of Trinity College to-day, and of the alien faction who constitute the governing body of Ireland to-day, and who have a maw for public office and for the money which it brings, to the utter exclusion of the rightful owners of that unhappy country—more insatiable by far than any one of the much abused district leaders in Tammany Hall.

J. M. WALL.

New York, Dec. 3, 1903.

"VULGARIZING" "PARSIFAL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the courts have decided that Mme. Wagner cannot restrain the projected performance of the "Parsifal" in New York, I have been daily waiting for some American Wagnerian to raise his voice in protest. I have waited with a growing wonder at the silence. Is it then left to myself—an amateur, who, for fourteen years was the Secretary of the English Wagner Society—to speak out on behalf of the dead master and his last work?

It seems to me that the question is a purely moral and artistic one. In dealing with it I wish it to be clear that I am in no way concerned with Wagner's living heirs, nor with the subject of any pecuniary loss they may or may not sustain when the "Parsifal" monopoly has ceased to exist. The question can only be considered by serious thinkers from a standpoint altogether higher.

To my mind the first, last, and conclusive argument against the production is the earnest wish of the author that it should be confined to Baireuth. That being so, by what possible moral right dare we seize a dead artist's treasure, without permission from his lawful heirs? Ethically, it is just as much his and their property to-day as it was at the hour Wagner finished it. What kind of Wagnerians are we to play the robber and the vandal—to turn a contemptuous back upon that clause in his will and testament which solemnly implored his heirs and disciples to preserve it pure and holy in its mountain home? Are his wishes to be brushed ruthlessly aside? How comes it that we attempt to do, within twenty years of his death, what we could not do before it? Are we to write ourselves down Goths and Philistines?

The fact, then, that he desired it to be confined to Baireuth is sufficient for those of us who preserve our loyalty, but if a free inquiry into the master's reasons be insisted upon—if it be asked, Was it an old man's whim? Was it one of those unaccountable caprices that sometimes overtake a man of genius? On what grounds should he restrict the representations of his last work to a sleepy town in the Bavarian Highlands, thus depriving the world at large of a fresh sensation?

If these questions be pressed, my answer is this: In the "Parsifal" we have a work of profound beauty and significance, unique in the realm of dramatic art, and saturated with the innermost juice of the Indian and Christian philosophies. It reveals woman more as a danger and a snare than as a saving element. We have before us a King of the Grail struck down with the wound of sin; a Liebesmahl consisting of the Wafer and the Wine; a hero destined for world-redeeming deeds, whose feet are anointed and wiped by a contrite Magdalen; and a cup—the vessel from which Christ drank at the Last Supper—raised aloft while it miraculously glows with the Sacred Blood within it. What subject is this to burst upon the crowd of a great city?

Wagner knew that the genii within him had produced a poem unique in character—one which is practically impossible under modern theatrical conditions to present on the stage as he conceived it should be presented, except for carefully prepared festival purposes. Hence his solemn injunction to posterity. Those of us who were present at the first Baireuth performance in 1882 remember well that at the close of the first act there was applause. Wagner rose from his seat in the theatre and spoke to the audience, earnestly begging them to desist. "The emotions," he said, "which I desire to arouse by this work are not those which it seems to me should find vent in any outward demonstrations." These words strike the keynote of the play.

But apart from the master's convictions, where is our own sense of proportion? Are we next to see the Passion Play at Weber & Fields'? Those persons who have stood up and still stand up for primitive Christianity in opposition to the caricature of many of the churches have to pay a certain price for their convictions and outspokenness. So, as an artist, I am forced to ask: Is one of the loftiest art works of the nineteenth century to be vulgarized and dragged into the dust?

The "Parsifal," to be understood aright, involves training, preparation, and study. To quote Schopenhauer's noble words as to the art work in the abstract: "We must needs stand before it, as we stand before a great man, and wait patiently until it deigns to speak." What preparation and training on the art of the audience will be gone through here before the cup glows once more with the Sacred Blood in a theatre on Broadway? Even Amfortas, the King, seeks to escape from the function of unveiling it. In what respect are we his superiors? We reach forth our hasty hands for it as did Klingsor, the fallen! This "deed of music brought to sight," this pearl of incalculable price thrown down on the pavements of the Place de l'Opera, Broadway, and Covent Garden!

If the "Parsifal" be produced here it will be one of the most shocking things that have occurred in my lifetime. The profound and intense emotions which are kindled by the Baireuth performances of it—are they to be lightly played upon in great cities devoted to pleasure and money-making? It is an art sacrilege to produce it save at special festivals, such as those which witnessed the tragedies of the Greek tragedians. For festival purposes was it conceived and written by its immortal author; for festival purposes has it hitherto been reserved; for festival purposes should it be carefully cherished and handed down to future generations.

CHARLES DOWDESWELL.

New York, Dec. 3, 1903.

POLICY OF PREMIER COMBES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Paris correspondent has predicted the early retirement of M. Combes, the priest-baiting Premier of France. It is true that various groups of the Opposition Republicans, under Jules Méline and Eugène Motte, have recently got together and formed themselves into what they call "La Fédération Républicaine," in the hope that by better discipline and management they may be able to overcome the disciplined and compact band called "Le Bloc," which supports Combes and his administration. M. Combes, however, repelled so successfully the recent attack of Waldeck-Rousseau in the Senate, while his Foreign Secretary, Delcassé, withstood so effectively the really brilliant criticisms of Count Boni de Castellane in the Chamber of Deputies, that the resignation of the Ministry does not yet seem in sight.

M. Combes would doubtless be somewhat surprised were he told that he is the logical successor of Comte and Spencer, yet reflection would seem to suggest that this idea has some foundation of fact. Spinoza, the excommunicated Jewish rabbi, in his interview with the Prince of Condé is alleged to have declared that religion was a lie, but that children should be brought up in religion, which inconsistency he explained by saying that if the fear of hell were removed from the minds of the children, they would grow up to be bad citizens.

Two hundred years later Spencer, elaborating upon the altruistic principles of Comte, evolved, as a sort of substitute for the fear of hell, the doctrine of an enlightened selfishness, i. e., that our own interest should prompt us to do unto others what we would have them do unto us, for if all are well each is well, and if each is well all are well.

Now comes M. Combes, who hunts down the priests, and establishes purely secular education, apparently on the theory that the only religion that children need to be taught in order to become good citizens is good conduct based upon motives of an enlightened selfishness, supplemented by a proper fear of physical punishment should they fail to follow the path of duty. However fallacious this theory may be, it is worth noting what peculiar effects the teachings of great philosophers can produce when carried into practical execution.

Should M. Combes, however, be forced into retirement, his logical successor would seem to be Méline, for Waldeck-Rousseau is in bad health, and Motte, Clémenceau, Brisson, Lasies, Léon Bourgeois, Deschanel, Castellane, and Poincaré have insufficient followings, while the Socialist leader, Jaurès, although the greatest orator in France, is practically an impossibility.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, Dec. 3, 1903.

RELIC OF RUFUS KING.

Historical Society Gets the Elaborate Fowling Piece Once Used by the Famous Statesman.

An interesting gift has just been presented to the New York Historical Society, being the old flintlock fowling piece once owned and used by Rufus King. The gun was evidently made over 100 years ago, for it is of English manufacture, the barrel and handle handsomely engraved with small hunting scenes, and the letters "R. K." in gold script are inscribed upon each side of the flintlock.

The gun was presented to the society by Miss Mary Rhinelander King, a great-granddaughter of Rufus King and daughter of John Alsop King, who was the late President of the Historical Society. Rufus King evidently purchased the gun in England while he was United States Minister to the Court of St. James's during the latter part of Washington's Administration. He continued to represent this country there during John Adams's term and a portion of Thomas Jefferson's Administration, returning to New York in 1803. Later he was a United States Senator from New York, and held other responsible positions.

Soon after his return to America Rufus King purchased a fine farm at Jamaica, and his old square wooden house is still standing, being preserved from possible ruin in the small Jamaica park. It is easy to imagine that the New York statesman spent many of his vacation hours in gunning for Long Island game not far from his country home with his English flintlock.

At the same time that this historic gun was presented the New York Historical Society received from the estate of John Alsop King, through Miss Mary Rhinelander King, a large number of pamphlets, manuscripts, with several numbers of old newspapers, fourteen broadsides, and forty volumes of early magazines. During the past month over 500 volumes were added to the Historical Society's library.

WAGONS SERVE DOUBLE PURPOSE.

New Method of Excavating Attracts Crowd to Broadway Corner.

A novel method of getting rid of the dirt and rock excavated in the deep foundations for the new building to be erected on the former site of the Sturtevant House, at the southeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, has attracted big crowds daily during the past week. The hole is now nearly fifty feet deep, and was the scene of a small race riot some time ago, when the Italian and Irish laborers on the job fought a pitched battle.

Ordinarily the familiar scoop or big bucket is used on a derrick to hoist the loosened earth and stone from the bottom of these deep excavations to the street level. But in this case the contractors have hit upon a much simpler method. The empty wagons, as fast as they arrive at the work, are encircled by heavy chains connected with the hoisting machinery. When the horses have been unhitched the signal is given and the wagon lifted bodily, swung in over the railing, and lowered [illegible] down to the bottom of the excavation. Here it is filled and hoisted [illegible] again in less than five minutes.

The sight of a heavy two-horse truck swinging high in mid air, filled to overflowing with dirt and stone, has caused considerable comment on the part of the shopkeepers in the neighborhood. The contractor in charge of the work says that there is nothing unusual in the handling of these trucks, and that there is no danger of an accident.

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PART FOUR.

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1903.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It was a halcyon and vociferous week. It is beyond the truth to say that everything is higher than a week ago, but it is altogether true that according to The Wall Street Journal's averages industrials closed higher every day. Railways also averaged higher every day except Wednesday, when there was a decline of .05 per cent. Thursday was thought by some good judges to have the volume characteristic of the culmination of a movement, but Friday surpassed it, running easily above a million shares in old-fashioned style. It is necessary to go back to August to find higher prices for either industrials or railways, the intervening decline having been made good between two Sundays. Some stocks went up 10 points on each of successive days. Rises of several points on single days are too numerous to mention here. After the dull, dragging, dispirited, and dispiriting markets we have had for months on end it was a welcome change. Welcome, of course, to all but the bears. But they are the Crokers of the stock market, and nobody wastes any sympathy upon them, nor any more upon the bulls, the Platts of the Street, who peddle out stocks while pretending to accumulate them, and talking about how much more they are worth than they are bringing. The only escape from falling into one class or the other, or succumbing to the wiles of one or the other, is to look away from the price sheet and ask what is happening outside of the Stock Exchange.

Looking at railway traffics we find that the gross for October increased 10 per cent., or one-third less than the increase for four months. The declining tendency is even more marked in net, which have fallen off by half, or from 18 per cent. for four months to 9 per cent. for October. For the month of November the increase in gross is 1.48 per cent., but it was all made in the earlier weeks, as the increase for the fourth week is only 0.004 per cent. In December it is indicated that for the first time for months or years there is to be a decrease in gross, with a larger percentage of loss in net. Bank clearings for November are smaller than since 1899, and among the several reasons the one of most significance is the "slowing down of industrial and commercial operations." The commercial failures are happily less numerous and extensive for November than for October, when they were alarming, but they exceed any other November for five years in both number and liabilities. For eleven months of this year the liabilities exceed those of last year by 48 per cent, and are the largest reported for twelve months for at least five years past.

There is some conflict of opinion regarding the iron trade. Rogers, Brown & Co. mention a refusal of $10 for pig iron for the second quarter of 1904, and look for no lower prices by Northern sellers, for the excellent reason that they cannot sell lower except at a loss. This would seem to lose them the trade, for the Southern smelters are willing to sell lower and their capacity is not sold, although their business is improving. For business nearer than the second quarter of next year it is ominously stated that deliveries are made only at concessions to buyers in both the iron and steel trades. November shipments of iron ore were 586,581, a decrease of over a million tons. The most recent estimate of the Steel Trust's earnings is that they will fall below 1902 as much as 1902 fell below 1901, or, say, to $15,000,000 or more above the $100,000,000 which was the expectation for the trust's first year. However, railways have reduced rates for export, workmen are asked to accept lower wages, lower dividends or none are tendered to common shareholders, and foreigners get the benefit of the economies. The Treasury reported a deficit for the fiscal year to date of $1,668,254 against a surplus last year of $15,098,327. Commodities are falling, wages are being reduced, workers are increasingly idle for reasons other than strikes, and new incorporations for November are the smallest total since the records have been kept, beginning with the rise which has culminated.

These facts do not prove that prices ought to fall, but they should not be overlooked in considering whether prices ought to rise.

It would be a rash generalization to trace all the ills of the stock market to those same incorporations, the creations of the tariff. But it is amazing to mark the contrast between conditions of the manufacturing and agricultural industries. If all the weakness does not come from overproduction of industrial products and industrial securities, at least the mainstay of remaining prosperity is traceable to the Americans who live upon the soil. It is they who are turning the balance of foreign trade into our favor and compelling the reluctant alien to send us gold. As Secretary Wilson says, the farmers have paid off the foreign bondholders, sending abroad $3,940,000,000 in fourteen years above the adverse balance of $865,000,000 in the foreign trade in other than agricultural products. This is the strength of the present situation. Farmers have produced enough new and true wealth to pay the Stock Exchange losses twicetold. The corn crop is worth more than the Steel Trust, with the independents thrown in. The hay crop is worth more than half a dozen of the biggest railways. No estimate of the situation and outlook is complete which overlooks [illegible] facts. It is true that the people who have lost money in the Wall Street game are not the people who have made money by work; but they are all Americans; individuals are richer or poorer, but not the aggregate citizenship. To drop generalities for concrete illustration—what would have been the rates for money for the last few weeks if we had been exporting gold instead of importing it? And can there be any doubt that we would have been exporting an embarrassing amount of gold if we had not been sending out cotton by scores of millions of dollars' worth.

This leads up to the fact which overshadows the meretricious rise in the stock market, to wit, that the Agricultural Department has marked a half million or more bales off the cotton crop. The loss is as fictitious in cotton as is the gain in stocks. There is not a bale less cotton because the department made a low estimate, just as stocks are not worth any more because they have been marked up contrary to the course of value-making facts. It is painful to have our British cousins say they would not give a brass farthing for the Government estimate. It is even more painful to admit that the facts justify them, whether they are aware of them or not. Not once in ten years has the Government overestimated the crop. Its invariable underestimates range from 380,000 bales up to 1,616,000 bales. Going back of this decade there are cases enough of overestimates and underestimates as well, and both within the limit of tolerance of honest error. What makes the difference?

It is hard to say, for lack of precise knowledge, how the old estimates were made. But it is matter of knowledge that the way the crop estimates of all sorts are made now is a public scandal, apart from the errors which would be funny were they not so serious. The base of all calculations is the census acreage. In twenty States out of 1,490 counties 101—say 1 in 15—are reported as having a larger area in farm lands than the respective counties contain in total surveyed surface, without deductions for towns, highways, railroads, or other untillable area. Here are a few samples of impossible percentages—187, 159, 150, 147 ad infinitum. Of the total 2,800 counties of the country 28 per cent. are reported as having 90 per cent. in farm areas. It just is not so. Starting from this wrong base, error is added each year in the shape of estimates of area under current cultivation, which of course varies with each season; that is, each year is compared not with the census area, but with the understood harvested area of the preceding year, as a new base. Thus on errors' heads errors accumulate.

Leaving the Census Office to explain its own blunders, the Agricultural Department has sins of its own. Nothing could be more admirable in scheme than having county, township, and State reports made independently, the three sets to check each other. Of the total of about 33,000 reporters under fifty are paid a maximum of $800 annually apiece. The reports submitted by this small army are worked into—or out of—shape by a corps of aged and inefficient persons at Washington. Of the sixty-nine over half are between fifty and seventy-six years of age, and their total wage is $88,000. Their age is a venial offense, and would be readily forgiven—through that fellow-feeling which makes us wondrous kind—but for its association with inefficiency. The combination makes the outfit dear at $88,000, or $141,160—of course with fluctuation from year to year—for inside and outside work together. It would be better economy to pay a million and get something worth the money than to expend $141,160 and have our friends who buy our cotton say that the result is not worth a brass farthing. The money involved is a trifle compared to the profits and losses on the Cotton Exchange last week, and the losses have merely begun. For months the cotton crop will be a contentious quantity, just as the corn crop was earlier in the season. It was ruined by flood in the Spring, and ruined again by frost in the Autumn, and turned out to be in fact the second largest on record. But for months the market was the sport of every prevaricator who knew how to get his views printed. Any man can start a lie, but a million of tongues and pens cannot disprove it until the harm is done.

The entire system of Government crop reporting should be mended or ended. The most competent opinion is that neither the Secretary nor the bureau head is lacking in anything except success in reforming evils which one of them at least knows to exist. He lamented to the committee of the National Board of Trade who investigated his work, and whose findings are here paraphrased, that if he accepted the cotton acreage as reported to him year by year, and the reports were true, at the end of the period between censuses there would be substantially no cotton under cultivation. Poor man! This would seem to make the estimates rather worse than as though he were left to guess them out without the assistance of his staff of septuagenarians. We wonder how they are furnished to him, and how they are kept at work, and what would be the effect of placing the bureau under civil service rules. His 30,000 correspondents, who are paid with "seeds, bulbs, and agricultural literature"—let us hope with some other sort of agricultural fiction than their own reports—are merely hindrances, not helps. Let him cut and hew as he will, he is so buried under such a mass of detail that he would do better without it, with the help only of a pad and pencil. Probably among the 30,000 there are few not personally honest and reliable, but there evidently are also few of sufficient individuality and independence of judgment to see things against their and their neighbors' interests. There is a neighborhood loyalty which binds them fast in a sort of crop Mafia, leagued to advance prices by underestimating the yield. This would remain true upon the demonstrations of other years, even if it should prove that this report is a wonder of accuracy instead of bearing every appearance of a marvel of inaccuracy. True or false, the crop estimates are thoroughly discredited, being disbelieved equally whether large or small. The Government label should be taken off, or the reports should be made worthy to bear it.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

THE WEEK'S AUCTION.

Some Effects of the Customary Subdivision of the List—Few Bank Stocks.

Offerings of securities at auction last Wednesday showed some increase over recent weeks, but a large proportion of the list was either withdrawn or for other reasons did not sell. Among the stocks that did sell there were relatively few items of interest. The excess of bank stocks over securities of other classes which had been noticed for a couple of weeks previous was absent from last Wednesday's list, although recently general transactions in bank and trust company stocks, according to some specialists in those issues, have been more active than usual, a condition attributed by some to more willingness to sell at concessions rather than to any great increase in demand.

The weekly list of the securities offered at auction is customarily divided under several heads, such as "for executors" or "for Trustees," or under the more general caption of "for the account of whom it may concern." It is said that this classification has in the past been accompanied by the rather interesting fact that securities sold avowedly for executors or Trustees found more ready buyers than those offered for anybody and everybody included in the phrase "whom it may concern." This is further said to have led to the habit on the part of some to have their stocks offered under the head, say, of "Trustee" when there really was no ground for such classification. One of the reasons advanced for the alleged disposition on the part of buyers, including, of course, a great many traders in bank stocks and other such securities, to distinguish in favor of "Trustee" stocks is that one trader does not generally like to buy at those sales stocks put up perhaps by some fellow-trader preferring to acquire the stock directly from the owner rather than through another trader as an intermediary. Such distinction as may have originally existed between the various divisions of the list is, however, made more or less meaningless by the subterfuge which has been adopted by some who contribute to the offerings at these sales.

BOND ISSUES AND DEALS.

A Week Full of Rumors, Some of Which May Be True.

When a stock market becomes excited and advances as this week's stock market has done it is natural for the air of Wall Street to become filled with rumors. Rumors are of peculiar foundation and generally originate in the brains of speculators, and are circulated through gossip to such an extent that the originators of the rumors themselves often believe that they are correct. Perhaps this week's talk about the amalgamation of Brooklyn Rapid Transit with the New York traction companies has more foundation in fact than it has had in any of the past periods of its circulation, for the same rumor has been around scores of times within five years.

Another rumor which yet requires confirmation relates to the absorption of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad by the Wabash. Wheeling and Lake Erie is owned by interests close to the Wabash management. The fact is—and probably this is the only fact—that a large bond issue will be in order shortly, fathered by the Goulds, which will fund the construction costs of the various parts of the Wabash system, including the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western, the Western Maryland, and other sections of the line to the Atlantic. Such a bond issue will doubtless go to the present lenders of the construction money, and will not disturb financial markets as much as otherwise might be expected.

Canadian Pacific's projected issue of debenture stock, to the extent of £3,000,000, is to pay for large outlays already made in constructing the road and in buying steamships. A favorite influence of the week is the announcement that the Père Marquette will not continue its construction of the mileage into Chicago at unnecessary cost, but has made a traffic arrangement with the Michigan Central for the use of eighteen miles of track connecting the Père Marquette lines with Clark Junction. From that point the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company will carry the Père Marquette into Chicago, and will furnish it with terminal room for which a long lease has been signed.

THE POSITION IN EXCHANGE.

The Chief Reasons Why the Market Continues Near the Minimum.

As the price of exchange has been declining to the lowest level in over a decade there has been stimulated in the situation a great amount of "outside interest"; the interest of men not directly concerned with Wall Street affairs, but who are keen observers and students of all such remarkable situations as the present one. To these men the daily fluctuations of exchange is of but little moment. What interests them is the underlying conditions of the international money markets which have made possible the record-breaking decline in sterling. Educated and broad-minded people everywhere are asking how it is possible for prime sight drafts on London to be offered at $4.83, a rate considerably below the natural level for sixty day bills at this season of the year.

That was the case last Friday, a day which epitomised in two hours the position of exchange for weeks—a large supply of bills, a small demand. At times during the past six weeks the demand has been better than at others; then the market has rallied. Conditions have changed so as to slacken the demand; the supply continuing, the market has slumped back. And last week affords an excellent illustration of an aggravation of this condition. A comparatively high level of money rates, the cessation of purchases of foreign-held stocks easing discounts in London, a falling off in imports—these are some of the factors which have worked together to curtail the demand for exchange.

At the same time there has been a very considerable increase in the supply of bills, even over the high-water figures of the past few weeks. The turn in the stock market has induced considerable foreign buying, creating credits abroad on which some of our Stock Exchange houses have been drawing freely all the week. Such a class of bills can hardly be called "prime," and as a matter of fact, do not pass in the market at the same rate as the bills of the regular Exchange bankers. The low record of $4.8285 established on Friday afternoon was really due more to the offering of these stock bills than to the demoralized condition which the figures would seem to indicate.

At the same time neither cotton bills nor stock bills nor any class of solid exchange on London could be selling at any such figure as $4.83, but for the fact that there is a far greater amount of exchange offering on the market than there is any demand for. And, according to present indications, there is no reason to believe that there will be any very great diminution in the near future of the volume of exchange drawn against exports. What will be lost in the smaller number of bales in this year's cotton crop will be more than compensated for by the greatly increased value of the staple. Most of the cotton now being shipped abroad has by no means been sold to the foreigners at the extreme high prices of last week; at the same time bills drawn against shipments of 100 bales, the export unit, averaged last week over £200 more than last year, showing that exporters are receiving at least 2 cents a pound more for their cotton than they got last year. From this it can be judged how much greater will be the total volume of exchange drawn against cotton shipments this year than last. That, in the opinion of men familiar with exchange conditions, is the principal reason of the great decline in exchange. It all reverts back to the elementary principle that heavy exports of merchandise and produce result in credit balances abroad and force down the price of exchange. There have been times in recent years when exports have been heavier than at present, but at such times there have usually been counteracting conditions which have kept up the price of exchange. The season when we make our heaviest exports is also the season when we usually have immense maturing obligations abroad, and when cover has to be provided by the large short interest who invariably put out quantities of long bills during the Summer. This year conditions are different. We are sending abroad as much or even more merchandise than before, and we are neither buying London's stocks nor have we heavy maturities to settle on the other side of the water. The supply is there, but the demand is lacking. Consequently the market declines.

F. E.

MUCH GOLD EXPECTED.

Demand Sterling Again Below 4.83—Coming Week's Engagements of Gold Likely to be Large.

The declines of the past two days in the foreign exchange market has brought the price down to the figure reached about three weeks ago, bills having sold on both these movements as low as 4.8275, although it is said that the sales at this price were of bills that do not command the price of high-class bills. From the sudden drop of three weeks ago there was a recovery as rapid as the end of the fall had been, but the opinion expressed yesterday was that conditions now do not warrant the expectation that the rate will recover as easily this time as it did from the decline below 4.83 that occurred in November. Yesterday the market was again very weak, but Saturday is never considered as a normal day for exchange transactions. The fact that there will not be another very fast steamer until the end of the coming week was one of the elements which lessened the demand for bills.

Two small engagements of gold in London were announced, one lot of $300,000 taken by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and another of $100,000 by the National City Bank. That further engagements will be made during the coming week seems a certainty, and the present condition of the exchange market would indicate that the amount will be a fairly large one. With sterling exchange at so low a figure, London's ability to hold on to its gold even to the extent to which it has done so for the past thirty days would seem to be at an end. Even light-weight sovereigns would become available for export if the exchange market should go much lower.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The following table, prepared in the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, shows the output of gold from the whole of the Transvaal (Rand and outside districts) since 1897:

	Value.		Value.
1898	$78,078,788	1902	$35,878,910
1899	76,506,218	1903*	42,086,069
1900	7,083,819		
1901	4,957,974	Total	$245,961,778

*First nine months.

During October and December, 1899, and January, February, March, and April, 1901, there was no output of the mines. March was the only month in 1900 in which there was an output.

The following table shows the output in ounces for Rhodesia during the same period:

	Ounces.		Ounces.
1898	24,555	1902	194,268
1899	65,303	1903 (1st 9 mos.)	179,470
1900	91,940		
1901	172,043	Total	727,579

THE WORLD'S "FREE" GOLD MARKETS.

Recent Events Have Forfeited London's Claims to the Title in Favor of New York.

During the past week an excellent opportunity was afforded students of international monetary conditions to compare the workings of our own and foreign banking systems in one important respect, that of protecting gold reserves under conditions which threaten depletion. At almost any given time of the year some one of the great financial powers is protecting itself against the efforts of one or more foreign countries to draw upon its stock of gold. The means which it has at its disposal to avert or divert this demand therefore becomes a most important factor in determining a country's monetary relations with its neighbors.

The events of the past fortnight have shown beyond a doubt that if there is any really free market for gold in any part of the earth it is in the United States, and not in London, as has been the boast until recently of our cousins across the water. The phenomenon of exchange on London here in New York falling continually, while the price of gold in London is being artificially jacked up to unnatural and unreasonable figures, is something which has been noted too frequently of late to deserve much further comment. It is merely mentioned to show what a scope the English banking system gives to the central bank to protect the market's supply of bullion at a time like this, when the foreign exchanges on London have fallen so low as to threaten the stability of the bank's reserve.

It has been a source of wonder to many people that the central bank has been so successful in bidding up the price of gold, not only its own stock of bars and American eagles, but also that in the open market. The proposition is, however, simple to any one familiar with how the British system works. Practically the only demand for gold in London at present is on the part of representatives of foreign banking institutions who wish to secure the metal for export. Realizing this fact, the banks in London, to whom the continually arriving shipments from India and the Cape are consigned, come together on an agreement to raise the price of raw gold every time that there is a serious decline in exchange on London at any foreign centre. And, under the leadership of the Bank of England, this pool, as it were, is in almost absolute control of the situation, and last week forced the price of bar gold to the highest point it has reached in many years. Of course, there is a limit to which such manipulation can be conducted. After a certain point, foreign bankers having a credit in London and wishing to withdraw it in the shape of gold can do so by going to the bank and demanding sovereigns. The only reason why this has not been done more than it has been is that the gold coin received over the bank's counter is abraded to such a degree as to make it unprofitable to buy it at face value and to have it credited by weight on this side.

The advantage to the London market of a central controlling bank at a time like this is thus manifest, the raising of the discount rate being an additional protective resource at the bank's command which it has not yet deemed necessary to employ.

In France the system is different. There the Banque de France not only can bid up the price of gold in the open market, but, under the French law, can tender silver in payment of its notes. Its protective power of the gold supply of Paris is therefore almost absolute. Unless the bank is willing to let its gold reserve be drawn upon, it is practically impossible to secure any gold in Paris. Naturally the credit of the bank must be perfect to enable the operation of a law which allows the bank to refuse payment of its notes in gold when it sees fit.

In Germany the Reichsbank has less command of the gold supply than has the Banque de France, but exercises a kind of moral restraint over withdrawals. Feeling in Germany runs high against bankers who try to secure gold for export during critical periods, and Berlin bankers realize that if they undertake operations of this kind they stand more than a chance of being refused accommodation themselves some later time when the securing of money may mean a great deal to them.

Thus it appears that the three great financial powers of Europe have systems which enable them to exercise great control over their supplies of gold, and recently we have had a series of striking exhibitions of how the system can be made to work effectively. Here in America we have nothing of the kind. The gold market is practically centred in the United States Treasury, and gold in any quantity can always be had at a fixed rate. For this reason there can be little doubt as to which of the world's gold markets can be called "free."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BETTERMENTS.

Conflicting Ideas of When They Will Cease—The Most Necessary Work About Finished—Dividend Imaginations.

When the annual report of Southern Pacific shall be issued it will be time enough to go into details about the dividend prospects of that company, which have at various times in the past excited Wall Street imaginations and are just now threatening to do so again. It was plain from the figures in the Union Pacific report issued last week that a company which is at present spending upon betterments every dollar of its net earnings and calling upon accumulated surplus for more at the rate of millions annually, a company whose credit is so poor that when it wants money it must get its stronger brother, Union Pacific, to contract loans at high rates from Europe's bankers to lend to it, a company which has yet to find its capital requirements by a bond issue when financial markets shall allow, that such a railroad company is extremely unlikely to plunge at once into the ranks of dividend payers.

The attention of those who are waiting for the cessation of large outlays is distracted this week by the news of the opening of the new cut-off across Great Salt Lake and by the published interview with Mr. Harriman stating that the next great feat will be the tunneling of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Lucin cut-off was the most gigantic engineering task of the times; it cost about $5,000,000 and is expected to save money enough to pay interest and sinking fund charges upon the cost. The projected tunnel through the Sierras will cost enormous sums, but as Mr. Harriman says, the resultant economies will make it pay, and in addition it will strengthen the already strong strategic position of the combined Union Pacific and Central Pacific lines in their contest for the through traffic to the Pacific Coast. The tunnel will have a main shaft five and a quarter miles long and several shorter ones. It will save lifting trains 1,600 feet and more, and will do away with thirty-seven miles of snowsheds.

So much attention is given to these gigantic undertakings that investors fall into the error of thinking that Southern Pacific's vast betterment expenses are mainly for these purposes. Naturally they wonder when dividend surpluses will begin to show. The fact is, however, that far the greater part of the outlays has been made in order to bring the general condition of the Southern Pacific up to the average of other railroads. Nine thousand miles of road had to be practically rebuilt. The Union Pacific bought control in 1900, and in the 1901 annual report stated the case to its stockholders as follows: "Many radical improvements upon the Southern Pacific lines have been inaugurated and are being carried forward as rapidly as possible. These improvements embrace a comprehensive scheme of placing these lines in a position to render a better service at a reduced cost, and include the reduction of grades and curvatures, new alignment to secure economical operations, and the purchase of new and better equipment and motive power. The nature of these improvements corresponds with those already completed upon the Union Pacific system, which have shown such satisfactory results in service and net revenue. The extensive use of oil as a more economical fuel than coal necessitates large expenditures, which should result in substantial economies." That the bulk of such expenditures is accomplished may be judged from the following clause from the recently issued Union Pacific annual report for the year ended June 30, 1903: "The work in hand on the lines of the Southern Pacific Company will be finished before the end of the year, and it is expected that it will result in a satisfactory saving in the cost of operation and in other directions." Such a statement coupled with appreciation of the volume of work already done gives more rational excuse for somewhat distant dividend imaginings by the bulls than was conceivable a year ago when a veteran operator paid $25,000 to publish a book that begged the people to "invest" in Southern Pacific at $80 per share.

BOND SALES FOR NOVEMBER.

According to figures which have passed under the review of The United States Investor, bond sales for the month of November amounted to $15,580,618, not including temporary loans. Of the above amount $12,900,293 were issued by cities and $1,030,000 by States and Territories. This amount shows an increase of $7,030,108 over the $8,550,510 reported for the month of October and an increase of $1,251,248.18 over the $14,329,369.82 reported for the month of November, 1902.

Of the larger issues we note one of $7,500,000 by New York City, one of $1,500,000 by Chicago, Ill.; one of $1,000,000 by the Hawaiian Territory, one of $550,000 by Allegheny County, Penn.

THE COAL TRADE HARVEST.

Prices and Consumption Rising Together as Usual at This Season.

There has been a very considerable improvement in the coal trade, in both branches, during the past fortnight, and this has been largely brought about by the change in climatic conditions, for while the anthracite is a fuel of the Eastern and Middle States, the greater portion of the States beyond New York and New Jersey use the bituminous variety. In all parts of the country there has been a good demand for fuel for domestic purposes, while for manufacturing the turn is a better one, as plants which were idle are again getting in operation. It is not over 10 per cent. excess, apparently, which bothers our industrials; they have markets for an immense tonnage, but the disposition to rush a little more, say 10 per cent., pulls all the goodness out of the trade—and prices. It is interesting to note in this connection that after all one has heard about the falling away in the soft coal trade of the eastward—for there is none in the West—that three roads reporting weekly now aggregate 659,000 tons, as against 680,000 tons in August, which is not very much of a decline; three which only submit monthly reports show 2,829,000 tons for October, as against 2,994,000 tons in July or in August. Here is not over 5 per cent., and that may last for the fourth quarter of the year. Many of the Western and Southern States will show a large increase in output, for they are tending direct to a large consuming territory which seems to have money to pay for its necessary items of use and comfort.

There has been a larger tonnage through the Sault Canal to upper lake ports this year than ever, and yet vessels have been rushed up with cargoes during December at an unusual rate, and freights on these cargoes have advanced to twice the normal figures. The season's rate has been 40 cents a ton, but 75 cents has been ruling this month. This coal is understood to be largely railroad coal. Now that the season is fairly over, coal men are sizing up the probabilities as to supply. Some of them are inclined to think that the chances favor a shortage rather than a surplus of Hocking and Youghiogheny, and think that anthracite will not hold out as well as has been counted. Others are inclined to think there are plenty of these coals, but report smokeless coal running low already, some companies being out of egg size at this time. Cold weather has brought about this demand from the local trade and tributary country out into Nebraska, the Dakotas, and other points. The Illinois coal that will be brought into this tributary country will not cut as much figure as some may suppose. While a lot of this coal will probably come into this territory, there will not be enough of it to affect the increasing demand right along.

The shipment of coal out of Pittsburg has been increased both by rail and water. By the river route the producing companies have had the advantage of a rise in the waters which has taken away 509,000 tons to Southern points where it is much needed, for the extreme markets are getting bare of coal. On one day within the past week there was a fleet of boats and barges at Cincinnati with some 14,000,000 bushels of coal passing on its way south. Below Louisville the water is not up to the mark for the big boats. Notwithstanding the extreme risks of navigation on very scant water, the combine sent four big boats south with eighty barges (not coal boats.) If these eighty barges reach their destination safely they will be a great help, but they will not supply the current demand by any means. With the closing of the active season of shipments the officials of the three local roads have roughly estimated the amount of tonnage handled out of Pittsburg and contiguous districts during the past season, and they say that the increase over last year was enormous. While they are unable at this time to give any figures as to the amount of business, it is said that the shipments this year are more than 10 per cent. greater than in 1902.

Anthracite is getting to be a steady trade, and with fixed prices until next April, one need look for little excitement; the tonnage keeps up to record figures, and it should be borne in mind that from November forward we compare with some pretty live figures of a year past. There was considerable hue and cry made over the large amount of steam coals of the anthracite variety some few weeks ago, yet this has now changed into an inability in some instances to get a supply with the desired promptness; this is but an index of the position of this particular portion of the fuel industry. It is remarkable in view of the fact that the junior sizes form a considerable proportion of the shipments. Another feature is the very greatly increased price now realized for these sizes, as compared with two years ago. Much of the excess tonnage of the domestic sizes as compared with normal years (not with the strike year 1902) was put out of the way long before the season opened up for active business in April last, and this is a most important point to consider in discussing the matter of probable demand.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

"WALDORF-ASTORIA CROWD" BREAKS UP.

Wall Street has lost another of its much cherished watchwords with the practical disintegration of the so-called Waldorf-Astoria crowd. This voluntary association of prominent brokers and wealthy speculators can hardly be said to be in existence any longer. Its members have scattered, and only a few of this once powerful clique still gather in those gilded halls where in other days not so long ago many startling manipulations of the market on the bull side and sometimes on the bear side were conceived. The power of the Waldorf-Astoria crowd is not what it used to be, and the inspiration of many of the former members now comes from another source, namely, the Hoffman House, where the political element is in the ascendent, an element which has the greatest influence on the market in Presidential years.

The reason why the Waldorf crowd has lost in prestige is to be found mainly in the decline of values which marked the period of one year which is now about drawing to a close. In this decline many of the rich Westerners who had accumulated fortunes in a short time lost, if not all, at least a good share of their wealth, while the rest of it they had so tied up in various ventures that they could no longer afford to carry on great speculative campaigns in the market. So they dropped out and went back to the places whence they had come a few years ago. But they were about the best customers which the brokers who gathered in the up-town hostelry had, and when they disappeared the Waldorf crowd was doomed.

Another great blow to the power of that clique was the sickness and consequent prolonged absence of John W. Gates, whose personal magnetism attracted a large following. In former days Mr. Gates always occupied a prominent seat near the café, where he was easily approached, and where he inspired many extensive market operations, some of which have since become historic. Talbot J. Taylor, son-in-law of Mr. Keene, also spent many of his evenings at the hotel, but since the financial disaster of last Summer he has not been a prominent figure there. W. E. Oliver, better known as "Billy," and Jacob, otherwise "Jakie," Field still make their appearance there in the afternoon when the business down town is over, but their affiliations may be said to be more with the Hoffman House crowd, which has recently been gaining in prominence in the market.

In short the Waldorf-Astoria clique is going the way which many famous cliques have gone before, and whether it will again its prestige in the Street seems more than doubtful. It certainly is no longer a name to conjure with in Wall Street.

NATIONAL BANKS IN NOVEMBER.

Progress of National bank organization is still a feature worth attention and comment. It is something perhaps that any progress at all should have been made during the late month, with so many developments pointing to contraction, the slowing down of industrial forces, hours and wages falling, for those remaining to carry on the industries, and a general recognition of the fact on the part of people having large responsibilities that the time was one in which to exercise caution and reserve. It is patent to most people that there is no commercial, industrial, or financial hurrah going on. Some may argue otherwise from the late week's bounding security markets. These do not always give correct readings. They not infrequently take their impetus—either way, for that matter—from influences which on investigation are seen to be technical and not fundamental. Strength in stocks such as has been shown, for instance, is surely not based on the features just alluded to, which exist, and which are actual conditions, and not theories. It seems, however, that as to National banks, there has continued to be reliance in the future of certain sections, and a willingness to take a risk on what is believed the most likely development—further prosperity.

Banks going into business in November do not run to large numbers, but they follow periods quite active, and this of itself has its significance. Further, the comparatively few become greater in importance when it is seen that they are bunched, so to speak. Thus, in the twenty banks organised in the late month, neither the Eastern nor the New England States had a share, the bulk, as in October, going to the Southern and Middle Western States. There was one addition to the Pacific States, four to the Western group, but the South got eight and the Middle West seven, making the score of new organizations for the month. Rank as to numbers organised since March 14, 1900, is as follows:

	November Additions.	Total Number.
Middle States	7	554
Southern States	8	429
Western States	4	384
Eastern States	..	325
Pacific States	1	71
New England States	..	19
Islands	..	3
United States	20	1,785

That activity should be thus localized is, of course, presumptively due to evidences of beneficial results from conditions arising out of a succession of good crops and heavy realizations therefor, these having undoubtedly had marked effect upon the position of the communities to which banking facilities have been extended.

THE CONSOLS MARKET.

Its Bearing Upon Many British Dividends Explained.

British consols, the premier security, the pattern and model of what form investment should take, assuming the investment to be in quest of something of the first water, these have risen in the market the past few weeks from 86½ to above 89. Their fall to the lowest position occupied in two generations gave rise, as most people will easily remember, to much comment, to many questionings, and to no little uneasiness. Like most other securities, the good, the bad, and likewise the indifferent, it seemed that once on the perilous downward path, there was to be no halting place. But the halt came, and at no less than 25 points' concession from the level reached only a few years ago, 1899, and at a loss of 10 and 7 points approximately, as against best figures last year and this respectively.

There is a reason for bringing this matter up again. The fact was not grasped at the time of the extreme decline that depreciation run to such an extent meant a good many things not presented to view at the moment. All the indications from a movement of the kind are rarely comprehended at once, although it might be supposed that such prominent contributing causes would force themselves upon consideration in every aspect. Effects are getting into the discussion by degrees, and as to some have already been the subject of remark in these columns. They seem, however, to be giving rise to increasing solicitude in London financial circles, as well they might, seeing to what extent the value of consols figures as an asset of financial institutions. There is a disposition to treat as lightly as possible what after all is tacitly admitted to be a discomforting development and to refer to the strength displayed by consols in the face of a market falling more heavily for securities in general. But that ill conceals an unsettled feeling which has gradually intensified as the time has approached for the making up of accounts and the determining of dividend rates.

The case of the banks is the latest to attract attention. Says one of our London financial contemporaries: "Inquiries increase as to what effect the fall in consols may be expected to have upon bank shares and dividends." And the question is raised as to whether obligations on the part of Lombard Street to write its consols down to 85 will mean a disappearance of dividends or any serious diminution in the distributions that are shortly to be made. Contention is that the market accepts the idea of dividend passing, but is less emphatic on the point of reduction, claim being made that quotations for bank shares point to payment of dividends at about the same rate as a year ago.

All the same, it is clearly to be seen that no little anxiety exists. Hope is buoyed by the belief—real or feigned—both may be discerned—that bank Directors have provided for the reduction in the interest of consols and for the decline in the value of the stock, but there is no actual data on which to base the belief. Hence, perhaps, its lack of universality and ingenuousness. Bank officials know what has been in progress, what the policy they have pursued. But bank Directors, it is freely admitted, are not of those who stand on street corners making public announcement of what takes place in their parlors. They know, too, whether the first half year's business has been as good as for the corresponding period, whether profits have been as large—but only they. Those who profess knowledge on the subject are to be found offering their opinions, which sadly conflict.

The situation is interesting, highly so, but not satisfactory, or there would be no room for speculation as to what is or what may be. After all, however, it is on the question of marking down consols where everything seems to rest. If funds are available, not needed for dividends, then there will be no trouble. If they are not, trouble may be looked for. All is darkness outside of the charmed circle. The darkness is not relieved by the recent two-point rise in the price of the premier security, which the unprincipled are easily attributing to activity on the part of those very officials whose institutions stand in need of some relieving agency for

order that they may be able to make good the market forecast, which is not convincing. "There is no doubt that cause for uneasiness, not necessarily alarm, has been furnished by the progress of British consols, not confined to those investing in the stock, but spreading to all who have an interest in enterprises in which the position of consols has to be taken into account."

OCTOBER'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Changes in Its Items Enforce Lessons Drawn from Its Totals.

To minds disturbed over the course of our import trade up to a couple of months ago, on seeing values increase and assume unprecedented proportions, there must be consolation in more recent developments. No new record was made for September; none was made for October. For the latter we now have classified returns, and are able to gather therefrom much important information. On the whole, it may be said that incoming merchandise values averaged about alike for the past three months, closely approximating $82,000,000 for each. But it transpires that there has been a considerable shifting of influences bearing upon the items. If this means anything, and it surely has a meaning, it is one pointing to the fact that conclusions are not easily to be drawn from results covering so brief a period as a single month. Hardly is it possible to determine the course of any of the industries dependent upon foreign products in their raw or partly manufactured state except by a more extended comparison. Conceivably there might be a heavy arrival of a specified commodity one month on maturing orders, and the next might see a sharp falling off, or totals might come against figures a year ago under similarly fluctuating conditions. We had for August imports increases for raw materials and for manufactures. For October there are decreases in these groups, and in fact in all others. Raw materials, which came in for comment on our slackening industrial activity, increased more than a million dollars for August, but for the latter month fell in arrears to the extent of $3,721,000. Manufactured articles brought in increased $3,100,000 in August, but in October the increase is supplanted by a decrease of $165,000. Some of the principal shrinkages by commodities are these:

October.	1902.	1903.	Decrease.
Cement	$585,2[illegible]	$236,9[illegible]	$348,300
Chemicals	5,562,304	5,400,576	162,728
Coal	673,6[illegible]	544,2[illegible]	129,3[illegible]
Cocoa	601,016	457,556	143,460
Furs	714,649	535,029	179,620
Hides and skins	5,207,[illegible]	3,405,957	1,800,[illegible]
Iron and steel	4,149,631	2,552,380	1,597,251
Diamonds	966,0[illegible]	488,[illegible]	477,731
Oils	1,073,499	936,464	137,035
Silk, raw	5,009,590	2,295,282	2,714,308
Silk manufactures	2,684,291	2,542,901	141,390
Sugar	7,062,924	4,300,519	2,762,405
Wool	2,808,496	2,525,177	283,319
Wool, manufac'rs of	1,306,545	1,196,[illegible]	109,[illegible]

In all, October import values dropped $5,480,000 behind the month in 1902, and of course there were some articles which show gains. This is easily gathered from the fact that it would take only the two items silk and sugar shown above to account for the net shrinkage. The gains include coffee, which, however, is still behind either of the previous two years for the calendar period—July-October—both as to quantity and value, fibres, and also manufacture of fibres, earthenware, rubber, paper, and copper. Rubber has been one of the commodities to show material gains for previous months, and the same may be said of copper, so that, as to these, the industrial indications are perhaps plainer than for many other items that could be mentioned, raw silk, for instance, whose recent heavy loss of 45 per cent. still leaves a total for ten months about on a par with that for the like period a year ago.

Our exports have improved for all groups. Agriculture gave the greatest contribution to the gain of $16,000,000, chiefly, and as every one is doubtless aware, on account of the heavy output of cotton at high prices. But in manufactures there was an increase of $1,619,063, a really important change, placing the total in the lead of all others except one (April last) for eighteen months, and giving October pre-eminence over all corresponding periods, except the month in 1900. In fact, for an Autumn month the exhibit made is quite an unusual one. As has been said, all groups of exports increased, and all groups of imports decreased. Unfavorable augury from this it would be difficult to draw.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC RETURNS

Increase in Revenue from Decrease in Rates—A Good Start to Withstand Reaction.

Returns compiled showing the development of passenger results on the country's system of railroads bring out some striking, not to say startling, facts. This branch of the service is of course one of great importance, a big medium for bringing in revenue, and, although it is claimed that the passenger department is more an ornament than a profit-making agency, there is no doubt of its indispensable qualities. There is no doubt, either, but that a well-ordered and properly equipped passenger service is an aid to traffics generally, even though it does not possess the powers of building up net revenues attaching to the freight service. Properly regarded, the institution should be taken as a whole. There is an interdependence which has always existed and always will exist, and there is a good deal of folly attaching to the separation of results for purposes of criticising one department to the advantage of the other.

Freight results have grown faster than passenger results. But this should excite no surprise. Industrial output has increased in volume, and collection and distribution has expanded more rapidly than passenger travel, with which growth of population has something to do. Left to the latter in the half-dozen years ending with 1902, for which period Poor's Manual has submitted statistics of railroad operation, passenger travel would have increased little more than about 10 per cent. population, as estima... in our treasury reports, rising from a round total of 72,000,000 to 7[illegible] [illegible]-mentioned. Travel, however, as measured in the number of miles covered, increased in a much heavier proportion. Let a glance be taken at these figures:

	1896.	1902.	Increase.
Pas. c'r'd	5[illegible],120,756	655,130,236	120,009,480
Pas. mi's	13,054,840,243	19,706,908,785	6,652,068,542
Train mi.	337,641,115	403,213,178	65,572,063
Pas. e'n's	$265,310,258	$396,512,412	$131,200,154
Rate per mile	2.0[illegible]c	2.012c	*0.0[illegible]c

*Decrease.

More than six and a half billion passenger miles added to the 1896 total is shown by that for 1902, and means an increase of 55 per cent. Even the number of passengers itself, increased by 120,000,000, indicates use of the railroads by a total which gained 22.4 per cent. And here there is an important point brought out. Whether for business or pleasure in an equal ratio cannot be determined, but the suggestion, of course, is that if the number increased 22.4 per cent. and the mileage 55 per cent. each passenger, averaging things up, must have traveled further in 1902 than in 1896. By a simple computation this is found to be 30.1 miles for the latter as compared with 24.4 miles for the earlier one, hence the increase was 5.7 miles and the equivalent 23.3 per cent. Thus:

	P.C.
Increase in passengers carried	22.4
Increase in distance each passenger carried	23.3
Increase in passenger mileage	55.0
Increase in passenger train miles	19.4

Now it is not very difficult to see what effect this single feature had upon the earnings of the railroads, and, of course, particularly upon those of the passenger department. It may be figured out at no less a sum than $75,132,955, loss of which would have brought the total down to $321,280,457.

Passenger earnings, as stated	$396,513,412
Less amount earned on increase in distance	75,132,955
	$321,380,457

There would have been fewer passenger miles by 3,734,362,845, and this reduction at the average rate per mile for the late year would have made up the loss in earnings already given. Of course there has been a compulsory addition to schedules, train mileage increasing as a result, and expenses have been larger to care for the extra travel; but while exact information is not obtainable, it may safely be concluded that rise in outlay has been on a moderate scale as compared with addition to revenue. Furnishing greater accommodation does not run up expenses through all items in the bill. For instance, there is no call for an increase in train or station service proportioned to the larger passenger mileage, or even to the lesser rise in the number of passengers carried. Train mileage, itself, where the increase was only 19 per cent, indicates how the new business was taken care of. Altogether, the feature demonstrates not only a prominent characteristic of recent railroad development, but one which has importance as reflecting the general trend of expansive conditions during a period marked by growth in the country's activities in general. It is not without significance, however, that passenger revenues have a tendency to contract more sharply than freight revenues in periods of depression.

THE COTTON CROP OUTLOOK

Examination of the Government Estimate Reasons for Expecting a Larger Yield.

The sensational estimate of the Chief Statistician of the Department of Agriculture on the cotton crop, based on the reports made by Government agents all through the South, has caused a good deal of discussion regarding the value of such reports. The Government report indicated a much smaller crop than it had been generally expected that it would show. But while it was of course accepted and hailed with delight as absolutely correct by the bulls, the bears were not slow to point out the mistakes which are likely to occur in any guess in which the personal interest must necessarily enter to a large extent.

The Government first began to make reports on the crop in 1870. These reports gave the acreage of cotton planted and the condition of the crop as expressed in percentage, and they were made public each year on the first days of June, July, August, September, and October. With the exceptions of the years 1889 to 1895 these reports were followed by an estimate of the same department as to the probable total yield. Since 1896 these estimates have invariably been too low by from 800,000 to 1,600,000 bales, and during the entire period of time that the department has made these estimates the actual crop has turned out to be smaller than the estimate only five times. The estimates were as follows:

Years.	Indicated Crop in Millions.	Actual Crop in Millions.
1870-1871	3,657	4,347
1871-1872	3,167	2,974
1872-1873	3,441	3,874
1873-1874	3,715	4,150
1874-1875	3,858	3,831
1875-1876	4,000	4,623
1876-1877	4,203	4,474
1877-1878	4,326	4,774
1878-1879	5,107	5,074
1879-1880	5,783	5,761
1880-1881	5,718	6,600
1881-1882	4,900	5,456
1882-1883	6,700	6,950
1883-1884	6,000	5,715
1884-1885	5,858	5,700
1885-1886	6,550	6,575
1886-1887	6,438	6,499
1887-1888	6,300	7,047
1888-1889	7,000	6,937
1889-1895	No figures for comparison.	
1895-1896	6,375	7,147
1896-1897	8,250	8,706
1897-1898	9,000	11,216
1898-1899	10,000	11,256
1899-1900	8,900	9,422
1900-1901	10,100	10,380
1901-1902	9,674	10,701
1902-1903	10,400	10,760

In discussing these figures Theodore H. Price, who has been a consistent bear on cotton for nearly a year, said yesterday:

"The reason why the figures of such reports are generally below the average is to be found to a large extent in the fact that it is to the personal interest of every cotton grower in the South to underestimate the crop in order to get as high a price for the staple as possible. It is well understood in the South that a small crop means an advancing market, while a large crop means a decline in prices. There is therefore a natural disposition on the part of all producers to understate their production in the hope that buyers may thereby be led into paying higher prices. Inasmuch as all estimates of the yield, whether they be estimates of the residuum yet to be ginned or of the total production, are derived in their last analysis from the farmers, it is difficult to make an adequate allowance for this tendency of underestimating.

"After a year of high prices and active speculation there is always a tendency to exaggerate and emphasize any suggestion of crop shortage, especially when, as this year, the South yields to the contagion of cotton speculation. When every tenth man in the South is actively engaged in cotton speculation, either as a producer or a holder of the staple or through the medium of future contracts, it becomes almost impossible to secure any disinterested or accurate reports of the crop condition, because the success of this enormous speculation is dependent upon inducing the world to accept the idea that the yield is a short one and insufficient for its needs.

"Under such circumstances to admit that a good crop is made or can be made not only tends to depreciate the value of your neighbor's holdings, but to make you almost guilty of civic disloyalty to the community in which you live.

"There are, however, other reasons for believing that the crop is larger than indicated by the department's report. The rainfall last Spring and Summer was very nearly normal and previous records show that when the rainfall is nearest to normal then the crop is large. Another point is the average weight of bales. When cotton is plentiful there is no temptation for the farmer to make his bales lighter in order to increase their number. Therefore heavy bales have always indicated a large yield. In the years 1897 to 1899, the biggest crop years on record, bales averaged 510 pounds. In 1896 to 1897 the crop was small and the bales averaged only 502 pounds. Up to Oct. 1 of the present year the average weight was 515 pounds." (This average weight has since decreased to 511 pounds.)

"The movement of the crop is another index of the size of the crop. From figures compiled for the purpose it can be shown that the average date at which half the crop has come into sight has been Dec. 1. The tendency during the last few years has been for a little later date, owing to the inability of the planters to hold their cotton. Allowing for the fact that the crop this year is three weeks late, the result this year would show as follows:

	Bales.
Amount into sight Nov. 20	4,296,552
Minimum amount into sight for three weeks to Dec. 11	1,500,000
Total	5,796,552

"If this represents half the crop the total will be 11,593,104."

That this is a pretty close estimate is shown by the fact that the amount in sight for the week ended Nov. 27 was 502,000 bales, and for the week ended Dec. 4 it was 474,000 bales.

According to Mr. Price the under-estimation of the crop is to some extent due to the fact that the crop was a late crop and that therefore the September movement was a small one. Too much attention, he says, is paid to the September movement.

"Experience," he said, "showed that a late crop is generally a large one, and that in nearly every year, when the September movement was small, underestimates of the crop were current as late as the middle of December. The increase in the production does not become apparent until after the first of January."

This statement is substantiated by the figures so far available. According to the official figures of the Cotton Exchange the cotton brought into sight this year is now within 142,000 bales of last year's crop. By the end of December, the crop being thirty days late, this difference should be more than made up, as the movement last year for the four weeks ending Jan. 1 was only on an average 355,000 bales a week. The exact figures in hundreds of thousands are: 340,000, 360,000, 376,000, 335,000—a total of 1,426,000 bales. In order therefore that the present crop should fall to the level indicated by the Government report, the months after Jan. 1, would have to show a falling off of 780,000 bales. This is considered most unlikely.

In fact, conservative people estimate this crop at from 10,500,000 to 10,750,000 bales, with a minimum of 10,500,000 and a maximum possible of 11,000,000 bales. Even some of the most ardent believers in a short crop and higher prices were willing to admit yesterday that the Government estimate of the crop would be found to have been from 300,000 to 500,000 bales too low.

The statement was also made yesterday that the Government's estimate of the net weight of bales was too high, and that instead of being 490 pounds per bale it should be nearer 470 pounds per bale. On the latter basis the Government's own figures of 4,880,796,000 pounds of lint cotton would make the indicated growth 10,400,000 bales.

THE NATURAL 'COTTON CORNER'

Who Gets the Benefit of the High Prices?—The Middlemen.

The furor caused by the Government cotton crop estimate of last Thursday has awakened a great deal of interest in the situation outside of the Street, and everywhere the question is being asked: "What is going to be the effect of thirteen-cent cotton on the industrial position in the South?"

The question of who gets the benefit of high cotton rates was thoroughly gone into at the time of the first big boom at the beginning of the season. At that time it seemed to be the general opinion of authorities that speculators for the rise here in the North got most of the benefit. Since then, however, conditions have changed, and the impression is becoming general that the entire South is going to benefit tremendously by the "unearned increment" which has come to her door in the shape of a 40 per cent. rise in the price of the staple with which she supplies the world.

The point which so many people are inquiring about is the rate which the planters are getting for their cotton, the farmers who planted the seed and have just reaped the harvest. Of course it is impossible to say that when the price is so and so in New York a grower in Texas or Alabama will receive so and so much. That varies, and is dependent upon a hundred different conditions. But from the statement of men who have traveled in the South this season and familiarized themselves with conditions there, it is quite possible to form a respectable estimate on how the planters and middlemen are going to be affected by the high range of prices which seem to have come to stay.

Cotton, like grain, is brought from the plantations to centres of accumulation by the small growers, and passes into the hands of the middlemen. This is a process which goes on long after the actual harvesting season is over, for the times are past when the planters were as a rule so poverty-stricken that they had to rush their cotton to the nearest town and realize what they could on it. Nowadays many of the growers are able to hold their cotton until they consider that the season's top prices have been reached, and of course these are the planters who are able to realize profits when the price of cotton is put up in New York or New Orleans. But then again there is a very large class of the poorer farmers who have disposed of their crop before the bolls are fairly opened. They have to take the prices prevailing at the time, and the history of cotton prices shows that the spinners and manufacturers have taken good care that this should not be the time for the establishment of the highest prices of the season.

Outside of the speculators, the men who profit by movements like that of last week are the middlemen in the Southern towns, who take the cotton off the hands of the farmers and can afford to hold it. And this season their profit is all the more augmented by the fact that the foreign buying, which absorbs over half the output of cotton, has been restrained until recently by the what used to be considered high prices for cotton. These are the middlemen who sell cotton to the representatives of the great Liverpool firms, many of them making an annual visit to the United States for the sole purpose of buying cotton. They have still much to buy, for the foreign demand is far from being satisfied, and with the Government estimate below 10,000,000 bales, the middlemen are not at all anxious to sell. They realize fully that they are the ones to profit by the gigantic natural "corner."

ORDER FROM CHAOS.

Agricultural Aristocrats Will Save the Situation in Time.

Order is gradually coming out of chaos. The situation in Wall Street and the security market has for months been confusing and illogical. As the trading centre for the stocks and bonds of the railway and other corporations which form the active machinery of American industry, Wall Street has been supposed to represent the business conditions of the country. It was so in the panics of 1873, 1884, and 1893, and during the Bryan scare of 1896; it was likewise so in the phenomenally prosperous years of 1899-1901. When the farmers were contented, the manufactories busy, and the railways getting full freight loads at fair rates, the prices of securities were strong and the public was in the market. But in 1903 traditions and precedents were ignored or overturned. Especial causes, heretofore commented upon in these circulars, started and accelerated a movement of liquidation which finally sent a shiver of apprehension throughout the entire investing or speculative community. The lower prices dropped the more people were anxious to sell. There was a vague and unreasonable fear of some impending National disaster. There was a shrinkage of steel consumption and the bears and the newspapers predicted ruin for the whole steel and iron trade. The railroads suspended some of their great improvement schemes and forthwith the railroad situation was declared to be unsafe. No tale of woe was too absurd to find a host of believers. The atmosphere of Wall Street was one of gloom.

But out on the prairies of the West and down on the cotton plantations of the South the skies were clear and the air full of invigorating cheerfulness. The agriculturist is the real capitalist and aristocrat. He has brought out of the earth this year enough to pay the losses in stocks twice over. The corn crop would buy, at present quotations, all the stocks and bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, and have $200,000,000 left over with which to buy the independent companies. The hay crop is worth $560,000,000, or more than the present market value of a controlling interest in all the stocks of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Atchison, and Union Pacific Railroad Companies combined, and is likewise worth as much as the net earnings of all the railways of the United States in 1902. It is estimated that the aggregate value of our crops in 1903 is close to $5,000,000,000, which would buy at par the total capital stocks of 80 per cent. of all the railroads of the country. Now, with such a tremendous accretion of real National wealth, and the prosperity which it indicates to the great agricultural and the transportation industries, how can one be a "bear" upon the country or anticipate commercial disaster?

Next in importance to our agricultural industry may be considered the railway system of the country, the prosperity of the latter being, of course, chiefly dependent upon that of the former. Not only have the leading lines—such as the Union Pacific, the Atchison, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Erie—made really extraordinary reports for the last fiscal year, but all of the prominent roads continue to report large traffic, satisfactory net returns, and the prospect of active business for six months to come. Under such circumstances the current prices of standard stocks, which were abnormally high in September, 1902, are abnormally and unreasonably low in November, 1903.

Our present and prospective large exportations of cotton and other products enables us to draw gold from Europe whenever we will. Thirteen years ago the European nations held an enormous amount—estimated at $4,000,000,000—of American stocks and bonds, including Government obligations. They held a majority of Pennsylvania stock and the control of other important lines. The monetary scare in 1890 and again in 1896 caused general withdrawal of European capital, and, while it is impossible to determine the amount of our foreign indebtedness at any given time, it is certain that the aggregate is now the smallest on recent record and probably does not exceed $1,000,000,000. The foreign holding of Pennsylvania, for instance, does not exceed 20 per cent. Add these facts to the enormous holding of gold in the United States, and it is easy to realize the pre-eminent strength of the country.

With all this, however, to the good, no actively advancing stock market is expected in the near future. As stated at the beginning, the security market is this year illogical and contradictory. Baltimore and Ohio, for instance, made over 9 per cent. upon common stock last year and promises to do even better this year, and its preferred and common stock sell at 87 and 76; Union Pacific reports net income equal to 10 per cent. upon common stock, and it sells at about 73. There is no buying power or inclination. The most that can be looked for is dullness and steadiness in railway securities and a gradual increase in the confidence which will be fostered by ease in money after the beginning of the New Year.—J. H. Davis & Co.'s Circular.

THE RAILWAY OUTLOOK.

Many Good Net Earnings Statements—A Hopeful Word About the Future.

While the immediate question before students of railway earnings is the question of what gross and net results will be scored in the next few months when the depressed condition of our industries is expected to find reflection in the volume of traffic, the really vital consideration concerns not the figures for the balance of the Winter, but the later prospects, based upon the probable resumption of general business activity. It is known that orders accumulate ahead, and that railway earnings do not reflect reduced orders for several months. It is known, too, that during the past few months orders have been curtailed to such an extent that we are all looking daily for the lessened railway earnings which logic declares are forthcoming. In very fact, so good are the present reports of earnings that it is almost time the experts began to reason backward and to say that since earnings do not fall off much in their percentage of continual increase, therefore perhaps reaction in trade is not really as great as we have made ourselves believe. Some reaction has come, as none will deny. Some mills have closed, even more than the usual number at this season of the year. Wages, which were high enough in 1901 to suit the boom feelings of that year, have been outrageously advanced by the dictates of the union delegates in their quest of "graft," and those wages are now rapidly being cut to a normal basis. Prices that were too high have lowered, while some have, under the spell of sudden conservatism among consumers, been forced too low through slight overproduction. While the readjustment was progressing, financial appearances became so distorted through the necessitous liquidation of margin-held stocks that all Wall Street became possessed of a mania of pessimism that overlooked all but the bad and exaggerated that. It is not to be here set down whether or not this week's hopeful stock market is evidence of a permanent return of optimism; sensible views upon the situation find backing more substantially in scanning the week's news.

From all quarters of the country net earnings statements for October have been reported this week. Of course the best returns in net were scored by the coal roads, which compared with October, 1902, in which month the influence of the strike had kept earnings down for twenty-five days. Erie did not suffer proportionately with the others during the strike, actually increasing October's gross and net in 1902 over 1901. But early in last October disastrous floods tied up the Erie lines completely, and called for large expenditures upon washed-out roadbed. Nevertheless gross earnings for the month showed an actual gain of $17,438. The extra expenses caused net earnings to decline from $1,296,236 to $860,476. Operating expenses for the month were over 77 per cent. of gross. The four months' statement of net shows a gain of $747,066. It is plain from the figures that Erie is earning easily 5½ per cent. upon the common stock, or some 20 per cent. upon its market price, and it is doubtful if any other railroad stocks of prominence are quoted relatively so low. The best of the coal road earnings are reported by Reading and by Lehigh Valley, each of which scored 100 per cent. increases in gross earnings over 1902, and some increase also over 1901. So many were the statements submitted this week that it will be advisable here to comment only on those which are of special interest. Norfolk and Western, which had made gross earnings in October, 1902, of $1,744,629, against $1,632,059 in 1901, actually increased the total this year to $2,081,000. This is a rather startling exhibit, considering that the soft coal business has gone all to pieces. Chesapeake and Ohio adds to the evidence that the pessimists are wrong by a showing equally remarkable.

If we were to rely solely upon figures we might find some basis for the dubious view by noting that upon the Pennsylvania Railroad net earnings for October were $5,444,800, or $105,000 less than in 1902, and $73,300 less than in 1901, and that net earnings for the last four years have shown for the ten months ending Oct. 31, $23,150,007 in 1900, $27,531,507 in 1901, $30,227,307 in 1902, and in the present year only $20,282,907. This would be indeed bad if gross earnings this year of $96,765,384 did not compare with $86,598,294 last year, $77,419,584 the year before, and but $60,970,584 in 1900. When a gross gain of $37,000,000, or 40 per cent., is converted into a net loss, reason does not jump to silly conclusions. It is quite in the bounds of reason to say that a company spending, like Pennsylvania, large sums from capital account, would naturally devote all surplus earnings to the same cause, and that said, enough is said to indicate to the investor that earning power is immeasurably greater instead of computably less.

Throughout all the backward tendency noted here and there in industry, the one section of the country whose activities have increased, as though almost there was no association of conditions between parts, is the Southern section. Some of the railroads in the South have been slightly backward—notably the Atlantic Coast Line—and all have been making heavy demands upon earnings for betterments; but, even so, Louisville and Nashville gains $247,159 in net for four months upon a gross gain of $1,055,589. No railroad in the country has been so slow during the past five years in making profits for its stockholders as the Southern Railway. Correspondingly, no railroad offers now such a prospect for a remarkable jump into the front rank. With a continual and large increase in gross business, Southern Railway's net earnings have remained almost stationary. So much evidence is at hand in the current reports of Baltimore and Ohio, of Erie, of Union Pacific, and so on, of the earning power that is developed by good management that Southern Railway stockholders are easily excited to a sense of their larger possibilities. Here is a vast system with a vast traffic, which, if managed in a modern way, would be showing large dividend returns upon what is contemptuously termed a worthless overcapitalized stock. Some changes are being made already in Southern Railway methods; the result is a gain of $350,754 in net for four months, saved out of a gross gain of $1,077,571. It is to be sincerely hoped that such gains will continue, for no excuse of traffic congestion, car shortage or the like, can justify the past in the eyes of stockholders; the development of greatly increased net earnings will be expected upon Southern Railway from now on.

Of other reports issued this week the most notable is that of Union Pacific, whose October earnings were the largest in the company's history. Gross of $5,675,575 reflected a gain of $732,717, and $400,355 was the resultant net gain. When comparison is made, as has been done in some of this week's papers, with the larger results of two years ago, it must be remembered that the Union Pacific has sold 542 miles of road representing that portion of the Oregon Short Line south of Great Salt Lake, that earnings are now being reported upon the smaller mileage, and that last year's accounts, and not the previous year's, are revised to conform to the present mileage for the purpose of comparison. Present operated mileage is 5,344, against 5,762 for the last fiscal year.

The continuance of fair gross receipts during November indicates a duplication of October's good net showing. Where, then, is the effect of business depression upon earnings? If it is to come in the next few months there will be an offset in a factor little appreciated now. We have been noting large gains in expenses because high wages of to-day compare with normal wages of a year ago. The general advance in railroad men's wages was made chiefly in January, 1903. Expenses of recent months include that change, but compare with months that do not. Therefore if gross is only as large as a year ago, after the new year, net may be expected to be no smaller. In addition the present policy of retrenchment will show well in the net earnings of all roads excepting those now engaged in making exceptional betterments. It is extremely doubtful if net earnings after all may not go through the Winter without decreasing; beyond noting the fair outlook reported generally for next Spring's business it is not possible to draw further definite conclusions. H. C. G. BARNABY.

HAS THE DECLINE CULMINATED?

At present the market is still some forty points, on the average of twenty stocks, below the high point of 1902. The great upward swing that started from the low point of the Bryan panic in 1896 brought an advance in the averages of substantially 92 points. At the lowest prices of 1903 the market had lost in twelve months more than one-half the entire advance of the "bull" period.

Considering the extraordinary advance in wealth of the United States during that period, considering that railroad mileage has not increased in anything like the proportion of population, considering that railroad capitalization per mile has not increased in anything like the ratio of increase in surplus earnings, and finally, considering that the ratio of increase in surplus earnings available for dividends has been at all times in excess of the rise in market prices, and at the present time shows a larger percentage on market price than at any time since the boom started, the question may well be asked whether the decline in stocks has not culminated. There is at least some evidence in favor of an affirmative answer to that question.—Wall Street Journal.

PROSPERITY IN FRANCE.

In France there are many signs of improvement. We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the withdrawals from the savings banks. These withdrawals have been one of the reasons for the apprehensive feeling that existed for so long in France. Recently we are glad to note that there is a diminution in the withdrawals of the savings bank deposits. It looks as if they were now coming to an end. Moreover, the taxes are proving much more productive than last year. During the first ten months of the present year there was an increase of about 110,000,000f., or £4,400,000, compared with the corresponding period of last year. That shows that trade is unquestionably better than it was twelve months ago. Over and above this, there has been a rise in industrial securities, and especially in Russian industrial securities, in which, it will be recollected, French investors have invested very large sums. Indeed, there seems to be at last a revival even in Russia, for the orders given are larger and the industries are more active.—London Statist.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS

Their Dividend, Surplus, Betterment, and Other Reports to the State Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The smallest railroad in New York State, the Schoharie Valley, which is 4.36 miles long, and is equipped with one locomotive and one car, takes the longest time of any company reporting to the State Railroad Commission to make its annual report. The fiscal year ended June 30, and the big trunk lines with their hundreds of miles of tracks made their reports to the Commission two months ago. On Tuesday last the Schoharie Valley Railroad Company's annual report came to hand, the Secretary of the company explaining that his duties in the Board of Supervisors precluded work on the annual railroad report. If it were known in advance that the company paid no dividends this year the accompanying figures would have been published two months since. Last year the Schoharie Valley paid a dividend, but skips it this year.

These dividend-paying roads which operate in this State and make full report to the State Railroad Commission show increased gross earnings in twenty-five cases, and smaller gross earnings in three instances. In dividends, nine steam and six street road companies had increased dividends, and three steam roads smaller dividends. At the end of the year the total surplus was greater in thirteen steam and five street, and smaller in five steam and four street railroads. The cost of betterments increased in ten steam and three street, and were smaller in five steam and five street railroad companies. The accompanying tables tell their own story:

STEAM RAILROADS.

DIVIDENDS.

	1903 P. C.	1903 Amount.	1902 P. C.	1902 Amount.
Lake S. & M. S.	7-10	$3,516,005	7-10	$3,516,005
N. Y. C. & H.R.R.	5	6,604,157	5	5,961,411
N.Y.,N. H. & H.	8	4,618,438	8	4,206,358
Boston & Maine	6-7	1,771,722	6-7	1,764,309
Buff. & Susq.	3	247,400	5	175,900
N.Y.,C. & St. L.	5-8	580,000	1-5	580,000
Buff., R. & Pitts.	6	1,581,734	6-3	600,000
Syra., B. & N. Y.	8	200,000	8	200,000
Gen. & Wyoming	6½	32,500	6	30,000
Erie, (east & west of Salamanca)	3½	1,676,234	3	1,436,722
Rutland	1	90,576	..	261,728
*Interbor., (Manh. Ry. div.)	5¼	2,718,000	4	1,920,000
St.Law.& Adiron.	3	48,450	5	72,275
Greenw. & J'ville	5	7,500	5	7,500
O.,R.City & Brad.	4	8,400	..	......
Skaneateles	2	2,000	2	2,000
Cen. Dock & T.	3¾	18,281	3¾	18,281
Mid. & Schoharie	2	1,754	2	1,740
Cats. & Tannersv.	3	1,500	3	1,500
Coop. & C. Val.	..	......	3	2,700
Schoharie Valley	..	......	2	2,000
†Fonda, J.& Glov.	4	24,000	8	48,000

GROSS EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.
Lake Shore, &c.	$32,335,406	$29,472,001
New York Central	78,336,312	68,712,404
N. Y., N. H. & H.	46,879,107	42,096,273
Boston & Maine	33,683,359	31,793,881
Buffalo & Susquehanna	1,000,752	830,649
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	7,962,801	7,364,868
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	7,240,557	6,155,656
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y.	1,108,873	1,012,462
Genesee & Wyoming	127,246	127,507
Erie	41,861,553	37,394,169
Rutland	2,340,417	2,072,361
*Interborough	12,206,587	10,685,910
St. Lawrence & Adir.	269,294	240,030
Greenwich & Johnsonv'le	55,637	49,611
Olean, R. C. & Bradford	54,739	47,669
Skaneateles	35,800	32,732
Central Dock & Term.	97,265	97,331
Middleburg & Scho.	11,208	10,820
Catskill & Tannersville	5,841	4,522
Cooperstown & C. V.	60,115	63,146
Schoharie Valley	15,020	13,327
Fonda, Johnstown & G.	394,415	382,7[illegible]

†Six months.

TOTAL SURPLUS JUNE 30.

	1903.	1902.
Lake Shore, &c.	$16,686,087	$16,600,[illegible]
New York Central	15,600,530	[illegible]
N. Y., N. H. & H.	12,519,549	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	1,505,165	1,805,1[illegible]
Buffalo & Susquehanna	816,386	569,6[illegible]
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	718,298	671,7[illegible]
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	2,121,275	[illegible]
S., Bing. & N. Y.	537,234	507,421
Genesee & Wyoming	45,050	[illegible]
Erie	8,449,143	8,449,[illegible]
Rutland	728,000	†759,[illegible]
*Interborough	7,102,773	[illegible]
St. Law. & Adirondack	9,737	[illegible]
Greenwich & John'ville	28,149	[illegible]
Olean, R. C. & Bradford	†3,304	[illegible]
Skaneateles	11,142	11,377
Central Dock & Term.	[illegible]	76,61[illegible]
Middleburg & Schoharie	2,716	8,137
Catskill & Tannersville	†8,416	[illegible]
Cooperstown & C. V.	11,128	4,134
Schoharie Valley	3,212	1,419
Fonda, Johnst'n & Glov.	353,650	307,945

†Deficit.

BETTERMENTS.

	1903.	1902.
‡Lake Shore, &c.	......	......
N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	$5,300,330	[illegible]
N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	2,862,507	......
Boston & Maine	2,016,980	393,[illegible]
Buffalo & Susquehanna	35,032	22,5[illegible]
‡N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	......	......
Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	2,326,458	[illegible]
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y.	25,380	1,021
Genesee & Wyoming	309	1,094
Erie	2,118,067	[illegible]
Rutland	1,345,977	......
*Interborough	6,073,305	[illegible]
St. Lawrence & Adiron.	365,007	......
Greenwich & Johnsonville	......	[illegible]
Olean, Rock City & B.	1,184	[illegible]
Skaneateles	8,837	......
Central Dock & Term.	......	......
Middleburg & Schoharie	2,080	......
Catskill & Tannersville	290	2,082
Cooperstown & Char. V.	......	......
Schoharie Valley	......	[illegible]
Fonda, Johnston & Glov.	†109,861	158

*Three months of 1903 and all of 1902 were under the operations of the Manhattan Railway Company.

†Covers period of six months ended Dec. 31, 1902.

‡No sum stated. Amount included in operating expenses. †Six months.

Street Railroads.

DIVIDENDS.

	1903 P. C.	1903 Amount.	1902 P. C.	1902 Amount.
International	4	$692,520	*4	$314,[illegible]
Coney Isl. & B'klyn	16	320,000	16	320,000
United Traction	5	249,997	5	249,997
Rochester	1¼	125,000	1	94,110
Syracuse, Rap. Tr.	1	11,606	..	......
Cent. Crosst., N. Y.	10	60,000	10	60,000
Binghamton	3	15,342	2	14,014
V. Brunt St.& Erie B.	10	10,000	4	8,000
Dunkirk & Fredonia	15	†27,141	10	13,319

*Buffalo R. R. †Includes stock dividend.

GROSS EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.
International	$3,164,414	*$1,905,222
Coney Isl. & B'klyn	1,569,630	1,484,697
United Traction	1,600,069	1,461,882
Rochester	1,291,809	1,046,036
Syracuse Rap. Tr.	748,350	687,195
Cent. Crosstown, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Binghamton	223,397	202,632
V. Brunt St. & Erie Bas.	52,081	48,486
Dunkirk & Fredonia	41,318	37,320

*Buffalo Railroad.

TOTAL SURPLUS JUNE 30.

	1903.	1902.
International	$561,750	$783,361
Coney Island & B'klyn	125,026	164,360
United Traction	65,042	67,709
Rochester	260,894	[illegible]
Syracuse Rapid Transit	183,428	89,918
Central Crosstown (N.Y.)	15,080	[illegible]
Binghamton	180,008	[illegible]
Dunkirk & Fredonia	16,578	[illegible]
Van Brunt St. & Erie Basin	29,810	29,623

BETTERMENTS.

	1903.	1902.
International	$1,921,088	*1,674,978
Coney Island & B'klyn	176,798	288,414
United Traction	117,528	170,173
Rochester	4,648	......
Syracuse Rapid Transit	110,104	119,709
Central Crosstown (N.Y.)	242,772	411,203
Binghamton	185,306	2,197,943
Dunkirk & Fredonia	2,676	4,364
Van Brunt St. & Erie B.	......	......

*Buffalo Railroad. †Besides this amount $266,564 was expended in betterments of leased lines.

IRON TRADE EXPORTS

An Important Class of Foreign Buyers Withdrawing From the Market.

While all would seem to be moving along gloriously with regard to our export iron and steel trade—note that there was an increase in value for outward shipments of iron and steel for October, before the recent stir to reduce railroad rates on export freight—there seem to lie ahead factors to be reckoned with which may not easily be brushed aside. Naturally enough, the proposition is simplicity itself, that before we can have sellers we must have buyers. To some extent markets may be forced by low prices. The extent is limited, however, for no consumer will stock up beyond a certain point, even at bargain figures; same as to middlemen, of course. Accumulation of unused and uncalled for material would not only mean bad business of itself, but would point to an inevitable further adjustment in prices. Hence there would be the spectacle of a purchaser being loaded down with supplies which he could have bought at concessions had he awaited his market. Buyers have not contracted this habit of favoring producers and sellers. Our own experience shows this. The experience is a common one, and may be seen duplicated in every commercial country in the world.

What are we looking for, and what are we expecting to get? These are questions answer to which may be found in the very fact of our producers seeking amelioration in the matter of rates on their products, in order, so to speak, that coals may be carried to Newcastle, and sold at a profit. In other words, that if possible we may be able to undersell manufacturers on the ground or those whose claims to the trade to be secured are as great as our own. Preferences in close business such as that in question are not the rule. Market prices are established, and if conditions get out of harmony with a set standard, bargaining and an ultimately lower level is an invariable result. A common ground must be discovered upon which two parties to a contract may meet. But of course there are considerations of quality and delivery. Competition has to take all these into account.

We are seeking an outlet everywhere, of course, and for iron and steel products of all kinds. We are anxious especially for an outlet for steel rails, and, so the consensus of trade opinion goes, we should be able to find a broad one in Great Britain at least. But apparently there may not be the ease anticipated in securing what we want. There are signs at home of a drawing in of horns. Railroad people are not giving orders with a too liberal hand, if one may judge from the shrinkage in rail tonnage booked for our own railroads for the forthcoming year. But what we are doing is being duplicated in the very territory we are seeking to invade. Are conditions likely to change in the near future in order to stimulate demand? Reliable information seems to negative such a proposition. It is pointed out that, as to English and Scottish railroad companies, twenty-seven of them, they spent only £7,668,000 on capital account for the first half of the present year, and that for the second half the estimate is even smaller—£7,365,000. This distribution of the totals is given:

Capital Expenditures, 1903.

	Actual First Half.	Estimated Second Half.
Barry	£60,400	£126,000
Cambrian	15,900	11,500
Furness	24,700	17,400
Great Central	199,400	285,000
Great Eastern	194,500	182,000
Great Northern	395,200	325,000
Great Western	882,200	780,000
Hull & Barnsley	4,500	5,000
Lancashire & Yorkshire	705,000	[illegible]
London Brighton	393,100	356,700
London & North-Western	520,100	508,000
London & South-Western	494,000	484,000
London Tilbury	36,000	145,000
Metropolitan	52,100	27,300
Metropolitan District	421,000	4,300
Midland	703,000	650,000
North-Eastern	659,400	[illegible]
North London	5,300	3,600
North Stafford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhymney	[illegible]	[illegible]
South-Eastern & Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taff Vale	38,100	31,000
Caledonian	270,300	[illegible]
Glasgow & South-Western	180,200	210,000
Great North of Scotland	55,000	32,000
Highland	18,900	[illegible]
North British	615,300	[illegible]
Total	£7,668,000	£7,365,000

If the last half is to come down from estimate as the first half seemingly must have done the total will be further reduced. One or two examples may be cited to show what has been in progress. Thus the London and Northwestern, one of the "heavies," estimated its expenditures for the January-June period at £640,000, but the officials did not spend so much by £120,000, or nearly 20 per cent., showing, as The London Railroad News has it, that "they are keeping a strong check on expenditure on capital account." The Midland has an estimate of £650,000 for the current half year, but this is £200,000 less than for the like period of 1902. In the first half of 1903 the Lancashire and Yorkshire disbursed £705,000, or nearly £100,000 less than the estimate for that period. Great Eastern Directors have restricted all expenditures to what was considered absolutely necessary at the time.

This seems to be the state of affairs, boiled down, and it must be admitted that the condition is one which holds out encouragement of anything but a striking nature for heavy demand for iron and steel commodities, to include such as we are aiming to find broader markets for. There may be changes in store which would lead to a modification of such economizing action as seems generally determined upon, but if there are, the immediate future holds them in concealment. It may not be said that our manufacturers will not succeed where an attempt is made to increase the volume of their exports, but on the face of such tendencies as are here alluded to and others which fail to disclose anything simulating an expansion in industrial activity, it does not seem as though the object in view will be attained with the ease that has been anticipated.

MILTON J. PLATT.

SHARERS IN PROSPERITY.

A fact that deserves frequent repetition is that a very large part of the community is directly interested in the profits or losses of the railway and other great corporations. The number of "railway barons" is exceedingly small; the number of fellow-partners of the railroad magnates and officers is notably large. There are about 42,000 shareholders in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 18,000 in the Atchison, and 14,000 in the Union Pacific, for instance. It is estimated that nine of the dividend-paying roads have about 95,000 shareholders, an increase of over 14½ per cent. during the past three months. The industrial field shows some notable facts of a similar nature. The American Sugar Refining Company stock is held by about 15,000 persons, while the United States Steel Corporation has almost 100,000 stockholders' names on its books. But this does not tell the whole story. An increase in gross revenue means a large increase in the amount paid to employes. The total receipts of the St. Paul Company in the last fiscal year were about $47,[illegible], but out of this aggregate $[illegible] was paid for labor (an increase of almost $[illegible]) and over $14,000,000 for material and supplies, (an increase of nearly $1,[illegible] over the preceding year.) The increase in gross earnings was $2,[illegible], so that laborers and articles produced by labor took all of the increase and nearly as much [illegible] besides. In 1902 the railroads of the country employed about 1,200,000 persons. Out of the gross income of $1,720,000,000 the operating expenses (nine-tenths of which is paid to labor, directly or indirectly) were about $1,116,000,000. The companies paid $54,000,000 in taxes, [illegible] interest on bonds, and the shareholders received [illegible] in dividends.—J. S. Bache & Co.'s Circular.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

Call money nominal, 6 per cent.

A trifle more interest than recently attached to yesterday's market through desire to see whether or not the rise of the week had culminated as thought on Friday. This is rather too large a question to put to the Saturday debating society upon the bank statement, and obviously it would be asking too much to expect that the previous question should be postponed, even to permit of a decision between the bulls and bears. As matter of fact the market opened reactionary before the bank statement, and was a little more reactionary after the bank statement, which was not in itself of any decided character. It afforded excuse enough to sell the market if anybody was so inclined, and was not bad enough to prevent anybody from buying who had been previously indulging himself in that amusement during a 6 to 9 per cent. money market. The statement was surprising and disappointing, as it always is, and always will be, until the authorities put into it what students of it seek to extract from it, and which is not there. A decrease in reserve was expected, and an increase was reported. But the increase of deposits, through the increase in loans upon the activity in the stock market, increased the requirement of reserves, so that the growth of the surplus was reduced to almost negligible figures. Last week's conundrum, "What has become of the imports of gold?" is left unanswered. The increase in cash is not one-quarter the imports of gold, and loans are now growing without important fortification of the reserve, with year-end requirements approaching. A favorable view of the bank statement was long taken here when the surplus was large and loans were falling. With the surplus small, loans increasing, and New Year's approaching, caution is not misplaced, and would very suitably increase as the stock market gives signs of flightiness. There is nothing imminent or urgent in this, and the effect upon prices was not decisive. The list was irregularly and fractionally changed for the most part, with exceptions of no general interest. The week closed without prejudice to its boom, which can be carried along this week if it has the stamina.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting pf.	1	Nat. Enameling	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	4½	Nat. Enam. pf.	3
B'klyn R. T.	⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Del., L. & W.	[illegible]	Third Avenue	5½
Manhattan	[illegible]	U. S. Realty pf.	[illegible]
Met. Securities	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive pf.	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Am. Smelting	[illegible]	Louis. & Nash.	[illegible]
Am. Sugar	[illegible]	Mexican Central	[illegible]
At., T. & S. F. pf.	[illegible]	Mo., K. & T.	[illegible]
Balt. & Ohio pf.	[illegible]	Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	Pressed S. Car	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	[illegible]	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	[illegible]	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	[illegible]
Col. Fuel & I.	2	Southern Pacific	[illegible]
Col. So. 1st pf.	[illegible]	Tenn. Coal & I.	[illegible]
Col. So. 2d pf.	[illegible]	U. S. Steel pf.	[illegible]
Consol. Gas	2½	West. Union	[illegible]
Corn Products	1	Westinghouse	1½
Corn Prod. pf.	[illegible]	Wheel. & L. Erie	[illegible]
Den. & R. G. pf.	[illegible]	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Detroit South. pf.	[illegible]	Wis. Central	[illegible]
General Electric	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1
Ann Arbor 4s	1	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	1	Pac. & East. inc.	1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 5	340,965
To date this year	140,142,901
Corresponding date last year	175,365,366

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 5	$1,801,000
To date this year	$840,406,850
Corresponding date last year	$840,761,650

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Small Market.—To what extent yesterday's market fell short of that of Friday is well indicated by the fact that the transactions for the day were only a little in excess of those recorded during the first hour of the previous day. So much for the market's activity. In the matter of prices the showing was still less favorable, a majority of the net changes being on the side of declines. Though the losses were not large, they afforded in conjunction with the decreased business some ground for the position still taken by many traders who were more inclined to sell on the advance that the week had brought than to engage in efforts to put prices still higher. At the same time predictions that the coming week would bring even a better market than that of the past week were made by some commission houses who some time since changed to the bull side.

Irregular Movements.—Almost from the opening it was evident that the market was a different one from that of the previous day. In a few stocks, notably in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, there was shown considerable disposition to bid prices up, as had been done the day before, but within the first hour the market fluctuated up and down several times over a narrow range, and from this in the second hour the market passed to actual reaction.

Bank Statement.—The publication of the bank statement had no great effect upon prices, the movement which carried them down having started before the bank figures were known. The increase in reserves was too small to be viewed with much satisfaction, and the increase of $1,162,600 in the loan account, although perhaps a natural result of the week's increased activity in the stock market, was not an item calculated to produce a favorable impression. In general, however, the disposition seemed to be to pay little attention to the statement. Commenting on the increase in loans, a member of a large Stock Exchange house remarked that such an increase was insignificant. "In an active market," he said, "the amount borrowed by our house frequently fluctuates as much as $1,000,000 or $1,500,000 from one day to another."

One Theory of the Market.—The movement of the market during the past week was well calculated to set in activity the faculties of those who endeavor to discover the true reason of things. One report heard in the Street yesterday was that the rise in the market had been due to a knowledge on the part of certain interests that a combination of Republican leaders had been formed to prevent the nomination of President Roosevelt, the inference of the report being that a man more acceptable to Wall Street would be named. The report seemed, however, to ignore the more or less generally expressed belief that a split in the Republican Party such as the report would indicate would be far from having a favorable effect upon the market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rate, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $229,608,040; balances, $8,278,957; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $453,394.

Money on call in London, 1½@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾@3 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.7950; demand, $4.8290@$4.83; cables, $4.8350. Commercial bills were $4.79@$4.80.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23⅛ and 5.20⅝; reichsmarks, 93⅞@94 and 94 7-16; guilders, 39 13-16 and 40 1-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 5c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—40c discount. St. Louis—20c discount.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 5, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
41⅛	41¼	31,130	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	41¼	41⅝	40¾	41⅜	– ⅛
...	70	10	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
19⅛	19½	200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	– ⅜
7½	8	100	*American Ice Co.	7½	7½	7½	7½	[illegible]
27⅝	28½	100	*American Ice Co. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	[illegible]
14¾	15	700	*Amer. Locomotive Co.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	[illegible]
76½	76¾	100	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	[illegible]
46¾	47	600	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	[illegible]
89½	90	848	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	89½	90	89½	90	+1
122⅝	122¾	1,900	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	122⅞	123⅛	122½	122⅝	– ½
127	128	160	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	127	127	127	127	+4½
67⅝	67¾	11,850	Atch., Top. & S. F.	67⅞	68	67¼	67⅝	[illegible]
91⅞	92	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	92¼	92¼	92	92	[illegible]
78⅝	78¾	4,906	Baltimore & Ohio	78⅞	78⅞	78	78⅝	[illegible]
87	88	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87½	87½	87¼	87½	[illegible]
48⅜	48½	42,860	Brook. Rapid Transit	47⅞	48½	47⅝	48⅜	+ ⅜
6	7	50	Brunswick City	7	7	7	7	...
117⅞	118⅛	1,400	Canadian Pacific	118⅛	118¼	117⅞	118	– ½
81⅞	82	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	82⅛	82⅛	81½	81⅞	[illegible]
84¼	84½	500	Chicago & Alton	84½	84½	84	84¼	+ [illegible]
70⅝	70⅞	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	[illegible]
122	124	115	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	123	123	123	123	+3
15⅝	16	1,100	Chi. Great Western	15¾	16	15⅝	15⅝	– ⅛
141⅝	141¾	9,180	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	141⅝	141⅞	141	141⅝	...
172	173	55	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	173	173	173	173	...
167	168½	210	Chi. & Northwestern	167½	167½	167	167	–1½
...	...	100	Chi. Union Traction	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	...
73¾	74¼	200	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ½
26¾	28	480	Col. Fuel & Iron	28½	28½	26	27	–2
13¾	14¼	1,160	Colorado & Southern	14¼	14¼	14	14	[illegible]
54⅛	55	525	Col. & South. 1st pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	[illegible]
22	22⅜	300	Col. & South. 2d pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	[illegible]
11	12	100	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ [illegible]
178	178½	1,140	Consolidated Gas	179½	179½	178	178	–2½
102½	108	100	*Cont. Tob. Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	+ [illegible]
18	19	187	Corn Products Co.	18	18	18	18	–1
68	69½	222	Corn Products Co. pf.	68	68½	68	68½	[illegible]
158½	159½	100	Delaware & Hudson	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¼	+ [illegible]
68	69	100	Denver & Rio G. pf.	69	69	69	69	[illegible]
16	16¾	600	Detroit Southern pf.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	[illegible]
22¼	23	300	*Distillers' Securities	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	[illegible]
8	9	150	*Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ [illegible]
27⅝	27¾	7,800	Erie	27⅞	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	[illegible]
67⅛	67⅝	1,725	Erie 1st pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67⅜	[illegible]
49⅛	49⅜	720	Erie 2d pf.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛	[illegible]
160	161	300	General Electric	161	161	160	160	–1½
129⅝	130¼	435	Illinois Central	130¼	130¼	129⅞	129⅞	[illegible]
10¾	11½	150	International Paper	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ [illegible]
63	65	300	Internat. Paper pf.	65	65	65	65	...
21	22	10	Iowa Central	22	22	22	22	...
...	...	70	Knick. Ice, Chicago, pf.	48	48	48	48	...
105⅝	105¾	2,600	Louisville & Nashville	106	106⅛	105¾	105⅝	[illegible]
141	141½	3,450	Manhattan Elevated	141	141½	140⅝	141½	[illegible]
90¾	91	1,700	*Met. Securities	90¾	91½	90½	91	+ [illegible]
120½	121	2,200	*Met. Street Railway	119⅞	121½	119⅞	120	+ [illegible]
10	10¼	1,600	Mexican Central	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	[illegible]
17⅛	17⅜	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
38⅞	39	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39⅛	39⅛	39	39⅛	[illegible]
92⅛	92¼	12,275	Missouri Pacific	92¼	92⅜	91⅝	92¼	[illegible]
20	22	100	National Enameling	21	21	21	21	+1
80	85	100	Nat. Enameling pf.	80	80	80	80	+3
17¾	18½	158	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	...
117⅞	118⅛	1,200	New York Central	118¼	118¼	117⅞	118⅛	– ¼
60	62	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	61⅞	62	61⅞	62	+1
196	197	150	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	196⅛	196⅛	196⅛	196⅛	[illegible]
21⅛	21¼	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & Western	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	[illegible]
57⅜	57½	750	Norfolk & Western	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	[illegible]
87	89	45	Norfolk & Western pf.	89	89	89	89	...
57	59	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	58	58	58	58	+1
117	117¼	57,500	Pennsylvania Railroad	117⅝	118	116⅝	117	...
96¼	96½	1,100	People's Gas, Chicago	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96½	...
61⅝	62½	100	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	62	62	62	62	...
26⅞	27	300	Pressed Steel Car	27	27	27	27	[illegible]
18½	19¼	200	*Railway Steel Spring	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	[illegible]
43⅞	44	14,280	Reading	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	[illegible]
77⅛	77½	100	Reading 1st pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ [illegible]
7⅛	7½	90	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	...
42	43	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	41½	42	41½	42	–1
25⅝	25¾	30,400	Rock Island Co.	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅝	– ⅛
61	62	900	Rock Island Co. pf.	61¾	61¾	61⅝	61⅝	...
15¾	16¼	455	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co.	16	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ¼
45¼	46	200	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	45½	45½	45	45	–1
82½	82¾	800	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	82⅞	82⅞	82½	82½	[illegible]
46	46⅛	6,150	Southern Pacific	46⅜	46⅜	45⅞	46⅛	[illegible]
20⅜	20½	3,020	South. R'way extended	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20½	[illegible]
78⅝	79	870	South. R'way pf., ext.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	[illegible]
82½	83	1,110	Tennessee Coal & Iron	83½	83½	82	82½	[illegible]
24⅛	24½	2,200	Texas & Pacific	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]
120	125	280	Third Avenue	119	120	119	120	+5½
24	25¼	200	Tol. Railways & Light	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	[illegible]
21½	22	100	Tol., St. L. & Western	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	[illegible]
34½	35	513	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	[illegible]
...	...	60	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	57	58	57	58	...
76⅝	76¾	17,925	Union Pacific	76⅞	76⅞	75⅞	76⅝	[illegible]
7¼	7⅝	200	*U. S. Leather	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
76½	77	300	*U. S. Leather pf.	77	77	76⅞	76⅞	[illegible]
4½	5	100	U. S. Realty & Con.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	[illegible]
54	56½	1,000	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	55⅝	56½	55⅝	56⅜	+ [illegible]
11⅞	11⅞	10,450	U. S. Steel	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	[illegible]
56⅛	56¼	66,460	U. S. Steel pf.	56⅝	57	55⅞	56⅜	[illegible]
21¼	21½	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	...
20	20¼	400	Wabash	20	20	20	20	[illegible]
36⅛	36⅜	3,025	Wabash pf.	36⅛	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ [illegible]
205	210	30	Wells-Fargo Express	197½	197½	197½	197½	[illegible]
87	87⅛	820	West. Union Telegraph	88	88	87⅞	87⅞	[illegible]
148	149	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	150	150	148	148	–1½
16	16½	150	Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16½	16½	16½	[illegible]
45	46	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	[illegible]
17	17½	100	Wisconsin Central	17	17	16½	17	[illegible]
37	38	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	[illegible]

Total sales ... [illegible]. *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

NEW JERSEY LOAN CONCERNS.

Report of the State Commissioner of Banking Shows 385 Active Associations in the State.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—The report of David O. Watkins, State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, recently submitted to Gov. Murphy, contains much data of interest relative to the building and loan associations of the State.

This is the fifth report of the department since its establishment, and it contains the records of 385 active associations in the State. Twenty-three associations were incorporated in the course of the year, and seven ceased business.

According to the report, the business of the "State" and "National" building and loan associations in the aggregate continues to show a marked decrease, and as they constitute a very small percentage of the whole number of associations, the number of "local" associations being over 97 per cent., the figures of the latter class only are used in the comparisons following.

The aggregate membership of the local associations is 112,589, which is an increase as compared with the total reported last year of 5,915, or 5 per cent. The particular associations reporting this year, however, show an increase in membership of 8,208. The proportion of borrowing members remains at 27 per cent.

The aggregate of the gross assets is $51,460,658, which is an increase of $2,930,311, the gain in the previous year being $1,099,385 less.

The payments by members on stock account amount to $38,882,508. This is an increase of $2,293,934.

Profits have increased $330,102, the total being $6,216,183.

The other liabilities, which include and consist principally of advance payments by members, borrowed money, and matured shares unpaid and balances due on loans, amount to $3,382,002, which is an increase of $347,285.

The stock payments and the profits or surplus together constitute the net assets, or net worth, of the association, the total being $48,078,686, which is a gain of $2,633,036.

The real estate owned amounts to $2,336,658, or slightly over 4½ per cent. of the total assets. Nearly 14 per cent. of the real estate held is sold under contract. The foreclosures for the year numbered 149, or 10 less than the number reported for the preceding year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading in curb securities was fairly broad yesterday, and the bond list was given some little attention. Cuban 6s of 1896 were strong, while Standard Milling 5s, which sold Friday at 68, were in good demand, closing 70 bid. The particular features of the trading during the past week were the increased interest in the bond market, which showed strength and activity, and the improvement in a number of copper stocks. Interborough Rapid Transit was weak yesterday, losing 2¼ points on the sale of a couple of hundred shares, down to 90¼. The rest of the list did not show any particular movement one way or the other.

New Orleans Street Railway issues showed improvement during the past week, all of them advancing substantially. Yesterday the preferred sold at 31, an advance of 2¾, while the bonds, selling at 80¼, show a gain of 2¼. The common stock sold earlier in the week at 9, a gain of ¾.

Safety Car Heating and Lighting's rise during the past ten days was explained yesterday when the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent. were declared. This is 1 per cent. more than the stock has been paying. The books close Dec. 12 and reopen Dec. 28, 1903. The dividend is payable Dec. 28.

O. C. Gayley of the Pressed Steel Car Company was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by the resignation of Edward Lauterbach.

The principal transactions in one-hundred-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can	4	4	4
500	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	British Col. Copper	3½	3½	3½
100	Cons. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½
100	Cot. Oil & Fibre pf.	4½	4½	4½
100	Gold Hill Copper	3-16	3-16	3-16
3,100	Greene Cons. Copper	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
200	Interborough R. T.	91	90¼	90¼
100	Int. Merc. Marine	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Kitchener Mining	1-16	1-16	1-16
300	Manhattan Transit	1½	1½	1½
300	Mont. & Bost. Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	New Orleans Rys. pf	31	31	31
200	Northern Securities	89¾	89½	89½
265	Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	21½	21½
5	Standard Oil	649	648	649
200	Tennessee Copper	30	30	30
100	Union Copper	¼	¼	¼
50	White Knob Copper	9½	9½	9½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	†Am. Writing Paper 5s	67½	67½	67½
10,000	†Emp. St. Sugar 6s	25	25	25
7,000	N. Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	105½	105½
10,000	N. Orleans Rys. 4½s	80¼	80	80¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 5, 1903. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
8,300	American Can	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,160	Am. Can pf.	33	30	33	[illegible]
11	Am. Writ. Paper	1¾	1½	1½	[illegible]
14	Am. Writ. P. pf.	9	9	9	[illegible]
100	Bamb. de Lamar	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,300	Bay State Gas	3-16	[illegible]	3-16	+1-16
30	Bord.'s C. M. com.	118½	118½	118½	[illegible]
1,010	British Col. Cop.	3½	3⅛	3½	[illegible]
265	Con. Lake Sup.	¾	⅝	¾	–1-16
100	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	[illegible]
200	Con. Refrigerat.	3½	3¼	3½	[illegible]
500	Cot. Oil & F. pf.	4½	4½	4½	[illegible]
500	Electric Boat	21	21	21	[illegible]
1,150	Electric Boat pf.	55	*49	50	[illegible]
660	Electric Vehicle	5⅝	*5	5⅝	[illegible]
100	Elec. Vehicle pf.	8½	8½	8½	[illegible]
100	Fuel Oil Power	¾	¾	¾	[illegible]
1,000	Gold Hill Copper	¼	3-16	3-16	[illegible]
57,600	Greene Con. Cop.	12⅝	10¾	12⅜	[illegible]
200	Hackensack M.	14	13	14	[illegible]
237	Havana Tob.	*23½	21½	21½	[illegible]
375	Havana Tob. pf.	33	32	32	[illegible]
448	Interb. Rap. Tr.	93	90¼	90¼	[illegible]
687	Inter. Mer. Mar.	4½	*4¾	4¾	[illegible]
1,431	Inter. M. M. pf.	18½	*16½	18½	[illegible]
1,500	Kitchener Mining	⅛	1-16	1-16	–1-16
400	Lt., Fuel & P.	31½	30½	31½	[illegible]
2,170	Man. Transit	*1⅝	1¼	1½	[illegible]
300	Marconi W. T. of Am. tr. co. rcts.	4½	4½	4½	[illegible]
7,300	Mon. & Bos. Cop.	⅜	[illegible]	⅜	[illegible]
110	N. Orl. Rys.	9	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
500	N. Orl. Rys. pf.	31	28¼	31	+ 2¾
920	N. Y. Trans.	4½	4	4	[illegible]
11,250	North. Securities	91¼	87⅞	90¼	+ 1¼
4	Otis Elevator pf.	93	92	92	[illegible]
5	Royal Bak. P. pf.	99½	99½	99½	[illegible]
815	St. Louis Tr.	*14	13½	13½	[illegible]
615	Seaboard Air L.	13	12	13	[illegible]
615	Seab. Air L. pf.	22	21	21½	– 2¼
21	Standard Oil	650	645	649	[illegible]
2,080	Tenn. Copper	30	27¼	30	+ 1½
40	Tonopah Mining	7	7	7	[illegible]
2,740	Union Copper	¼	⅛	¼	[illegible]
100	United Box Bd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	[illegible]
150	U. S. Shipbuild.	1	1	1	[illegible]
330	U. S. Ship. pf.	3	3	3	[illegible]
3,050	White Knob Cop.	10	9¼	9⅝	[illegible]

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
$42,000	†Am. Writ. P. 5s	68	67½	67½	[illegible]
40,000	†Brook. Rap. Tr. new 4s	77	75½	76½	+ [illegible]
12,000	Cent. U'b Gas 5s	108	108	108	[illegible]
1,000	†Com. Tunnel 4s	8	8	8	[illegible]
40,000	†Con. Rub. T. 4s	11	10	11	+ 1
85,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	76	68	76	+[illegible]
1,000	†Cuban 5s, 1896, 25 par	30	30	30	[illegible]
50,000	†Emp. S. S. 6s	26¼	25	26	+ 1
4,000	†Internat. Salt 5s	37	37	37	[illegible]
14,000	N. Am. Gas 5s	105	105¼	105½	[illegible]
12,000	N. Orl. Rys. 4½s	80½	80	80¼	+ 2¼
4,000	†Stand. Milling 5s	68	68	68	[illegible]
35,000	†U. S. Shipb. 5s	24	20	24	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. S. col. tr. 5s, Series A	103½	103½	103½	+ 1½
5,000	U. S. S. col. tr. 5s, Series B	103½	103½	103½	+ [illegible]

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE.

Stock Markets Firm at First, with Some Declines Later.

Crisis in the Far East an Important Factor—Money Easy All the Week—American Demand for Gold Continues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The week on the Stock Exchange opened with prices firm, and the firmness continued until Wednesday, when there were signs of realization in view of the Stock Exchange holiday and the approach of the fortnightly settlement, which begins on Tuesday. There followed some declines in prices, but nothing like a slump.

The stock market is affected to a great extent by the crisis in the Far East, and traders of all sorts are uneasy. Warlike news in the next few days would be apt to disturb the London market seriously.

Money was easy all the week. The Bank of England statement showed an increase of £2,500,000 in "other" deposits. The increased supply caused loan rates to ease off one-half of 1 per cent. all around. It is expected that the Bank will maintain the 4 per cent. rate through the year.

The American demand for gold continues, and has been sufficient to absorb all the supplies available in the market. It is expected that the demand will ease in the course of a week or two.

Silver fell heavily yesterday, but it must be understood that the market is very narrow just now.

Spanish securities declined considerably on account of the resignation of the Villaverde Cabinet. They are likely to be weak until it is known that Señor Villaverde's successor is a conservative and safe man.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—To-day was a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver steady at 25⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2¼ per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 34.50; Lisbon, 25.

Bullion amounting to £150,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive. At the close prices were irregular.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was featureless.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
4th week Nov.	$244,490	$222,075	$191,985
Month	754,372	665,061	659,103
From July 1	3,738,763	3,298,301	3,354,108
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	401	401
4th week Nov.	38,104	32,635	......
Month	130,511	120,005	......
From July 1	832,461	620,613	......
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
4th week Nov.	96,994	94,854	83,359
Month	339,043	312,355	271,347
From Jan. 1	4,017,364	3,607,763	3,041,122
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,140	1,069	987
4th week Nov.	213,071	165,043	164,916
Month	622,598	509,806	507,481
From July 1	2,419,769	2,453,301	2,257,350
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,570	3,439	3,353
4th week Nov.	860,350	852,622	814,625
Month	3,093,685	2,956,463	2,707,907
From July 1	15,670,102	14,432,293	12,676,239
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,305	5,182	5,155
4th week Nov.	1,312,000	1,262,000	1,201,000
Month	2,452,000	2,414,000	2,250,000
From Jan. 1	33,090,010	32,120,489	32,410,301
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Nov.	67,000	40,000	26,000
Month	160,000	114,000	94,000
From Jan. 1	1,578,000	969,100	1,234,904
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,962	2,855	2,490
4th week Nov.	485,845	486,193	456,137
Month	1,723,959	1,630,312	1,574,751
From July 1	8,066,615	7,295,350	7,050,967
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,199	7,126	6,931
4th week Nov.	1,081,680	1,001,902	991,812
Month	3,717,393	3,595,722	3,324,454
From July 1	19,077,586	17,785,120	15,855,454
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for October—			
Gross earnings	193,505	173,624	138,904
Oper. expenses	111,309	105,186	92,875
Net earnings	81,696	73,438	46,029
Gross, 4 mos.	705,705	594,718	532,779
Oper. expenses	426,432	361,096	335,619
Net, 4 mos.	279,273	233,722	216,765
CANADA ATLANTIC for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,908,036	1,816,947	1,766,385
Oper. expenses	1,188,735	1,219,925	1,363,300
Net earnings	719,201	597,022	402,945
Taxes and rent	28,200	28,000	28,048
Surplus	691,001	569,022	374,905
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for October—			
Gross earnings	283,300	242,790	198,692
Oper. expenses	173,625	169,881	160,851
Net earnings	110,165	72,909	37,841
Gross, 4 mos.	1,035,795	922,324	712,960
Oper. expenses	655,085	670,526	560,330
Net, 4 mos.	380,710	251,898	152,630
LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for October—	1903.	1902.	Inc.
Gross earnings	59,000	49,769	9,232
Exp. and taxes	42,651	30,268	12,373
Net earnings	9,369	12,504	*3,135
Total inc.	11,087	12,799	*1,712
Gross, 4 mos.	212,761	164,211	48,550
Oper. expenses	164,916	114,846	50,070
Net earnings	47,845	49,465	*1,620
*Decrease.			
WHITE PASS & YUKON for the fiscal year ended June 30—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Net inc., rwy.	893,500	865,006	1,137,798
Net inc., riv. div.	126,768	†139,835	......
Mail service	*90,046	......	......
Total net	610,311	1,004,841	1,137,798
Int. on mort.	256,761	235,406	102,773
Surp. for div.	353,550	769,434	1,035,025

*Eight months only. †Fourteen months.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—New York exchange was at par before and 5 cents discount after clearings. Time call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Business on the local Exchange was dull and prices steady. Chicago Edison showed an advance of half a point. Fair buying continued in the Can shares.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	4	3⅞	3⅞
350	American Can pf.	32⅞	32	32⅞
100	Chicago Edison	143½	143	143½
5	Chicago Title & Trust	90	90	90
70	Milwaukee Brewing pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼
110	Nat. Biscuit pf.	100	100	100
10	Street's Stable Car	27½	27½	27½
400	Swift & Co.	104	103⅞	103⅞

Annual Financial Review.—The Eighth Annual Number of THE FINANCIAL REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be issued Jan. 3, 1904. It will contain, among other important features, a valuable and complete statistical review of the world's financial transactions for the year 1903, and elaborate tables showing fluctuations during the present year of the important securities, listed and unlisted, and of the principal staples, signed articles by specialists. Among other features will be important interviews with men of note, showing the outlook for business in this country at the opening of the new year, giving the best attainable information as to the principal industries of the United States, with comprehensible deductions as to the promise for 1904, together with a review of the conditions in the principal countries of the world, with particular reference to American trade—articles contributed by special correspondents and Government officials in those lands. THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be an important publication, and will appeal to all interested in matters of finance and trade conditions.—Adv.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

WILLARD H. JONES & CO.,
FORMERLY DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
7 Wall Street, New York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

H. AMY & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St. Philadelphia, 412 So. 4th St.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.
Investment Securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue international cheques, commercial and traveler's credits available in all parts of the world.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Dec. 5, 1903.

Bond	Sales	Price
Albany & Sus gtd 7s	4,000	107½
Albany & Sus 6s	2,000	108¾
Am Hide & L 6s	2,000	70
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	4,000	93
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	24,000	100¾
	10,000	100
Adjustment 4s	5,000	88
Atlan Coast L 4s	15,000	95
Balt & Ohio gold 4s	25,000	100¼
B'klyn Un El 1st	5,000	98¾
Canada South 1st	2,000	105
Canada South 2d	1,000	106
Cent of Ga con 5s	4,000	104
3d inc 5s	10,000	25½
Cent Pac gtd 4s	3,000	90
	2,000	90¾
Ches & O gen 4½s	6,000	101½
	4,000	101¼
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	104,000	96
	25,000	95¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	5,000	118
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	10,000	105
	10,000	103¾
	1,000	105
	23,000	105¼
	3,000	105½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	17,000	70½
	8,000	70¼
	6,000	70½
	3,000	70⅝
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s	28,000	75½
C, H & Day s f 5s	5,000	104¼
C, C, C & St L, St L div 1st	3,000	100
Col F & I conv 5s	15,000	66
	5,000	67¾
Col & South 1st 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consol Tobacco 4s	10,000	57½
	[illegible rows]	57½–57¾
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s	5,000	35
Erie 1st gen 4s	10,000	85¼
	10,000	85
K C, Ft S & M 4s	40,000	78½
	5,000	78¼
	5,000	78½
	4,000	78⅝
	1,000	79
Kan City South 3s	15,000	67¼
Kings Co El 5s	5,000	85
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	28,000	98¼
Mex Cent 1st inc	5,000	15½
	5,000	15¾
Mo, K & T ext 5s	5,000	96½
Mo, K & T of T 5s	4,000	96½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	1,000	105
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s	4,000	99
L S col 3½s	1,000	89
N Y C & St L 4s	12,000	102½
	2,000	103
North Pac 4s	12,000	103⅞
North Pac gen 3s	10,000	70½
Oregon Sh L 4s & participating	21,000	93½
Penn gtd 4½s	5,000	110¼
Penn conv 3½s	2,000	95½
Peoria & E inc 4s	11,000	61
Reading gen 4s	3,000	96¾
St L, I M & South unify & ref 4s	3,000	88
St L & San F R R refunding 4s	10,000	84½
	5,000	85
St L S'w'n con 4s	15,000	69½
	[illegible rows]	69⅝–70½
San A & A P 4s	5,000	76½
South Pac 4½s	5,000	90
South Pac of Ariz 1st 1909	5,000	108¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s	9,000	112¾
Texas & Pac, La div B L 5s	5,000	110
Union Pac 1st 4s	2,000	102¾
	5,000	102½
Registered	1,000	102¼
Union Pac conv 4s	10,000	94¾
	25,000	94⅞
	1,000	94¾
	1,000	94⅞
U S Steel Corp s f 5s	9,000	70⅜
	[illegible rows]	70⅜–70⅝
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	113½
	5,000	113⅝
Wabash deb B	7,000	60½
	25,000	60⅝
	10,000	60½
	119,000	60
Wis Cent gen 4s	1,000	89¾

Total sales ... $1,801,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Dec. 5, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
31,100	Amalg. Copper	41¼	41⅝	40¾	41¼
90	Am. Car & F'dy	19½	19½	19½	19½
[illegible]	American Ice	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
120	Am. Ice pf.	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28¼
60	Am. Locomotive	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
250	Am. Smelting	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
2,230	Am. Sugar	122⅞	123⅛	122½	122⅝
2,530	At., T. & S. F.	67⅞	68	67¼	67⅝
40	A., T. & S. F. pf.	92¼	92¼	92	92
4,680	Balt. & Ohio	78⅞	78⅞	78	78⅝
6,110	Brook. Rap. Tr.	48	48½	47⅝	48⅜
420	Can. Pacific	118⅛	118¼	118	118
20	Ches. & Ohio	82⅛	82⅛	81⅞	81⅞
20	Chi. & Alton	84	84	84	84
20	Chi. Gt. West.	16	16	16	16
3,710	Chi., M. & St. P.	141⅝	141⅞	140⅞	141⅝
60	Colorado Fuel	28½	28½	26¾	26¾
30	Colorado South.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
900	Erie	27⅞	28	27⅝	27⅝
830	Louis. & Nash.	106	106⅛	105¾	105⅞
1,170	Manhattan	141	141½	140⅝	141½
640	Metro. Street	119⅞	121	119⅞	120¼
450	Mexican Central	10¼	10¼	10	10
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39	39	39	39
3,700	Missouri Pacific	92¼	92⅜	91⅝	92¼
300	N. Y. Central	118¼	118¼	117⅞	117⅞
20	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
100	Norfolk & West.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
14,110	Pennsylvania	117⅝	118	116⅝	117
120	People's Gas	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
10	Pres. Steel Car	27	27	27	27
2,790	Reading	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞
20	Republic Steel	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30	Repub. Steel pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
3,890	Rock Island	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅝
1,290	So. Pacific	46⅜	46⅜	45⅞	46⅛
100	Southern Ry.	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½
700	Tenn. Coal & I.	83	83½	82	82
110	Texas Pacific	24½	24½	24¼	24¼
4,470	Union Pacific	76⅞	76⅞	75⅞	76⅝
10	U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7
2,290	U. S. Steel	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞
11,490	U. S. Steel pf.	56⅝	57	55⅞	56⅜
30	Wabash	20	20	20	20
700	Wabash pf.	36⅛	36⅛	36	36
30	Western Union	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
87,650					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝
12,000	U. S. Steel 5s	70	70⅝	70	70⅝
10,000	Wabash deb. B	60½	60½	60½	60½
$25,000					

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 5	1,995,730
Same week last year	2,762,869
To date this year	140,142,901
Corresponding date last year	175,365,366
Bonds for the week	$22,086,300
Same date last year	$10,096,100
To date this year	$840,406,850
Corresponding date last year	$840,761,650

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	Dec. 5,'03.	Dec. 6,'02.	Increase.
Railroads	3,279,431	2,831,982	548,449
Industrials	400,671	1,175,808	852,832
Banks	......	364	364

BONDS (PAR VALUE.)

	Dec. 5,'03.	Dec. 6,'02.	Increase.
Railroad	$9,104,000	$11,385,000	$2,481,500
Industrials	635,000	10,480,000	9,845,500
Government	23,150	10,300	*12,600
State	20,000	......	*20,000

*Decrease.

Money rate changes for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3½@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

WALL STREET SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON MARGIN.
GEO. W. HARRIS & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
MAIN OFFICE,
50 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL LETTERS. ANY DELAY ON YOUR PART MAY LET THE MARKET GET AWAY FROM YOU. WE HAVE BEEN CORRECT IN OUR MARKET POSITION.
Twelve Branch Offices Connected by Direct Wire with Main Office and Floor of the Exchange.
WE HAVE THE BEST FACILITIES FOR THE SUCCESSFUL EXECUTION OF ORDERS INTRUSTED TO US
QUICK SERVICE.
Correspondence Solicited.

Baker-Vawter Company,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS.
Devisers of Business Systems.
Only the regular corps of bonded accountants officiates. We do not send outside men to clients under any circumstances. Organized to take immediate charge of work, large or small.
320 Broadway, New York.
2,011 Farmers' Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
145 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Stockholders of the Montreal and Boston Copper Company will learn something to their advantage by addressing A., Box 143 Times.

NEWS OF STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS.

Lazard Frères announced yesterday the retirement from their firm of E. L. Eiser. Ill health is given as the cause.

The Saturday bulletin of the Stock Exchange announced the dissolution of the partnership of George S. Baldwin & Co. of Boston and the formation of the new Boston Stock Exchange house of Codman, Grew & Co. with A. Winsor Weld, Alfred Codman, Randolph C. Grew, and Edwin A. Merrill as members, Mr. Codman being the Exchange member. The co-partnership of Brown & Co. of 15 Broad Street was made to date from Dec. 1. The partners are Herbert Pommery Brown, Exchange member, and William F. Boland.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 2s, r., 1930	105½	105⅞	Kan. & M.	23	30
2s, c., 1930	106	106½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	65	68
3s, r., 1918	107	108	Kan. C. So.	19½	20
3s, c., 1918	107	108	K. C. So. pf.	35¾	38
3s, sm., 1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	K. & D. M.	10	...
4s, r., 1907	110	111	K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
4s, c., 1907	110	111	Lacl. G. pf.	...	90
4s, r., 1925	133½	134½	L. E. & W.	29	31
4s, c., 1925	133½	134½	L. E. & W. pf.	90	100
5s, r., 1904	101⅞	[illegible]	Lake Shore	275	...
5s, c., 1904	101⅞	[illegible]	Long Isl'd	50	54
D. C. 3.65s	122	...	Man. Beach	7	10
Adams Exp.	220	227	Md. C. pf.	...	125
Alb. & Sus.	220	...	M. W. S. El.	...	...
Allis-Chalm.	7	...	M. W. S. El. pf.	17	19
Allis-Ch. pf.	...	75	Mich. Cent.	120	135
Am. B. S. pf.	73	78	M. & St. L.	58	61
Am. Coal	165	200	M. & St. L. pf.	100	105
Am. C. Oil	30	31	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	53	58¾
A. C. O. pf.	77	80	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	114½	115
Am. D. Tel.	24	30	Mor. & Es.	184	...
Am. Exp.	185	190	N. C. & St. L.	107	108
Am. Gr. Tw.	5	6¾	Nat. Bis.	36	37
A. H. & L.	3½	5	Nat. B. pf.	99	100½
A. H. & L. pf.	11	14	Nat. Lead	12½	13
Am. Lin. Co.	5	10	Nat. L. pf.	80	85
A. L. Co. pf.	27	29½	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37	38
Am. M. Co.	3¾	...	N. Cent. C.	45	48
A. M. Co. pf.	16½	19	N. Y. A. B.	137½	152
Am. Snuff	100	110	N. Y. A. B. pf.	99	118
Am. Sn. pf.	...	93	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	24½	25½
Am. St. F.	...	5	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
A. S. F. pf.	33	40	N. Y. D. Co.	16	20
Am. Tob. pf.	138	145	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	48
Am. W. Co.	9	9¾	N. Y., L. & W.	133	135½
A. W. Co. pf.	72	73	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	145	152
Am. Cop. M.	70	71	North Am.	76	77
Ann Arbor	19	24	Ont. Mining	4	5¼
Ann Arbor pf.	55	58	Pac. Coast	47	50
Atl. C. L.	105½	...	P. C. 1st pf.	95	110
B. Un. G.	210	216	Pac. Mail	20½	21
B. R. & P.	120	137	Pac. E.	19	25
B. R. & P. pf.	130	140	Pere Marq.	70	85
Butterick Co.	47	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	100
Canada So.	65	67	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	...
C. R. R. of N. J.	155	158	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	170	...
C. & S. A. pf.	97	100	P. S. C. pf.	67	69
C., B. & Q.	180	200	Pullman Co.	214	218
C. G. W. pf. A	63	67	R. stk. ctfs.	80	90
C. G. W. pf. B	27¾	29½	R. S. S. pf.	76	78
C. St. P. M. & Om.	135	155	Rdg. 2d pf.	60	61
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	170	175	Rens. & Sar.	200	...
C. T. & T.	9¼	10	R. W. & O.	130	...
C. T. & T. pf.	18¾	19	R. G. M. Co. pf.	70½	73
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	115	St. J. & G. I.	10	12
C. L. & W.	58	75	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	38	41
C. L. & W. pf.	73	88	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	18
Cleve. & P.	179	...	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	148	150
Com. Cable	151	165	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	100	129
Consol. Coal	60	80	St. L. S. W.	13½	14¼
D., L. & W.	241½	244½	S. S. S. & I.	20	30
D. & R. G.	21⅛	21½	S. S. S. & I. pf.	71	75
Det. South.	[illegible]	[illegible]	So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	89	95
Det. U. Ry.	68½	69½	T. P. & W.	17	20½
Dia. Match	132	130	Un. Pac. pf.	85¾	87¾
Ev. & T. H.	55	65	Un. Fruit	97	100
Gen. Ch. Co.	45	55	Un. Rys. Inv.	10¼	12½
G. C. Co. pf.	95	100	U. Rys. I. pf.	44	47¾
Gt. Nor. pf.	160	180	U. S. Exp.	100	108
Hock. Val.	73	74½	U. S. Rub.	9¾	10
Hock. V. pf.	82	84½	U. S. R. pf.	38¾	40
Homestake	55	60	Va. I. C. & C.	18	21
Ill. C. L. L.	100	103	Westinghouse 1st pf.	185	195
Int. Power	27	30	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	26½
Iowa C. pf.	39	40			
Joliet & Chi.	175	...			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$228,454,072
Gold	119,047,904
Silver	7,026,902
United States notes	3,833,066
Treasury notes of 1890	40,390
National bank notes	9,052,390
Total receipts this day	1,306,660
Total receipts this month	7,897,359
Totals receipts this year	242,917,240
Total expenditures this day	1,500,000
Total expenditures this month	7,920,900
Total expenditures this year	244,175,805
Deposits in National banks	172,156,035

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$442,148,369
Silver dollars	473,720,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,855,000
Silver bullion of 1890	12,688,171
Total	$931,396,369

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$442,148,369
Silver certificates outstanding	473,720,000
Treasury notes outstanding	16,394,000
Total	$931,396,369

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,537,444
Gold certificates	38,510,100
Silver coin and bullion	1,091,060
Silver certificates	2,953,523
United States notes	3,833,066
Other assets	17,360,155
Total in Treasury	$140,785,708
Deposits in National banks	172,156,035
Total	$312,941,743
Current liabilities	84,476,670
Available cash balance	$228,454,072

REDEMPTION OF First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of the EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1, 1898, One Hundred and Fifty (150) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage:

20	894	1654	2656	3657	5597	6789
33	895	1704	2720	4023	5560	6855
84	941	1772	2730	4147	5603	6878
111	948	1778	2762	4236	5622	6899
124	949	1822	2821	4328	5697	6936
137	1042	1921	2902	4379	5858	6958
153	1045	1977	2968	4458	5957	6961
157	1059	2002	3007	4507	5998	7065
188	1073	2084	3113	4530	5974	7039
189	1096	2101	3219	4669	6063	7048
202	1108	2105	3230	4710	6326	7091
205	1120	2113	3297	4713	6344	7120
229	1142	2134	3309	4905	6352	7202
290	1151	2143	3327	4930	6433	7231
414	1191	2150	3338	4943	6439	7239
553	1206	2302	3466	4952	6525	7327
583	1317	2366	3534	5077	6539	7334
661	1361	2388	3807	5140	6596	7371
684	1402	2472	3863	5198	6613	
689	1447	2593	3871	5211	6616	
703	1456	2628	3875	5277	6666	
705	1574	2633	3897	5289	6747	

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1, 1904, on presentation at the office of the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 46 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1904. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1, 1904.

December 1, 1903.

$2,500,000
WANTED
ON
First Mortgage
ON
Wall Street District
Improved Real Estate
VALUED AT
$4,500,000
Address, stating rate of interest and terms, A, box 140, Times.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK AND COTTON EXCHANGES ARE OPEN TO NEGOTIATE WITH A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH COTTON AND CONTROLS ACTIVE BUSINESS IN SAME. A., BOX 141 TIMES.

LAW OF CYCLES.
A valuable and interesting pamphlet on financial market predictions for 1904, gratis. CYCLE GUIDE, Room 1,215, 71 B'way, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 2, 1903.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 4, 1904. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Transfer books will be closed from Thursday, December 24, at 3 P. M., until Wednesday, January 20th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M., covering the annual meeting to be held on January 19th, 1904.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

International Silver Company.

Meriden, Conn., Dec. 1st, 1903.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors a quarterly dividend of One (1%) Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record on Dec. 16th, 1903.

The Transfer Books of Preferred Stock will be closed on Dec. 16th, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on January 2nd, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M. Cheques will be mailed.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 5, 1903.

The first semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank, payable January 11, 1904, to stockholders of record December 10, 1903.

CORNELIUS B. OUTCALT, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Germania Life Insurance Company.

The annual election of Directors of The Germania Life Insurance Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1903, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. CARL HEYE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—There was a lull in local speculation to-day, and prices moved with some irregularity, a few stocks receding slightly, while others made small gains.

The latter included American Railways, Cambria Iron, Union Traction, and Lehigh Valley. General Asphalt preferred sold off a point from yesterday's price. International Smokeless Powder was a point lower, and realizing sales weakened United Gas Improvement. Marsden was given a rust and was ⅜ lower.

Bonds were quiet and firm.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Railways	45½	45¼	45½
300	Atchison	67⅞	67¼	67⅞
3	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
75	Cambria Steel	18¾	18½	18¾
700	Con. Lake Superior	⅞	¾	¾
294	Electric Co. of Am.	8	7¾	7¾
300	Erie	28	28	28
105	Fairmount Park Imp.	15½	15¼	15¼
22	General Asphalt pf.	32½	32	32
16	Int. Co. of No. Am.	24½	24½	24½
100	International Powder	3	3	3
200	Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Lehigh Valley	31	31	31
2,846	Pennsylvania R. R.	59	58⅝	58⅝
5	Pennsylvania Salt	100	100	100
5	Philadelphia Company	37	37	37
275	Philadelphia Electric	6⅝	6½	6½
30	Philadelphia Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,319	Reading	22 3-16	21 15-16	21 15-16
200	Susq. Iron & Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
75	Tidewater Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Union Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	United Gas Imp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,[illegible]	U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,[illegible]	U. S. Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 1	Dec. 31	Feb. 2
Atlantic Coast Line Co. (quar.)	2	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Dec. 10
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. com.	2½	Jan. 10	......	......
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	$4	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 28
Chi. & Alton Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 2
Chi. & N'western com. (semi-ann.)	3½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 12
Chi. & N'western pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 12
Cin., Ham. & Dayton com.	2	Dec. 24	Dec. 14	......
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 25	Dec. 16
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf. (quarter)	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 4
Norfolk & Western com. (semi-ann.)	1½	Dec. 18	Holders of record	Dec. 2
Père Marquette com.	1	Dec. 10	Dec. 1	Dec. 11
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. com. stock, tr. cfs. (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 2
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. pf. stock, tr. cfs. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 2
White Pass & Yukon	2½	Jan. 10	......	......
STREET RAILWAYS.				
American Railways (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 4
Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	2½	Dec. 30	Dec. 14	Dec. 20
South Side El., Chicago (quar.)	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
BANK STOCK.				
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	25	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Jefferson	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Plaza	10	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 4
TRUST COMPANY STOCK.				
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	8	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 30
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American Beet Sugar pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
American Chicle (month)	1	Dec. 21	Dec. 15	Dec. 22
American Cotton Oil com.	2	June 1 1904	May 16	June 2
Am. Express (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Am. Express (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 30
American Snuff	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 4
American Snuff pf.	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 4
Amer. Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 5	Jan. 4
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 5	Jan. 4
Ashton Valve Co. (extra)	1	Dec. 15	......	......
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Boston & Phil. SS. Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 21
Calumet & Hecla Mining (quar.)	$10	Dec. 22	Holders of record	Nov. 25
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 31	*Holders of record	Dec. 15
Celluloid Co. (extra)	2	Dec. 31	*Holders of record	Dec. 15
Chic. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 10	Jan. 20
Chic. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 10	Jan. 20
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Columbus Gas L't & Heat Co. pf.	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Commercial Cable (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 4
Con. Gas of N. Y. (quarter)	2	Dec. 15	Nov. 25	Dec. 16
Continental Tobacco com. (quarter)	4	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 28	Jan. 4
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Nov. 28	Dec. 14
Electric Boat Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 11	Jan. 1
Equitable Ill. Gas Light pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 8
Fed. Min. & Smelt. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 8
Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting & Power	1	Dec. 16	Dec. 1	Dec. 17
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 2
Jackson Gas	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Laclede Gas Light pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 16
Maryland Coal Co. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal Co. (extra)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 27	Dec. 16
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 28	Jan. 16
New Orleans Gas Light	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Niles Bement com.	2	Dec. 19	Dec. 12	Dec. 21
Philadelphia Electric	2½	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 5
Procter & Gamble com.	14 2-7	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 24
Ry. Steel Spring pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 21	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 4	Dec. 15
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quar.)	2½	Dec. 28	Dec. 12	Dec. 28
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	2	Dec. 28	Dec. 12	Dec. 28
Standard Oil (quarter)	$12	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 20
Street's Western Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 4	Dec. 12	Jan. 8
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 12
U. S. Playing Card Co.	1½	Jan. 1	......	......
U. S. Printing Co. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	......	......
U. S. Steel Corp. com. (quarter)	½	Dec. 30	Dec. 9	Dec. 31

*Books do not close.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

(SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Dec. 5, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$460,600.00	$4,100.00	$24,100	$34,000.00	$24,500.00	$411,600.00
Colonial	100,000	2,348,200.00	57,800.00	133,500	245,800.00	57,400.00	2,614,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,178,000.00	237,000.00	107,000	210,000.00	3,000.00	3,251,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	640,121.00	10,028.00	37,754	59,935.00	......	582,637.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,746,600.00	50,200.00	58,300	219,500.00	50,000.00	2,025,300.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,678,888.00	84,462.00	60,899	101,940.00	49,974.00	1,821,340.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,472,300.00	160,300.00	106,900	92,200.00	50,000.00	2,658,900.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,754,200.00	8,000.00	78,700	252,400.00	112,800.00	1,913,600.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,129,300.00	117,600.00	116,800	252,300.00	54,500.00	2,805,800.00
Mutual	200,000	2,330,381.00	27,005.00	238,882	196,973.00	......	2,528,742.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,286,148.00	22,152.00	127,446	247,708.00	262,180.00	1,629,505.00
Plaza	100,000	2,785,000.00	135,000.00	167,000	95,000.00	......	2,898,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,041,032.00	22,460.00	108,962	74,736.00	42,488.00	1,129,840.00
State	100,000	6,778,000.00	457,000.00	253,000	281,000.00	813,000.00	8,118,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,485,000.00	56,600.00	208,000	79,000.00	......	1,821,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,279,100.00	52,900.00	155,000	133,900.00	31,300.00	1,365,900.00
United National	1,000,000	1,905,200.00	220,700.00	49,300	86,200.00	......	1,124,000.00
Varick	100,000	731,300.00	2,400.00	64,600	77,300.00	32,900.00	794,000.00
Washington H'ghts	100,000	600,068.00	10,515.00	29,334	70,041.00	......	477,000.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,981,100.00	24,200.00	188,500	114,300.00	1,800.00	2,031,100.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,435,700.00	13,900.00	85,700	97,400.00	15,700.00	1,416,900.00
Broadway	150,000	2,052,577.00	19,400.00	165,570	145,000.00	......	2,040,100.00
Brooklyn	100,000	1,387,700.00	108,800.00	58,400	157,700.00	24,600.00	1,457,700.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,619,000.00	303,500.00	66,200	398,000.00	100,000.00	2,426,800.00
Mechanics'	500,000	5,702,100.00	176,600.00	480,600	472,200.00	65,600.00	6,553,800.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,069,753.00	9,212.00	56,707	102,871.00	10,000.00	1,062,600.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,090,000.00	173,000.00	292,000	568,000.00	19,000.00	4,450,000.00
National City	300,000	2,744,000.00	122,000.00	339,000	349,000.00	116,000.00	3,115,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,014,186.16	12,845.93	63,863	38,659.02	27,196.34	980,223.55
People's	100,000	1,184,800.00	30,200.00	122,800	111,200.00	55,000.00	1,314,700.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	627,052.00	9,738.00	52,704	76,891.00	7,115.00	689,187.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,206,500.00	102,700.00	25,000	144,000.00	22,000.00	1,131,700.00
Union	200,000	1,303,500.00	52,400.00	104,800	64,800.00	104,600.00	1,312,300.00
Wallabout	100,000	801,100.00	41,000.00	18,900	22,700.00	41,500.00	747,600.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	531,300.00	15,000.00	15,000	89,200.00	6,000.00	570,900.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	694,500.00	38,400.00	10,000	123,800.00	......	660,500.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,176,600.00	216,300.00	289,200	1,940,800.00	590,400.00	5,780,300.00
Hudson County	250,000	1,159,100.00	76,906.00	20,000	293,900.00	10,400.00	1,141,200.00
Second National	250,000	2,234,565.00	85,180.00	75,129	206,127.00	54,805.00	1,894,215.00
Third National	200,000	1,283,214.44	59,651.00	88,063	474,129.65	14,816.22	1,847,624.76
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,382,200.00	122,300.00	30,800	135,800.00	35,800.00	2,155,200.00
Second National	125,000	1,182,270.00	40,757.00	47,540	61,900.00	62,000.00	1,036,745.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Trust Co.	30,000	1,651,069.00	12,340.00	73,991	39,224.00	15,016.00	1,672,487.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 5, 1903:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,524,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$15,105,000	$2,351,000	$1,249,000	$13,439,000	$998,000
2,050,000	2,489,800	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,049,000	3,782,000	2,074,000	22,364,000	......
2,000,000	1,401,000	Merchants' National	10,777,200	2,298,100	1,025,800	12,025,500	......
2,000,000	2,787,900	Mechanics' National	12,685,000	2,262,000	1,366,000	13,052,000	......
1,500,000	3,511,200	Bank of America	18,313,600	3,295,700	2,147,900	19,562,600	......
1,000,000	226,300	Phenix National	3,852,000	534,000	208,000	3,244,000	49,000
25,000,000	16,871,600	National City	130,979,400	21,469,700	6,723,500	112,720,600	5,465,000
300,000	7,584,500	Chemical National	24,033,800	4,791,900	1,664,600	23,138,800	......
600,000	363,600	Merch. Exch. National	4,951,500	722,200	607,600	5,151,600	224,900
1,000,000	2,197,200	Gallatin National	7,096,300	657,700	496,100	4,389,100	869,800
300,000	123,700	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,976,700	490,500	51,400	2,458,100	45,200
700,000	370,500	Mechanics & Traders'	4,265,000	551,000	476,000	4,636,000	......
500,000	528,100	Greenwich	2,155,200	347,800	140,000	1,624,900	......
600,000	541,100	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,585,400	1,407,700	346,900	5,021,300	488,100
5,000,000	3,827,400	Am. Exchange National	29,612,000	4,576,000	1,622,000	22,873,000	5,000,000
25,000,000	11,132,800	Nat. Bank of Commerce	122,807,300	19,252,500	6,290,500	100,756,400	11,895,300
3,000,000	4,558,200	Mercantile National	21,392,600	3,061,300	1,089,700	17,551,500	1,778,500
422,700	600,500	Pacific	2,953,600	490,300	502,600	3,379,100	......
450,000	1,080,000	Chatham National	5,479,900	595,000	814,600	5,287,800	......
200,000	394,000	People's	1,899,600	220,600	588,400	2,563,900	49,500
2,000,000	2,056,400	National Bank of N. A.	13,315,200	1,221,700	1,729,900	11,420,400	840,000
3,000,000	6,523,500	Hanover National	44,085,400	5,784,600	4,752,100	50,785,200	2,328,100
1,000,000	1,065,500	Irving National	5,671,000	730,200	398,100	4,681,000	245,200
1,550,000	685,400	National Citizens'	6,995,200	1,357,000	525,700	7,578,200	689,500
500,000	313,000	Nassau	2,541,900	365,700	218,600	2,927,000	......
1,000,000	1,274,100	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,337,000	1,042,000	621,500	6,206,500	50,000
1,000,000	327,900	Nat. Shoe & Leather	5,422,200	1,479,800	161,000	6,388,700	46,500
2,000,000	3,286,800	Corn Exchange	23,332,000	3,374,000	2,609,000	27,697,000	......
750,000	1,026,900	Oriental	5,818,000	258,500	1,268,400	5,517,700	......
1,500,000	6,659,900	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	22,137,000	3,362,000	1,270,000	18,732,000	48,400
3,000,000	6,927,000	National Park	53,077,000	12,039,000	3,822,000	58,828,000	2,887,200
250,000	145,700	East River National	1,106,000	188,000	173,900	1,291,600	49,700
3,000,000	2,294,700	Fourth National	17,357,200	2,814,000	2,438,800	19,083,500	50,000
1,000,000	600,200	Central National	8,870,000	1,683,000	701,000	9,904,000	955,000
300,000	1,256,400	Second National	9,089,000	1,125,000	1,294,000	9,710,000	254,000
10,000,000	13,501,400	First National	74,663,700	12,937,400	1,928,500	69,230,000	8,617,200
1,000,000	884,000	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	6,478,300	807,400	505,600	5,388,300	554,200
250,000	773,500	Bowery	2,730,000	354,000	294,000	3,093,000	......
200,000	664,100	N. Y. County National	4,157,200	740,100	370,000	4,831,200	50,000
750,000	492,300	German-American	3,540,400	459,300	214,900	3,250,200	......
1,000,000	2,880,800	Chase National	36,032,000	9,546,200	1,551,500	42,250,400	50,000
100,000	1,659,400	Fifth Avenue	8,627,900	2,226,400	261,600	9,886,000	......
200,000	939,200	German Exchange	2,665,800	125,000	756,000	3,342,200	......
200,000	873,900	Germania	2,984,600	419,900	495,700	4,048,400	......
300,000	1,322,900	Lincoln National	9,718,100	321,500	2,121,700	9,857,700	246,500
1,000,000	1,312,300	Garfield National	6,756,300	1,307,500	346,300	6,555,800	49,400
250,000	384,900	Fifth National	2,411,000	440,500	148,900	2,427,600	245,700
1,000,000	1,394,200	Bank of the Metropolis	7,323,900	1,676,700	258,100	8,346,900	......
200,000	518,700	West Side	3,204,000	454,000	251,000	3,393,000	......
500,000	1,364,200	Seaboard National	11,936,000	2,166,000	1,465,000	13,729,000	50,000
300,000	574,700	First Nat. Bank, B'klyn	4,302,000	559,000	429,000	4,280,000	75,600
3,000,000	1,813,600	Liberty National	9,503,400	1,772,100	240,000	7,781,700	796,900
1,000,000	507,900	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,423,800	852,400	359,700	4,361,700	......
500,000	561,200	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,247,700	750,900	459,700	5,668,200	100,000
350,000	540,200	Astor National	5,108,000	801,000	229,000	5,100,000	350,000
103,250,000	112,871,100	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,349,900	Total, State banks.					
115,572,700	132,221,000	Total	882,002,300	151,611,600	65,418,800	842,900,400	46,058,100

*As per official reports: 38 National banks, Nov. 17, 1903; 17 State banks, Aug. 25, 1903.

ALLEGHENY BANK TO RESUME.

First National Found to be Entirely Solvent and Unimpaired.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Controller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Allegheny, Penn., to resume business Monday next, and has instructed the receiver to surrender to the new President and Board of Directors all of the assets of the bank in his possession.

Charles E. Spear, President of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, has been elected President, and F. H. Skelding, cashier of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, has been elected cashier, and a reorganization of the Board of Directors has been effected.

According to the Controller of the Currency the bank was found to be entirely solvent at time of closing and will resume with an unimpaired capital.

Consolidated Rubber Plan Fails.

It was announced yesterday that the plan of reorganization for the Consolidated Rubber Company had been abandoned because a majority of the holders of the bonds and stock of the company had failed to deposit their holdings under the reorganization plan. The City Trust Company will return the securities to holders of the certificates of deposit.

New Haven and Hartford's New Stock.

Official notice of the proposed increase of stock by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from $70,897,000 to $77,-907,000 was made yesterday. This additional $6,000,000 of stock has been subscribed by stockholders at 175, and the last installment will be due Jan. 2. The listing on the Exchange will accompany the formal notice of issue.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Changes Small in All Items with No Important Feature.

The bank statement was featureless. The increase in loans was less than was feared from the recent activity in the stock market and from the firmness of money. Out-of-town banks have been loaning rather freely from their New York deposits, and rates of exchange on New York at other cities indicate a desire to increase such deposits.

Instead of the small loss in reserve held shown by the reported movements of currency, there was a small gain, due to local deposits. The increase in deposits corresponded closely to the increases in loans and cash, and the surplus was larger than last week by $180,100, not enough to change the ratio of cash to deposits by one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the corresponding week of last year the banks lost $6,831,100 in cash, and the surplus was decreased by $5,812,550. Foreign exchange was at the gold-export point, and a further drain of cash was looked for. In contrast with the statement of Dec. 6, 1902, that of Dec. 5, 1903, is good, except that, although loans are now only $565,300 more than a year ago, deposits are $36,862,200 less, and the excess of loans over deposits is $39,101,900.

Money on call was loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 5½@9 per cent., averaging 7 per cent. Time money was quoted at 6 per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5¾@6 per cent. for three to six months. The rates for commercial paper were 6@6½ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8290@4.83 to 4.8350@4.8360, closing weak at the lower rate.

The rate for call loans in the corresponding week of last year was 3½@7½ per cent., averaging 6¼ per cent. Time money was quoted at 6½ per cent. for sixty days, 6 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 5¾@6 per cent. for five to six months. The rates for commercial paper were 6 per cent. for indorsements and prime single names and 6½ per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8715@4.8725 to 4.8725@4.8735, closing steady at the higher rate. There was exported to Argentina $1,000,000 gold coin during the week.

The items in yesterday's bank statement, the changes from that of the preceding week, and the statement of Dec. 6, 1902, follow:

	1903.	Increase.	1902.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$115,572,700	....	$101,951,900
Net profits	132,221,000	....	121,447,300
Deposits	842,900,400	$1,348,400	879,762,600
Circulation	46,058,100	21,600	45,506,600
Total	$1,136,752,200	$1,370,000	$1,148,668,500
ASSETS.			
Loans	$882,002,300	$1,162,600	$881,437,000
Specie	151,611,600	*620,600	152,820,300
Legal tend.	65,418,800	1,146,800	67,293,600
Total	$1,099,032,700	$1,679,800	$1,111,551,400

Note: Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities.

	1903.	Increase.	1902.
Res. held	$217,030,400	$517,200	$220,114,400
Res. req'd	210,725,100	337,100	219,940,650
Surplus	$6,305,300	$180,100	$9,073,750
U. S. dep.	$36,801,100	*$8,600	$40,146,200

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1901 was $6,007,675; in 1900, $5,701,125; in 1899, $5,889,525; in 1898, $16,743,-300; in 1897, $22,122,950.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25⅞d per ounce and in New York at 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 42½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .05½@.06, 1,000 Comstock bonds at .07, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15@1.10, 300 Elkton at .41, 100 Eureka at .25, 100 Iron Silver at 2.00, 1,000 Leadville at .04, 300 Mexican at 1.20, 500 Moon Anchor at .09, 2,000 Old Gold at .08, 300 Occidental at .46, 200 Portland at .95, 1,000 Syndicate at .04, 200 Silver Hill at .08.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alpha Con.	.05	.05
Andes	.20	.21
Belcher	.28	.27
Best & Belcher	2.25	2.10
Bullion	.08	.06
Caledonia	.63	.85
Challenge Con.	.25	.24
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	.90	.90
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.21	.20
Gould & Curry	.40	.37
Hale & Norcross	.51	.50
Julia	.05	.05
Justice	.14	.14
Kentucky Con.	.04	.04
Lady Washington Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	1.10	1.10
Occidental Con.	.49	.46
Ophir	2.15	2.15
Overman	.14	.14
Potosi	.24	.25
Savage	.47	.36
Seg. Belcher	.08	.09
Sierra Nevada	.57	.55
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.14	.14
Union Consolidated	.63	.62
Utah Consolidated	.17	.15
Yellow Jacket	.28	.25
Silver Bars	.55¼	.55¼
Mexican dollars, nominal	.45@.47½	.45@.47
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	5	5½	5	5½
American	2½	3	2½	3
Anaconda	10	12	10	12
C. K. & N.	12	16	14	15¼
C. C. Consolidated	2½	3	2½	3
Dante	1	2	1	2
Doctor Jackpot	4½	6½	4	6
Elkton	44	47	44½	46
El Paso	47½	47¾	47½	47¾
Gold Dollar	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Golden Cycle	57	60	57	60
Golden Fleece	4	6	4	6
Gold Sovereign	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Isabella	7	7⅜	7	7⅜
Jackpot	3	5	3	5
Keystone	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
Last Dollar	35	48	35	48
Lexington	3	3½	3⅝	3¾
Little Puck	1	2½	1	2½
Little Bessie	2	2⅞	2	2⅞
Mollie Gibson	5½	6	5½	6
Mary Cashen	1	2	1	2
Moon Anchor	9½	10½	9½	10½
New Haven	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞
Old Gold	9	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞
Pharmacist	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Portland	100½	115	100½	115
Rose Maud	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Rose Nicol	1	1½	1	2
Sunset Eclipse	1¼	2	1¼	2
Vindicator	40	85	40	85
Work	3⅝	4	3¼	4

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 5.—The mill stock market this week has been very quiet, owing to the dullness in business. But two sales were announced, and there has been practically no demand for any of the shares. G. M. Haffards & Co. furnish the following list:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	90	93½	..
Barnard Manufacturing	..	95	..
Border City Manufacturing Co.	..	102½	..
Barnaby Manufacturing Co.	..	100	..
Chace Mills	..	100	..
Cornell Mills	..	100	..
Davol Mills	..	90	..
Flint Mills	..	100	..
Granite Mills	..	127½	..
Hargraves Mills	..	80	..
King Philip Mills	..	123	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	125	..
Merchants' Manufacturing Co.	..	80	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	80	..
Narragansett Mills	..	102	100
Osborn Mills	..	89	..
Parker Mills	..	85	..
Pocasset Manufacturing Co.	..	116	..
R. Borden Manufacturing Co.	117½	120	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co.	..	97	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	82	..
Shove Mills	..	80	..
Stafford Mills	..	82½	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	120	116¼
Union Cot. Manufacturing Co.	..	130	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	70	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	60	..

Print cloth market closed firm at 3¼.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull, and amounted to only fifteen shares of stock and $15,300 of bonds. The transactions were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Consolidated Gas	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
5	Western National Bank	40	40	40
	BONDS.			
$6,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. incs.	57½	57½	57½
2,000	Un. Rys. & Electric 4s	91½	91½	91½
3,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	47½	47½	47½
$1,000	Atl. Coast Line Con. 4s	93½	93½	93½
300	Balt. City 5s (1916)	121½	121½	121½
1,000	C. of Montgy. 6s (1924)	118½	118½	118½
1,060	Norfolk Street Rys. 5s	108	108	108

DECEMBER DISBURSEMENTS.

The fact that the dividend on Northern Securities stock, which calls for the payment of about $8,500,000, and which was paid in December last year, fell due this year in November, accounts to a large extent for the falling off of something over $2,000,000 in interest and dividend disbursements for the current month.

Interest was due Dec. 1 on bonds having a par value of $771,441,148, calling for $18,-060,682 against $18,439,708 last year, $17,-974,999 in 1901, $16,633,271 in 1900, and $15,-606,312 in 1899. Dividends are payable during the month in stocks having a par value of $989,466,990 and amount to $53,991,880 against $56,846,363 last year, $56,514,484 in 1901, $24,355,506 in 1900, and $21,908,500 in 1899. The following is a comparison of the disbursements for five years:

DECEMBER DISBURSEMENTS, FIVE YEARS.

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Bonds	$588,502,347	$362,069,832	$714,419,005
Interest	15,606,312	16,633,271	17,974,999
Stocks	677,462,464	762,284,430	1,019,467,032
Dividends	21,908,500	24,355,506	56,514,484
Total disbursements	37,574,872	40,988,809	74,871,363

	1902.	1903.
Bonds	$757,167,178	$771,441,148
Interest	18,436,703	18,060,682
Stocks	1,250,345,373	989,466,990
Dividends	56,846,363	53,991,880
Total disbursements	75,333,066	72,072,762

Interest and dividend payments combined, $72,072,762, compared with $75,333,066 last year, $74,871,362 in 1901, $40,988,809 in 1900, and $37,574,872 in 1899.—The Stockholder.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The week ends with the money market dull and firm. Call loans, 5½@6½ per cent.; time loans on collateral 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 5 per cent. New York funds, 5 cents premium. Clearings, $21,172,019. Balances, $1,431,659.

For the week: Clearings, $132,615,048; balances, $8,369,367. The foreign exchange market is dull and heavy. Sterling rates have been reduced one-quarter cent all around. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.83¾	
Sterling	4.83½	4.79½
Commercial		4.78⅞
Francs	5.19⅜	5.21⅞
Reichsmarks	.94¾	.94⅝
Guilders	.40⅛	.40

The stock market was more or less irregular, with transactions on a smaller scale than yesterday. Copper Range and Amalgamated were the only features of any importance, and they developed a slight reactionary tendency. Of the other coppers a slight demand for United States Mining sent that issue up ⅝ to 18⅝, while Utah, Bingham, and other coppers were somewhat weaker in tone.

In the general list New York was alternately a buyer and seller of the arbitrage issues, trading in which was about the only feature. Of the local issues Dominion Coal, with an advance of 1¼ to 76½; American Agricultural Chemical, with an advance of ¼ to 11¾, and Massachusetts Gas common, with a gain of ¼ to 34½, were the only stocks to show a gain. American Telephone and some of the home railroads showed slight reaction. The closing came slightly lower, but with a fairly strong undertone.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	RAILROADS.			
303	Atchison	67¾	67¼	67¾
20	Atchison pf.	92	92	92
22	Boston Elevated	140¾	140	140¾
28	*Boston & Albany	245½	245½	245½
5	Boston & Lowell	235	235	235
13	Boston & Maine	169¼	169	169
100	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	48¾	48¼	48¾
6	*Fitchburg pf.	135½	135½	135½
50	Mass. Electric	20¾	20¼	20¼
4	Mass. Elec. pf.	80	80	80
17	N. Y., N. H. & H.	197	196¾	196¾
20	Old Colony	201	201	201
3	Pere Marquette pf.	73	73	73
20	Rutland pf.	35	35	35
100	So. Pacific	46¾	46½	46¾
220	Union Pacific	75¾	75½	75¾
16	West End	90	90	90
3	West End pf.	110½	110½	110½
	TELEPHONES.			
753	American	127½	126	126½
200	Mexican	8	7½	8
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
150	Am. Ag. Chem.	11¾	11½	11½
75	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	68	68	68
913	*Am. Sugar	123¼	122½	122¾
50	Am. Woolen	7½	7½	7½
207	Am. Woolen pf.	67½	66½	67
250	Dom. Iron & Steel	8½	8	8
57	Edison	241½	240	240
10	Gen. Electric	161	160	160
305	Mass. Gas	34¾	34¼	34½
56	Mass. Gas pf.	77¾	77½	77½
5	Pullman	217	217	217
65	Reece Buttonhole	7	7	7
173	Swift & Co.	104½	103½	104
74	United Fruit	90	90	90
20	Un. Shoe Mach.	47½	47¼	47½
17	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	29½	29	29
630	U. S. Steel	11¾	11½	11½
1,517	U. S. Steel pf.	57	55½	56⅜
	MINING.			
25	Adventure	3½	3½	3½
4,805	Amalgamated	41¾	40¾	41⅛
260	Bingham	21½	21	21⅛
20	Central Oil	6	6	6
1,588	Copper Range	45½	43¾	44¼
70	Daly-West	36	36	36
350	Dom. Coal	76½	75½	76½
35	Isle Royale	7	7	7
5	Old Dominion	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Osceola	59	59	59
1,540	Shannon	7½	7	7½
140	Trinity	5	5	5
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	9	9	9
965	U. S.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
520	Utah	28	28	28
55	Wolverine	66¼	66¼	66¼

*Ex dividend.

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Sales.		Prices.	Previous Quotations.
7	Amory	122@122¼	122
4	Amoskeag	1,790@1,800	1,780
..	Androscoggin	..	126¼
..	Appleton	..	110
..	Arlington Mills	..	135
..	Atlantic	..	50
..	Baltes	..	160
..	Belvidere Woolen Mfg. Low.	..	702½
30	Bigelow Carpet	101½-102@101	105
..	Boott	..	575
..	Boston, (new)	..	100
..	Boston Belting	..	208
..	Boston Duck	..	1,175
..	Cabot	..	75
85	Chicopee	45	48
..	Cocheco	..	215
..	Columbian	..	1,012½
..	Continental	..	38
..	Dwight	..	1,000
..	Edward	..	175
..	Everett	..	108
3	Franklin	102	100
..	Great Falls	..	155
..	Hamilton Cotton	..	748½
..	Hamilton Woolen	..	50
..	Hill	..	55
..	Hillsbrough Mills, (Woolen)	..	25
..	Jackson	..	610
2	Lancaster, (new)	70	75
..	Lawrence	..	112
..	Lockwood	..	94½
..	Lowell	..	632½
..	Low. Bleachery (new)	..	93
..	Low. Machine Shop	..	800
..	Lyman Mills	..	64
3	Manchester Mills	75	100
..	Massachusetts	..	96
..	Mass. Cotton of Ga.	..	102½
..	Merrimack	..	88
..	Middlesex	..	86
..	Monadnock	..	850
..	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	49½
..	Nashua Mfg. Co.	..	580
..	New Market Mfg. Co.	..	96
..	Otis	..	1,852½
2	Pacific	2,000	2,020
2	Pepperell	255½	255½
..	Plymouth Cordage	..	230
..	Queen City Cotton Co.	..	100
..	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	..	129
..	Stafford	..	107½
..	Stark	..	960
..	Thorndyke	..	1,062½
..	Tremont and Suffolk	..	90½
..	Waltham Bleach. & Dye Wks	..	100
..	Wamsutta	..	120
..	Washington	..	129
..	York	..	882½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 5.—The following were the transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
477	Brewing	25¼	24⅞	25
210	Brewing pf.	44	43¾	44
100	Citizens' Trac.	64	64	64
120	Consolidated Ice pf.	34½	34½	34½
600	Crucible Steel	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝
441	Crucible Steel pf.	31	29⅞	31
700	Fireproofing	7½	6⅞	7½
319	Fireproofing pf.	24½	23	24
20	Luster	10½	10⅜	10½
1,200	Manufact. L. & H.	29	28⅝	28⅞
75	Philadelphia Co.	36½	36½	36½
600	Pittsburg Coal	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
1,590	Pittsburg Coal pf.	61	60⅞	61
200	River Coal pf.	28	27	28
200	U. S. Leather	7½	7⅛	7½
945	U. S. Steel	12⅛	11	11⅞
2,628	U. S. Steel pf.	57½	51⅛	55⅞
708	West. Air Brake	130	125	130
4,682	West. Elec. 2d.	75½	69¼	73½

Westinghouse Extra Dividend.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.—The Board of Directors of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company met to-day and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to stockholders of record Jan. 11, 1904.

GERMAN BANKING DEVELOPMENTS.

"Community of Interest" Idea Produces One of the World's Largest Banks.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—On all the German Bourses there is this week one subject of predominant interest. The newspapers were able on Sunday morning to print the announcement that a "community of interest" agreement had been arranged between the Dresdner Bank and the Schaaffhausen Bankverein. This has proved a bomb of the first magnitude, as the market was wholly unprepared for the event. The shares of the two banks, indeed, had been heavily bought for a week or more, and their price had risen strongly—all of which led to rumors that both were about to increase their capital; but nobody dreamed that a financial operation of such big dimensions as the practical fusion of these two concerns was impending. The market had grown accustomed to hearing of the absorption of strong provincial houses by the great Berlin joint stock banks; but it was quite unprepared for the announcement that two of the largest banks of the empire would be practically consolidated.

According to the communiqué which they gave out to the press, the two banks will conduct their business in common while maintaining each its separate existence, and will divide their earnings upon the basis of the capital and reserves of each institution. At the same time, two Directors and three members of the Board of Overseers of each bank are to be elected by the other bank, thus securing a personal, as well as financial, union. The agreement is to take effect from Jan. 1, 1904, and its duration is to be thirty years. The statement further alleges that the chief reason for the combination was found in the fact that the business of the two banks was of such a character that the one could be made to supplement the other in a very practical way; also that the contracting parties are convinced that the "community of interest" plan will give approximately the advantages of a complete fusion, while avoiding its disadvantages, such as the costs of stamp taxes and double taxation by State and municipalities. Meetings of the stockholders of both banks are called for Dec. 10 to ratify the agreement.

The form of union here outlined is not uncommon in Germany. Many industrial establishments have become allied on the same basis, and two of the chief banks of the kingdom of Würtemberg have maintained a similar arrangement for above twenty years. The great era of bank consolidations began in 1895, when the Dresdner Bank acquired the Bremer Bank of Bremen, and since that time the great banks of Berlin have been sharply competing with each other in the race for absorbing provincial banks and making them branches of their own business, or acquiring a controlling interest in them and dictating their policy, while operating them as nominally independent concerns. In this way several of the great joint-stock banks have established connections in a dozen or more cities.

It is everywhere assumed that this tendency toward expansion will be strengthened by the Dresdner-Schaaffhausen combination, and it is believed, too, that the struggle of the medium-sized banks of Berlin against the powerful groups headed by the Deutsche Bank, the Disconto-Gesellschaft, since last year the Darmstädter, and now the Dresdner-Schaaffhausen, will compel similar combinations and provincial alliances among the former. Indeed, the Bourse has already begun to operate with rumors of bank consolidations. On Monday and yesterday there was much talk on the floor about impending alliances, the Handels-Gesellschaft, National Bank für Deutschland, Berliner Bank, and the Genossenschafts Bank of Soergel, Parrisius & Co. being mentioned as likely subjects of such operations, while it is assumed that the Darmstädter Bank, which has immensely strengthened its connections within two years, will endeavor to attract one or more of these to its standard, thus heading a fourth group among the financial giants. For the present, however, there appears to be no tangible basis for such speculations.

The new combination will be, so far as mere capital is concerned, the strongest banking institution in Germany. The capital of the Dresdner Bank is £6,500,000, with £1,700,000 reserves; that of the Schaaffhausen Bankverein £5,000,000, with £1,000,-000 reserves. Thus the combination will have a total active capital of £14,200,000. This huge sum has made an overawing impression upon the Bourse mind, but a comparison of the capital and business of the combination with those of the Deutsche Bank and the Disconto-Gesellschaft will show that the two latter will remain greater institutions than the former.

The following shows the capital, including reserves, of each of the three institutions at the end of 1902—the second column includes their allies or branches:

	Own Capital and Reserves.	Same, Including Allies.
Deutsche Bank	£10,754,000	£22,358,000
Disconto	10,011,000	21,207,000
Dresdner-Schaaffhausen	14,202,000	18,217,000

The following is a comparison of the chief assets and liabilities of the three concerns and their allies at the end of 1902:

	Alone.	Group.
DEUTSCHE BANK.		
Assets—		
Cash and bills	£22,439,000	£32,417,000
Investments and syndicates	3,680,000	6,873,000
Debtors on current accounts	15,245,000	30,271,000
Liabilities—		
Deposits and current accounts	36,023,000	53,942,000
Acceptances	7,265,000	10,647,000
DISCONTO.		
Assets—		
Cash and bills	£8,561,000	£14,548,000
Investments and syndicates	3,767,000	5,772,000
Debtors on current accounts	9,686,000	28,770,000
Liabilities—		
Deposits and current accounts	11,881,000	21,614,000
Acceptances	5,150,000	10,565,000
DRESDNER-SCHAAFFHAUSEN.		
Assets—		
Cash and bills	£10,100,000	£12,100,000
Investments and syndicates	6,544,000	7,151,000
Debtors on current accounts	17,708,000	21,314,000
Liabilities—		
Deposits and current accounts	19,613,000	21,892,000
Acceptances	8,073,000	9,502,000

Much discussion has been directed to the causes leading to the two banks to join their forces. The communiqué refers to the business of one bank supplementing that of the other. This is intended to mean that the great international commercial relations of the Dresdner Bank would open a new field for Schaaffhausen, while the latter's close connections with the great industries of the lower Rhine and Westphalia would prove a valuable extension for the Dresdner. This is true; but, perhaps, a more important reason was the desirability of getting rid of mutual competition in the region mentioned. The Schaaffhausen concern, with its head office at Cologne, has long been the foremost bank of Western Germany, but the huge Berlin banks have latterly been extending their connections there, and opening new competition with it. The Dresdner itself has absorbed or attached banks in Cologne, Bonn, Mühlheim, and Bochum; and one of the rumors current during the past month was that it intended to consolidate these allies under a single management, with a view to strengthening and extending its foothold in that great manufacturing and mining region. It is believed that this plan made the Schaaffhausen people accessible to the idea of a combination. Moreover, the two banks have long been associated in financial operations with such large establishments as Krupp, Thyssen, and others; and this, doubtless, facilitated the plan of uniting them. Another strong reason is found in the growing competition of the other great banks. An American background is given in some quarters to the transaction, inasmuch as German bankers, it is alleged, have become convinced through the great aggregations of industrial capital in the States that Germany must consolidate its financial energies in order to assist its manufacturers and merchants in holding their place in the world's trade.

The Boerse has taken an extremely favorable view of the fusion. The stocks of both banks were bid up strongly on Monday, upon both domestic and foreign buying, and rather heavy profit-taking yesterday did not prevent a further rise in Schaaffhausen, while Dresdner only shaded off fractionally. Other bank shares rose in sympathy.—London Economist.

POST-DATED CHECK NUISANCE.

The post-dated check continues to threaten the happiness of the inland banker, and, while a simple matter, more inquiries are received concerning it than any other of the small perplexities which beset our clan. Simplified the matter is about like this:

A post-dated check before the day of its date arrives should be treated as non-existent. If the depositor calls for the whole of his deposit before the post-dated check is due, he can compel the bank to deliver it to him, notwithstanding its payment of the check, which was premature; if the depositor revokes his post-dated check between its issue and the day of its date the revocation is made in good time and is valid; if other checks are presented before the date of the post-dated check arrives, and the depositor has money enough in the bank to pay them, making no deduction for the amount already advanced on the post-dated check, it is the duty of the bank to pay these checks promptly, whether it has previously paid the post-dated check or not. It is to be noted, however, that the holders of these latter checks have no legal ground of complaint against the bank. It is as if a merchant had told his bookkeeper or cashier to pay a bill presented to the merchant, and the bookkeeper or cashier, for any reason or without any reason, had refused to do so. The creditor would have no just cause of quarrel with the employee. His claim against his debtor is just what it was before, and the debtor must settle with his own agent. So here the depositor must settle with the bank. If the bank's refusal to pay one of his checks causes him any loss or damage, because of a suit brought against him or otherwise, he may look to the bank for redress; but the bank owes no duty to the checkholder in any case, unless it has certified the check and so made itself a party to it.

This is the post-dated situation in a nutshell, based upon court decisions. If the banker treats the instrument as non-existent he can make no error.—From The Chicago Banker.

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Our "Special Letter" of Nov. 10th, advertised for free distribution at that time, correctly diagnosed the coming market—the one we are in the midst of at the moment. *It still applies to immediate future conditions and is well worth reading, inasmuch as it was correct in announcing the bottom of the bear market and the commencement of a period of rising values.*

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This current week our "Daily Market Letter" will call attention to the best stocks to buy at present; what prices they are likely to reach in the present and coming months, and will be altogether "Special" as to topics and data. If you are not receiving them, send us your name and address, with request for them, and *we will be pleased to mail them to you free; also a copy of the large four-paged "Special" issued by us on Nov. 10th, when all Wall Street literature was bearish and pessimistic.*

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NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Incorporated to-day:

Clay County Oil and Gas Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. E. Steele, F. R. Kimbley, and Hellmuth Moerchen, New York.

The McBennen Paint Company, Buffalo; capital, $500,000. Directors—C. J. McBennen, Henry Mackey, and F. A. Lane, Buffalo.

The Americans, New York, (to publish a magazine;) capital, $2,000. Directors—H. W. Harrington, C. J. R. Kerr, and G. B. Rines, New York.

New York and London Dental Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. E. Allen, Shanghai, China; W. B. Dowd and W. S. Petty, New York.

Edgar Jelly Powder Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—A. M. Meyer and G. S. Meyer, Newburg, and Rachel W. Bayne, New York.

Henry Lewis Operating Company, Buffalo, (to deal in real estate;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Henry Lewis, Edward Delahunt, and T. R. Stone, Buffalo.

Buffalo Electric Contracting Company, Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—L. J. Mayer, Joseph H. Mayer, and J. J. O'Leary, Buffalo.

The Roebuck Automobile Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—S. H. Roebuck, G. B. Roebuck, and W. W. Payne, Brooklyn.

J. K. L. Realty Company, New York; capital, $125,000. Directors—C. M. Klein, Samuel Jackson, and Zachariah Zacharais, New York.

Astoria Cordage Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. Cooper and Owen Tierney, New York, and Michael Considine, Brooklyn.

New York and Osage Oil Company, New York, (to operate oil lands in Oklahoma Territory;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Willard Brown, C. B. Bengstrom, and H. S. Byrne, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Phoenix Lumber Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Edward Dinkel, Adolph Heyman, and John Quintard.

The Idaps Sheep Company, to breed cattle, Camden; capital, $150,000.

The Henry H. Ottens Company, to build and operate stores, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Henry H. Ottens, H. S. Adams, William S. Duncan, W. P. Gallagher, and W. H. Mayer.

The Concentrated Flaker Potato Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Frank Bunyan, J. A. Foster, and Frank P. McDermott.

The Abraxas Company, to lease and build ditches, flumes, wells, &c., Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Harlan Page, E. Howard Barnes, James H. Eckersley, Warren F. Martin, and M. Leon Berry.

Dean, Schwiers & Sutton Company, to construct bridges and piers, Passaic; capital, $25,-000. Incorporators—C. W. Dean, F. W. Schwiers, Jr., and James Sutton.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY. DECEMBER 6, 1903.

ROOSEVELT DOWIE—"PEACE BE WITH THEE!"

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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AT the meeting of the Missouri Society, when Samuel Gardenhire placed Joseph C. Hendrix in nomination for President of the society, he made a speech in which he traced the growth of American citizenship from its beginning down to the present, with a view of showing that the typical American citizen was only to be found in Howard County, Mo., the county from which Mr. Hendrix hails.

"When I listened to my friend's speech," said Mr. Hendrix, on taking the chair after his election, "I was reminded of an incident of my Congressional career. I was in the House restaurant one day when a Missourian came in and sat down at my table. The waiter asked him what he would have.

"'Have you any good soup?' he asked.

"'Yes, Sir,' replied the waiter. 'What kind will you have?'

"'What kind you got?' queried the Missourian.

"'We've got some mighty fine oxtail,' answered the waiter.

"'Oxtail!' murmured the Missourian reflectively. 'Isn't that going purty far back for soup?'"

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DURING a lecture on the position of woman in civilized nations Prof. John Basset Moore of Columbia University recently said:

"Two kinds of polygamy are practiced in the United States—simultaneous polygamy in the West and successive polygamy in the East. In the West it is sanctioned by their religion, and in the East by the divorce courts."

++++++

IT was the last Friday of the sojourn of the Tammany chieftains at Hot Springs. It was also late in the evening. Ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn and his companions were hungry.

"Friday is a great day," said Dunn, "but I hate these fish dinners. Wish I had some good turkey sandwiches."

He looked at his watch, then at the crowd, and told the waiter to bring in a big order of the sandwiches and something to wash them down with. Speedily the order was filled and placed on the table. Dunn again looked at his watch and then at his friends, but mindful of the strict Catholic injunction against meat on Friday, touched not the food.

"What time do you make it, John?" he asked of one of his companions.

"Still half an hour before midnight," said the other glancing for the fifteenth time at his watch.

"So I make it, too," said Dunn, gloomily. "Got to wait another half hour for Saturday morning and the sandwiches."

Then a thought struck him.

"What time is it in Ireland, John?" he asked.

"About 5 in the morning," was the answer.

"Well, Ireland's time is good enough for me," shouted Dunn, gleefully, "and here go the sandwiches."

++++++

CRITICISM has been made of William Faversham, in his latest rôle in "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner," to the effect that his love scenes lacked intensity enough. Some of his friends jestingly suggested that Mrs. Faversham must be in the wings at each performance.

The value of this non-professional criticism may be best judged, perhaps, from a little incident that occurred at one of the rehearsals.

Mrs. Faversham, who was known to the stage as Julie Opp, was seated in the orchestra, deeply interested in the progress of the rehearsal. When Mr. Faversham came to a scene where the action called for him to be very intense, he merely threw his arms about the heroine.

"Why don't you kiss her?" called his wife from her vantage point in the dark.

"I am too embarrassed," was Mr. Faversham's reply.

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BOURKE COCKRAN has a pious neighbor with a fifteen-year-old son who does not promise to be exactly "a chip off the old block," this little incident leading him to that conclusion. Not long ago the father discovered to his sorrow that his boy and several others of the neighborhood had a habit of matching nickels. The wrathful parent led the erring lad to the time-honored attic where hangs a certain strap. The boy didn't have any agreeable impression of what was to come, and, on the ground that it is only the first plunge that counts he called out:

"Say, dad! I'll go you heads or tails for two lickings or none!"

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WHILE Joseph Jefferson was brewing a toddy for himself and his distinguished guest, ex-President Cleveland, he descanted at length upon the high art of preparing a hot Scotch.

"If I do say it myself," observed the host, "I have an especial gift for serving hot Scotch. Billy Florence used to say that I should have been a barkeeper. Now try this, Mr. Cleveland, and let me know your verdict."

Several times Mr. Cleveland tasted the steaming liquid thoughtfully, naming the ingredients as he identified them. "Nutmeg—lemon—water—sugar," he mused approvingly. "But I don't imagine you would hold a position as barkeeper very long."

"What's wrong?" queried Mr. Jefferson anxiously.

"You might be a great success as attendant in a hot water hospital," said the ex-President. "But as a compounder of delectable drinks you're certainly a failure. You've forgotten to pour in the Scotch."

++++++

W. J. ARKELL, formerly publisher of Judge and Leslie's Weekly, tells this story apropos of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer's gift to Columbia University:

"When Joseph Pulitzer came to New York to take The World out of the hands of William Hurlbert and Manton Marble he invited a notable company to dinner on the evening after the first paper was issued under his management. The party included, as nearly as I can remember, John A. Cockrell, who afterward died in Alexandria, Egypt, while in the service of The New York Herald; Ballard Smith, who was for a time managing editor of The Sun; Charles Brooks, the criminal lawyer; John R. Fellows, the talented District Attorney, and others whose names I cannot now recall. Instead of taking them to Delmonico's, where they all expected to go, Mr. Pulitzer conducted them to Hitchcock's famous beanery, then occupying a cellar on the spot where the Pulitzer Building now stands. Said he, as he ordered beef and beans and 'sinkers' and coffee for the whole party:

"'Gentlemen, when the Princeton or Harvard graduate comes to New York to enter journalism he dines first at Delmonico's and ends up at Hitchcock's. We will begin, with your permission, at Hitchcock's, and we hope to end at Delmonico's.'"

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DR. HENRY M. LEIPZIGER, Superintendent of the free evening lectures given by the Board of Education, tells of one of his local Superintendents who came to him recently, saying:

"Doctor, you will have to transfer me to another centre or I'll resign. It goes against my grain to associate with the people in my present locality."

To this the kind-hearted doctor promptly replied: "I am glad to be able to prevent further suffering on your part. Here is paper, pen, and ink. Resign. No, don't wait till you get home—do it here, right now. When I open a centre somewhere on Fifth Avenue among the swells I'll send for you."

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EDWIN SPICER CLEVELAND, Postmaster at Hartford, Conn., under President Lincoln and prominent in Connecticut politics for some forty-five years, who recently died at Hartford, was a famous joker. Appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln in recognition of his services in stumping several States for the Republican National ticket in 1860, Mr. Cleveland disgusted a great many Hartford Republicans by support of the political policy of Andrew Johnson after the death of Mr. Lincoln. One of his old friends angrily accosted him in the street one day, saying:

"Ned Cleveland, what in thunder makes you support this damned Administration?"

"Because this damned Administration, as you call it, supports me."

In early life Mr. Cleveland had a very convivial disposition, but in later years was a total abstainer. He was in the habit of telling a story of his homecoming from the first dinner party which he attended without his wife after his marriage. They were boarding with her parents. Mr. Cleveland arrived home very

late feeling considerably elated by the wine he had drunk. When he rang the doorbell his wife flew down the stairs, and when she admitted him said:

"I was so frightened at your staying out so late that at first I thought of summoning father to let you in, but decided to let you in myself."

"You did right, my dear," replied Mr. Cleveland, "for the aged should never be disturbed in their slumbers."

"I was so worried by your being out so late," continued Mrs. Cleveland, "that I grew dizzy; things seem to swim about me."

"It must have been in the atmosphere to-night, my dear; it was just so where I was," responded Cleveland.

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DREW J. LINARD, a civil engineer who had charge of one of the most difficult divisions on the Oroya Railroad, recently completed in Peru, is nearly always accompanied by his wife when engaged in his various engineering enterprises. Once while riding mule-back through the mountains in Nicaragua they came to a point from which could be seen both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Mr. Linard says he gazed at the sight for several minutes, deeply impressed by its magnificence, and then, his wife reaching the spot where he stood, he said to her:

"Bella, what do you think of this view? Here you can see both oceans at the same time!"

She glanced carelessly from one ocean to the other and replied: "Oh, so you can. How funny!"

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COL. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON delights to tell the story of two English women who came to America to sneer at the country rather than to learn anything about it. He says he talked with these women about the worth of Poe, Hawthorne, and Emerson until one of them said very seriously:

"Isn't it a pity that all the interesting Americans are dead?"

"And come to think of it," concludes Col. Higginson, "my conversation had been confined exclusively to obituaries."

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JULIAN MITCHELL was directing a rehearsal of "Babes in Toyland." One of the scenes required a bench, and it was not on the stage. A man was sent for it. He did not return as soon as expected and another man was started. There was another wait and Mr. Mitchell grew impatient. Suddenly he exclaimed:

"Send some one after the man who went after somebody who went after something."

Three men brought the bench and the rehearsal proceeded.

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MRS. GIBSON, the mother of Charles Dana Gibson, says that a few days since Dana's little girl, aged seven, came over to see her. After playing contentedly for some time she came up to her and said:

"Grandma, I must go home now."

"But why so soon, dearie?"

"Well, you see, grandma, I must look after papa. He's all alone there, with nobody but his wife and the baby."

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ENRICO CARUSO, the new tenor at the Metropolitan Opera House, is a stout, stockily built man with a chest measuring fifty-four inches when expanded. Like most men of his build, with a tendency to put on weight, he must be sparing in eating bread; and, like most healthy men of the Latin race, he is extremely fond of it, particularly the long, thin, crisp, French loaf. So long as there is bread within reach on the table Caruso cannot keep his hands from it. His wife, who acts as a sort of safety valve in matters of diet, usually arranges with the waiters to keep bread out of reach of the tenor as much as possible, without being too ostentatious about it. Caruso submits to this petty tyranny good-naturedly, because he knows it is good for him.

But a steward on the liner Sardegna, when Caruso crossed from Genoa to New York, was too cautious. If he had been given his way the tenor would not have eaten a mouthful of bread on the voyage. One day at dinner Caruso selected the crusty nub end of a loaf, his pet bon bouche, and placed it beside his plate. When he was not looking the steward stealthily seized it and headed for the pantry. Caruso turned in time to see him.

"Sacre!" exclaimed the singer.

Jumping to his feet, he seized the steward by the coat tails and firmly but gently recovered the plate containing his choice morsel. Once more in possession of it, he greedily and speedily put it where it was beyond the reach of the steward, to the intense amusement of himself, his wife, and everybody else concerned.

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"THE recent 'twenty-minute' revolution in Panama," said an American lady who has just returned from a visit to the Isthmus, "reminds me of a revolution I witnessed there one morning while we were at breakfast.

"We were at Colon. One day we had hardly taken our seats at table when I heard a tramping of feet and men shouting in the street. I hastened to the window and saw a half dozen bare-footed and bare-headed men in greasy, ragged shirts running toward the plaza. They were waving machetes and muskets.

"'What is the matter?' I asked, in great alarm of our host, Raimundo Gabriele Cabrera y Guitérrez.

"He hurriedly came to the window and looked at the band of ragamuffins who were brandishing their rifles and shouting 'Viva' this and 'Viva' that, I couldn't tell what.

"'Why, I am afraid that is a revolution!' said he.

"'Raimundo Gabriele,' called the smooth unruffled tones of his señora, who was still sitting at the breakfast table, 'did I put enough sugar in your coffee?'"

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DURING the stay of Charles F. Murphy and other Tammany leaders at the Virginia Hot Springs coaching trips into the mountains were almost daily occurrences. One day Thomas J. Dunn, John Devine, and some of the others were on a trip along roads that skirted deep abysses, so closely that the coach was run perilously near to the edge of the ravines. On each such occasion the riders gripped one another and hung on for dear life, to the amusement of the hired whip.

"Hold on there!" yelled John Devine in terror, as one particularly sharp curve was rounded and he saw a sheer fall of many hundreds of feet at the side, "do you want to dump us all into that abscess!"

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PRESIDENT SCALLON of Amalgamated Copper and F. Augustus Heinze, who emphatically declares that he is not of Amalgamated Copper, came to town on the same day last week. They came on separate trains. Both were interviewed as to their purpose in town.

"I came on business," said Mr. Scallon.

"I came for pleasure," said Mr. Heinze.

As these announcements followed one another in the Street one critic said:

"Then they're both looking for trouble. That's Heinze's pleasure and Scallon's business. It's a way they have in Montana."

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SENATOR MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY drifted into the lobby of the Arlington in Washington in a spick and span new suit of clothes and a Southern member of Congress congratulated him upon his appearance.

"Good fit—eh?" said Quay, much pleased.

"Fit! Sets better'n a hen, Senator!" was the reply.

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CONCERNING a very modish woman of to-day the late Julian Rix, painter and critic, had this story to tell:

"Mr. Rix, I've come to ask you a great favor," she said, as she fairly burst into his studio one Fall day.

"Everything I have is at your command, madam."

"I want to show you some coats of arms and ask your advice about making a choice."

"Which side of the family do you wish to follow, maternal or—"

"Oh, neither! The herald says I can choose any of these. I want something that will look well on whist counters."

"Yes? Well, what about this?"

"That will do nicely; but don't you think I ought to have more than one? I do tire so quickly of things, you know."

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HENRY WOLLMAN tells a story of Clay Clement, the actor, who in his early days applied for a position to take the leading part in a melodrama—that of an Indian. The manager asked Mr. Clement what salary he wished. "One hundred dollars per week," he replied.

"I can't afford to pay more than $50," said the manager.

Mr. Clement was sorely in need of a position, and he finally said: "I will take the place, but at the rate you name I will play only the part of a half-breed."

SHOWING HIS TEETH.

THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES

BY VIRGINIA NILES LEEDS

THE oath of Hippocrates is as modern as though it were written yesterday. The physician who keeps it faithfully thinks more of his fellow-creatures than of himself.

Dr. Redmond had just come in from a medical meeting, and was glad enough to be in his own warm study. The night was exceptionally cold for early Autumn and home was the most comfortable place.

Dr. Redmond was tired. He had been on a round of visits all day, and he was no longer a young man. The fact was brought to him forcibly from time to time, but the doctor took it philosophically; there are just so many years beyond which the average man does not tarry just as there is a certain degree of temperature beyond which the average man does not live. Dr. Redmond was rounding out his allotted threescore and ten.

The sound of footsteps in the vestibule caught his ear. A hurry call, surely, for no one else would be likely to seek a physician at that hour of the night. The doctor went to the door himself. A confrère stood there, Dr. Frank Seabury, a very successful young surgeon and voted the handsomest man in the fraternity. He looked nervous and careworn.

"May I come in, doctor?"

"Come in, doctor," was the reply.

No other greetings were exchanged, and when the younger man had divested himself of his overcoat and hat they went into the study. The firelight and the glow from the student lamp, with its green globe, invited confidences. Dr. Redmond pointed to an easy chair on one side of the chimney piece for his guest and took one opposite for himself.

"Doctor," began the visitor at once, "I am in trouble."

"I am sorry to hear that," returned Dr. Redmond.

"A man with a heart has no right to enter the medical profession."

"There I don't agree with you."

"How can a man keep all the vows he takes of ministering to others at all times, in all places, if he has a heart?"

"It seems to me it is the only way he can do it."

"Dr. Redmond, have you ever loved a woman?"

The question seemed so irrelevant that the good doctor stared. "Yes," he said, after a moment's pause, "fifty years ago."

"Have you forgotten how it felt?"

"A man never forgets that," said the older man quietly.

"Which, in your mind, comes first—the woman a man loves or his profession?"

"I don't see why they should conflict."

"But if they do?"

"Tell me the whole story," said Dr. Redmond guardedly.

"Well, you must know how much my profession has always been to me? How earnestly I studied at college and how I have made surgery the object of my life? You also, I believe, know the few little discoveries I have made which my friends are good enough to say are valuable to science? It is true, the delicate handling of the knife and the ability to help people and to repair them when they are disfigured or out of shape have been as the very breath of my nostrils. There is something almost godlike to my mind in making the lame to walk and the deformed to hold themselves erect. I have made this my life study, as you know, and up to this have taken the greatest pride and happiness in my profession. Now I wish I had never entered the calling. I regret my skill."

"You must indeed be disturbed, Dr. Seabury, to say that."

"I am, and I want your advice. Which shall it be, doctor—shall I let my skill triumph and thereby lose the woman whom of all the earth I most desire, or shall I win her and allow a fellow-creature—my rival—to go through life disfigured? It all rests with my scalpel."

He paused as for reflection.

"Go on," said Dr. Redmond. It was becoming interesting.

"The way of it is this," continued the younger man. "We both love Miss Irene Brooks, a beautiful, clever, fascinating girl. He is a wealthy man, who has nothing to do but enjoy himself. Bob Hackett, up to this, has always been one of the favored ones of earth. Miss Brooks has kept us both going, if I may use such an expression with regard to the most estimable young lady in the world, and has frequently told me she would never marry any one but me unless she could find a—you know how women talk, doctor, their way of exaggerating and that sort of thing?—a handsomer man than I. Goodness knows what she has told Bob, for Bob is not a handsome man. That is, he might have been handsome had it not been for his nose. It is a hopeless snub. His other features are very fair. Hackett's cross in life has been his nose." (Dr. Redmond could not help a covert glance at this moment at the perfectly straight, finely modeled nose of Dr. Frank Seabury.) "But this afternoon something dreadful happened. Bob, in operating his new automobile—a racing machine recently imported—was thrown out and his nose crushed to a pulp. I was sent for, and all the way to his house I kept thinking with fiendish glee that this was the end of rivalry, that now Irene would be mine without a doubt. But as soon as I reached the injured man's bedside a complete revulsion of feeling came. He was horribly disfigured, and my love of my profession, which is second nature to me, came over me like a torernt. I had made a complete study of fractures such as his, and the operations I had performed had been entirely successful. I could take this man in hand and, by a grafting process of which I alone know the secret, could start him afresh in life with such a nose as he had never in his wildest dreams expected to possess. My fingers itched to get at him. All the surgeon's pride and enthusiasm surged in my breast. It would be a triumph in the professional world. No one but he who has felt the divine afflatus can appreciate my feelings. But, on the other hand, up sprang the memory of the woman we both love and our bitter rivalry. By permitting my professional skill to have the ascendency I would supply the one feature necessary to make Bob a handsome man, and I had heard Irene once tell him that his nose was the one thing that prevented his being the handsomest man of her acquaintance. I also remembered acutely her detemination to marry none but a handsome man. It was a terrible position for a man—for a lover. Hackett is much wealthier than I, but an operation such as I could perform on him would bring me fame forevermore and its attending fortune. Oh! for fame, for fortune! But what of Irene? Of what account is fame when we do not possess the one woman for whom our hearts yearn? Perhaps even after fifty years you can answer that question! There was the poor man on the bed, calling to me by all that I held most holy, to come to his assistance, and on the other hand the thought of Irene dedicating her life to him if I did do so. Oh, the cruel predicament!"

"Well, and how did you decide?" asked Dr. Redmond as the younger man paused.

"I did not," said Seabury. "I just patched him up temporarily and made him as comfortable as possible, and came here when I left him to ask your advice."

"Save the nose," said Dr. Redmond.

"What, and lose Irene?" the young man's voice quivered.

"What is a woman's favor to a man's nose?"

"The man is my rival."

"Love thine enemy as thyself. If a man smite thee on one cheek, turn to him the other."

"Yes," said the young man with a mournful attempt at humor, "but it isn't a cheek this time; it's a nose. Scripture doesn't tell us anywhere if a man's nose offends us to give him another."

"Young man," said Dr. Redmond sternly, "it is your duty to mend that man's nose. Your professional honor demands it."

"But suppose, doctor, I simply refuse the case—allow another to take charge of it? The thing is often done. Let me send you in my place—the fee will be a large one. Hackett is a rich man."

"I don't know anything about noses," said Dr. Redmond hastily. "Nervous dyspepsia is my specialty. It is your place to give that man a new nose—the best one you can graft."

"Have you forgotten how you felt fifty years ago?"

"Don't!" pleaded the other, a spasm of deep pain crossing his face as he glanced at, then quickly away from, the portrait of a lovely young girl that hung above the fireplace.

The quick eyes of the lover saw the move and pressed the point. "Do you remember how you felt for her? What were the world, life, fame, everything, unless you possessed her love? What man with red blood in his veins can let any feelings triumph over the love he bears the one woman out of the whole earth? Look at that portrait—at that lovely girl who is looking down at you with those pleading eyes—of course I do not know who she is—but do you mean to tell me that you would let any man stand between you and her? Why, see! her very lips seem to reproach you. Was she not beyond all earthly possessions dear? Fame? A mere bubble! Riches? Nothing at all! Does nature fill the heart of a man to overflowing with adoration for a woman only to let empty things like fame and glory come between them? Tell me that, old friend?"

But Dr. Redmond was past replying. He was sitting sobbing in his chair. Dr. Seabury's own eyes were not dry. Presently seizing up his hat and coat, he fled the house and vanished into the night.

* * * * * * *

Some six or eight months later a fine-looking man walked into Dr. Redmond's office one day. He explained his business, then said: "My name is Hackett—Robert Hackett."

Dr. Redmond glanced surreptitiously at his nose. It was a handsome affair—purely Roman. The matter of business was gone over quickly, then Dr. Redmond said: "You are acquainted with Dr. Frank Seabury, I believe?"

"Yes," returned the other; "we were once deadly rivals. He is married to the lady now."

"Cut you out, did he?"

"Well, you see, the way of it was this: He gave me a new nose. I had a nasty spill out of an automobile and might have been disfigured for life, but Dr. Frank came along and worked over me night and day, and even, I believe, took a strip of his own flesh off somewhere to build me up this. Out of gratitude I vacated the field and left him the lady."

"Ah, I see!" said Dr. Redmond. "Very good and generous of you."

"Oh, no!" said the other hastily, "not at all. He might have stuck it on upside down and queered me for life, you know."

Definitions Not in the Dictionary.

MICROBE—The silent partner of a kiss.

Fact—A lie that has never been successfully contradicted.

Affinity—The feeling that husband and wife have for each other before they are husband and wife.

Rubber—A material of which shoes and necks are made.

Undertaker—A doctor's silent partner.

Friend—A person who will lend you five dollars.

Enemy—A person who wants you to lend him five.

Lady—A woman who wears good clothes.

Marriage—A ceremony that binds two of opposite sexes together until the divorce court comes to their relief.

Cat—An animal with nine lives and a pair of lungs for each life.

Health—Something that God gives and the doctors take away.

HARRY IRVING HORTON.

Chance to Do Good.

THE pedestrian looked scornfully at the beggar who had accosted him.

"You say you want money for your starving wife and family," he repeated. "I don't believe you have any."

"Well, wot of it?" asked the beggar brazenly.

"I believe you're lying," presisted the pedestrian with conviction.

"Wot if I am?" said the beggar doggedly.

The pedestrian showed his astonishment at such a display of utter depravity, but he held firmly to his purpose.

"I believe you only want money to buy liquor," he said.

"Wot if I do?" returned the beggar.

"In that case," said the pedestrian slowly and impressively, "you show yourself to be a liar, a vagabond, and a drunkard—a man who is hardly worth saving." Then, after a moment of thought, he added, "Do you know that the liquor evil is, to a certain extent, its own corrective?"

"Nix," replied the beggar.

"Well, it is. Scientists tell us that it is killing off the weak and inferior classes, and in that way you may be said to be doing some good. Do you—" Before he could finish the beggar's hand was thrust toward him, palm upward.

"Please, mister, won't you help the good work along?" asked the man in rags.

He got a quarter and the lecture was never finished.

A·ROMANCE, Bound in Morocco

WITHIN the gates of Tam, the Moroccan maiden Zara,
  On a terrace in the twilight softly strummed her light guitar,
While her lover, Abd-el-Alla, a young Arab, dark and sallow,
  Was fighting 'neath his Sultan with his troop from Alcazar.

From a Fondak there adjacent a convalescent patient
  Caught her warm and lustrous glances as she languidly looked down,
And this young Americano swept the keys of a piano
  As his look of admiration, with a smile, chased 'way her frown.

She ceased to sigh or bother as the strains of "Hiawatha"
  Came in rippling repetition through the perfume-ladened air,
And forgot her bold defender, who was fighting the Pretender,
  While her fancy rewove warp and woof of romance then and there.

But as the day was dying, in wild haste the news came flying
  Of Abd-el-Alla having fallen, and now the rumor says,
Zara sits among the queenly, contented and serenely,
  The favorite of the Sultan, in his palace back in Fez.

JUSTIN FRIVOLE.

Philosophy.

Just before the youngster dozed off to sleep, he opened his eyes and exclaimed:

"It's a good thing elefments don't wear stockings, isn't it?"

"I don't suppose elephants care to wear them."

"If they did it wouldn't be fair. It would be just the same as hanging up four coffee sacks every Christmas Eve."

The Wooing of Tony

IT WAS the last day of March, but Tony would never have remembered that, and, indeed, probably did not know it at the time. What he knew and will always remember is that the day was bright and warm with the promises of Spring—yet sloppy enough from yesterday's rain to make his business good—and that somehow the sunshine penetrated far into his warm Italian heart and made things swell there, and that late in the afternoon she, the maid, came into his life. He had been humming a tune, a bit of love song from his own land, as he bent over the boots of a customer, polishing them exceptionally well, even for Tony, for his soul was merry and there was joy in the swift work. Suddenly he had raised his shining face, and close behind the gentleman he had seen her.

Her great black eyes, wistful, yearning, filled with the pain of memories Tony knew so well, were fixed on him, and at once the song that had wakened the memories and roused the pain died away, and the face of Tony lost its brightness. He caught all the sorrow in the girl's soul. One long moment they gazed into one another's eyes and understood, and were comforted. Then the girl turned slowly away. Tony made change and stood wondering, looking after her.

She was very dark, and beautiful, he thought, and short—shorter even than little Tony—but not made up of wire and springs as he was, for she was plump and well developed. Yet she was but a girl, and homesick, and the heart of Tony burned to see her, walking slowly along the crowded pave, a great basket on her arm, her voice ringing out bravely: "Lemons, nice-a lemons, lemons, nice-a lemons."

Memories like those his snatch of song had wakened in her and had roused in his own heart when he saw her hungry eyes, dreams of childhood and home in the land of the sunshine, haunted him now. He could not help following the girl. She walked slowly with every sign of weariness, but still was never indifferent to the chances of trade, and sometimes she stopped on the corner crying her lemons in low, musical tones. She was a new figure on the street and attracted many by her sweet, sad face and voice. Tony kept an eye on her even when he went to work on the shoes of his best-paying customer—a fat, laughing, fair-haired young man whom Tony had come to know as Mr. Jack, so many men called him by that name.

Nearly every one smiled at the sight of Mr. Jack, good-fellowship beamed so radiantly from his countenance. He always made jokes at Tony, and often tossed tips to Tony—and Tony always laughed at both, which was all Mr. Jack wanted.

"Hey, there!" cried Mr. Jack, as Tony, looking up the street after the girl with the basket, carelessly pushed the half-polished shoe from his box. "What you lookin' at, Tony?" Then, catching sight of the new street merchant, "Ha, Italia's daughter! Good eyes, eh, Tony, and such a business! But the figure! Say, look at the Dutchman, look! He's orderin' her off. She's near his stand there, and undersellin' him, eh? He's claimin' the whole block, I bet, but she's gritty and she's goin' to stand."

Tony was on one knee now, gazing at the girl and the fruit dealer popularly known down town as the Dutchman. The latter became furious as the girl refused to obey his order to move from the neighborhood of his stand. He was shouting to her that she encroached on his domain; she could not understand, but, supported by the comments of several bystanders, she held her ground. At last the Dutchman lost all self-control, and putting out a fat hand grasped and shook her shoulder. Tony leaped to his feet, his eyes blazing.

"Hi," chuckled Mr. Jack, "somethin' doin'. Go in, Tony, go in!"

The fiery little Italian needed no spurring. He went in with a will and a rush that startled the enemy. Tony knocked the man's hand from the girl's shoulder. Then, after a soft word in Italian to her, he poured forth an amazing tirade, three parts Italian to one part bad English, upon her assailant. The onlookers howled for joy, and the dealer shook his little head in despair, then his fist in rage.

He had clashed with this youth before, and had bullied him. The Dutchman "stood in with the cops," the boys of the street claimed, and had somehow won a position as lord of that corner. When his dull brain recovered from the swiftness of Tony's coming and the bewildering flow of strange words, he swore at the bootblack, and, further enraged by the jeering of those about him, he made the attack.

Tony dodged successfully, but the girl's basket was knocked from her arm, and her lemons rolled about the pavement. The Dutchman rushed in again and struck Tony a glancing blow on the cheek. The youth kept dodging, now and then striking a light blow. His antagonist, bent on clinching with him, continued his heavy lunges.

One of these carried him beyond the agile youth and against the bending figure of the girl, busy picking up her lemons; he brutally pushed her aside. She fell, and the men around growled threateningly. There was no time for any one to interfere, however, for Tony sprang forward. In the language of Mr. Jack:

"The kid landed the prettiest uppercut you ever saw, but Dutchy had too much weight to go over. The kid got in a swift dig in the slats and had Fatty puffin'. Then, just as the old 'un was gatherin' to rush again, the kid comes at him, head down, straight in the belt. That fixed him."

Mr. Jack and several others talked to the policeman who came up just then, and nothing was to be seen of Tony. He cleverly waylaid Mr. Jack several blocks away, however, and finished his shine. Mr. Jack assured him it was "all right," adding that Tony was all right, too, with many praises and a dollar, "from one sport to another," as he said.

Tony was very proud. Just then the girl came along, her lemons all sold to those who had witnessed her trouble, and Tony left his laughing customer. Going straight to the maid, he spoke to her in Italian. First he assured her that the Dutchman could work no harm to her. Then he tried hard to think of something more to say, and at last: "Why don't you sell matches, too?" he asked. His keen business eye told him there would be money for her in matches, and he talked with her about trade, and then—at last—they talked of Italy. They found they came from the same province.

On the next morning Tony led the maid to a place where he bought a supply of matches for her; then he walked beside her several times past the Dutchman's stand. Many remembered her and kept her busy. Tony had insisted that she put in a stock of oranges that morning. The sadness was all gone from her eyes, and the youth, shining shoes almost always within sight of her, hummed happily. He was more of a favorite now than ever, and was a power among his people of the curb. The great prosperity of the two merchants kept up for several weeks, and they came to be a standing joke for Mr. Jack and his numberless friends.

One day Mr. Jack made a business proposition to Tony. The bootblack's eyes beamed, for he saw it was a great thing. There was one point in doubt, and this he promised to settle that very night.

The night was a beautiful one. Tony and the maid got on an electric car and rode far from the city. They walked alone together among the wakening things of Spring, and he sang to her softly the old songs of their childhood. They walked far under the sweet-smelling trees and talked together in low tones. Then they walked back, singing together, free and happy, far from the noise of men.

So the next morning Tony told Mr. Jack that all was well. A little hole-in-the-wall shop only three doors from the Dutchman's stand was at once fitted up. Along one side runs a line of chairs, and a "Shoe Polishing Parlor" is conducted there by Tony. On the opposite side are all the fruits, and in front are great banks of fruit, and cakes and candies and soft drinks are to be had there, served by a pretty little Italian, whom Mr. Jack and almost every man who often passes the place calls Mrs. Tony. The Dutchman wants to sell out, and Tony will buy his stand when the price is made low enough.

An Experiment in Altruism

WHEN Danvers and his friend Barlow came into the car Danvers was talking.

"I have come to the conclusion," he said, "that the only Christian way for people to get about New York in these crowded cars is to stand up in relays. It looks hoggish for one set of passengers to occupy all the seats all the time. There ought to be a general shaking up every five minutes and give the strap-holders a chance to rest."

"It wouldn't work," said Barlow. "It would turn out like every other altruistic scheme. Some generous souls would be giving up their seats all the time and others would be sitting still all the time waiting for somebody else to do his duty. And besides, nobody would have nerve enough to qualify his offer with the five-minute conditional clause."

"I would," said Danvers, "and the first chance I get I am going to test the scheme and see how it works."

He found a chance before he got home. Somewhere in the shopping district two women came into the car. One of them sat down beside Danvers, the other, finding no vacant seat, stood in front of him. Barlow nudged him maliciously. "Now is your opportunity," he whispered.

Danvers sat still for a few minutes watching the woman's swaying, lurching figure. Presently he said:

"Madam, I will give you this seat and let you rest a while if you will promise to give it back to me at the end of five minutes."

The woman lunged helplessly into Danvers's lap. "I beg your pardon," she said. "That sudden turn—Oh, yes, I'm all right now, thanks. What was that you said about five minutes?"

Danvers repeated his offer.

"That is very kind of you, I am sure," she said. "That sudden turn—Oh, yes, I feel that I ought to take the seat. If you are ill and think you won't feel like standing more than five minutes at a time, perhaps you had better sit still."

Danvers blushed. "Oh, it isn't that," he said. "I feel well enough, but it is a conviction of mine that no one who rides in street cars ought to be obliged to stand longer than five minutes at a stretch. Are you willing to accept this seat under those conditions?"

"Certainly," said the woman. "You are very thoughtful to offer it at all. What time is it now, please?"

"I haven't got my watch," Danvers replied, as he clutched the dangling strap, "but it doesn't matter. It will take us just five minutes to get from here to the Opera House. I'll keep an eye out for that. When we get there I will let you know, and you can give me a show again."

"Very well," said the woman, and she resumed the interrupted conversation with her companion.

At Thirty-fourth Street there was a blockade. By the public clocks in the neighborhood it lasted just twenty minutes. At the end of five minutes Danvers began to fidget. At the end of ten minutes his impatience became audible. "Ah—m—m—m," he said. "Confoundedly long wait, this."

The woman checked her flow of speech. "Have we got to the Opera House yet?" she asked, innocently.

"To the Opera House?" echoed Danvers. "Great heavens, no. We haven't budged an inch for ten minutes. How on earth did you expect us to get to the Opera House?"

"Dear me," said the woman, "how provoking. These blockades do delay one so. When we get there let me know, please, if I don't happen to notice it myself. I promised, you remember, to let you sit down again when we got to the Opera House."

Barlow snickered. "Yes, I remember," said Danvers.

Thirteen minutes later they reached the temple of music.

"Madam," said Danvers.

"Ah, here we are!" said the woman.

She arose and Danvers sat down. "Madam," he said, "you seemed to forget that there were two strings to our agreement, one relating to time, the other to place. You disregarded the first. You kept me standing something like twenty-five minutes. I shall be equally inconsiderate. I shall not relinquish this seat at the end of five minutes."

"Oh, that's all right," said the woman. "I won't mind. I get off at Forty-fourth Street, anyway."

"What did I tell you?" said Barlow. "I told you you would get the worst of the bargain."

"I hadn't counted on blockades," said Danvers wearily. "The next time I'll take care not to mention particular corners, also not to make a bargain of any kind with a woman."

Too Much for John Drew.

JOHN DREW tells this story.

"I was the hero in a play some years ago," explained Mr. Drew, "and in one scene was supposed to hurl the first heavy over a low parapet down, down to his death four feet below. Blank and I usually grappled, swayed about the stage until I had him back to the pasteboard wall. Then I would whisper 'Ready,' and he would stiffen up. I would exert a little strength, he would raise himself by pushing his hands gently against my shoulders, and the finale was always satisfactory and sensational.

"But one night Blank came on in a slightly dazed condition. He had been up all night, and had been drinking just enough to make him drowsy. He spoke his lines all right, and we got along nicely until it came time for him to die. Then with a muttered 'Curse you!' we clinched, but I at once saw that I was to have my hands full. An old colored man once told me 'De harder youse grip ah eel, de wuss youse gwine ter find it. Dat eel jes' gwine ter git away from you shuah, sah. But jes' han'le dat eel gently and der's a big heap o' difference.'

"Well, I suppose it's the same with the inert human form. Anyway, the minute I grappled Blank he collapsed. I tried to lift him, and expected to do it easily, as he was slight of form. But when I picked him up by the middle his head and shoulders slumped, and I could not elevate him. Then I got behind him, clutched him by the shoulders, and tried to pass my arms about his knees, but his body slipped through my grasp like a bag of meal. Then I tried to stand him up so that I could catch hold of his ankles and topple him over. We went down together. He made no opposition, just reclined supine. After I had winded myself to no avail he staggered to his feet and said huskily, 'Let me do it,' and over he vaulted.

"But it taught me a lesson. That is, that no big athlete can throw a small man over a fence or wall if the slim man will only relax his muscles and do nothing. I've seen it tried since then on a wager several times, but I never saw the aggressor win."

She Knew the Reason.

HE was smoking and musing over the ways of the world. "Odd, isn't it," he said at last, "how few people attain their ideals in this world?"

"In what way?" inquired his wife, suspiciously, for she was not a woman to be caught off her guard.

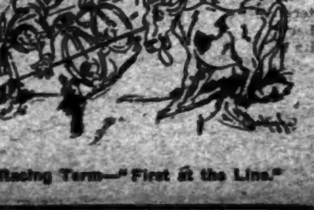
"Well," he replied slowly, "I was thinking of Kilmer when I spoke. He had an ideal woman that he was always talking about when he was in college. She was tall and stately in his dreams, and he seemed to have no place in his heart for a small woman. And yet, and yet—"

"Well?"

"Why, he finally married a little thing who hardly comes to his shoulder. I wonder why it was?"

"Perhaps, Fred," she said very slowly and distinctly, "he is like the majority of other men and was afraid to take any one of his size."

He changed the subject.



Racing Term—"First at the Line."

LOVE AND MECHANISM

By Alfred J. Waterhouse

MR. JACOB K. ALBAN,
Brampton, Col.

Dear Sir: When you refused to consider me as a suitor for your daughter's hand, notwithstanding her acknowledged preference for me, you said that you would not have her marry a poor inventor whose inventions were still on paper, and when I suggested that one or more of my inventions might be removed from paper, you responded that even then they would be valueless unless capital could be interested in them, a consummation that you considered improbable. You then, as you may remember, again affirmed that Miss Ethel never could marry me, and showed me the door, although I already was quite well acquainted with its location.

I am addressing you at this time to inform you that one of my inventions, the motocycle, now has passed the paper stage and lacks only capital to take an interest in it. As you are the only capitalist with whom I am acquainted, I have ventured to hope that by exhibiting the machine to you I may convince you of its fine possibilities and induce you to take a financial share in it.

If you will meet me at the southeast corner of your estate to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock I shall be pleased to show you what my motocycle, just completed, will do. Permit me to suggest that if you will bring your tandem bicycle and Miss Ethel as a companion, that young lady may be interested in—the machine, as she appears to have inherited the mechanical mind of her father.

Awaiting an answer, and trusting that it may be favorable, I am,

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN SIMPSON.

When the tall and seemingly dignified gentleman to whom the foregoing letter was addressed had read it through he did a very undignified thing. He first dashed the letter upon the stand at which he sat, and then snorted violently.

"The nerve of the young rascal!" he said. "I really ought to have kicked him out instead of merely showing him the door!"

After this explosive remark he settled back in his chair and thought for several minutes, a grim smile gradually growing upon his countenance as he did so. Then, drawing up to the table, he took pen and paper, and wrote:

Mr. John Simpson, Brampton, Col.

Dear Sir: If effrontery were the sole qualification of a good husband, I no longer would feel any hesitation about giving my daughter into your keeping. As impudence alone, however, never filled a larder, you will not think it strange that your letter of this date has confirmed me in the opinion that my original decision concerning your suit was wise.

But such "nerve" as you display deserves recognition as something unprecedented and immaculate. As such recognition, then, and not with any expectation of investing in the future of your machine, I will meet you at the time and place designated. The final suggestion of your letter needs no answer.

Yours truly,
JACOB K. ALBAN.

But Miss Ethel Alban felt differently about the final suggestion. At the supper table that evening her father was very uncommunicative for some time, finally breaking the silence by the remark:

"I received a letter from that young Simpson to-day."

"Did you?"

If her father had said that Blue Jacket had gone up two points Miss Ethel would have appeared no less interested to a casual beholder, but a closer observer would have noted how a red flush played hide and seek upon her face, and so told its own story.

"He wants me to meet him to-morrow afternoon and see a motorcycle that he has invented."

"Yes?"

Apparently Miss Ethel was deeply interested in the design on the handle of her fork, but the red flush still whispered its tale.

"And he had the effrontery to ask me to take you with me."

"Oh, papa! Won't that be perfectly delightful!"

"Huh!"

After that explosive remark Mr. Alban lapsed into a silence which finally was broken by a low query from the other side of the table:

"Why not?"

"Do you imagine for a moment that I would?"

"Why not?"

"What! Take you to see that young man?"

"No; to see the machine."

"Wouldn't think of looking at him, of course?"

"Well, of course I would have to be polite, but I really want to see the motorcycle, and of course we will go. It will be such fun, won't it, papa?"

Her father grunted in token of dissent, but the outcome was inevitable, for Miss Alban had made up her mind.

As John Simpson stood at the appointed place of meeting on the following afternoon, with the motorcycle by his side, he hardly could believe the evidence of his own eyes upon seeing a tandem bicycle, carrying a man and a woman, approaching him. Was it—could it be—his heart gave a great leap of joy as he assured himself that it certainly was Miss Ethel Alban and her hostile parent. But, although he was surprised, he would have been more so if he had possessed no knowledge of the extent to which the young lady carried the art of cajolery. On their nearer approach Miss Ethel was observed to be demurely triumphant, her father morose and seemingly dissatisfied with himself.

The greetings of the three were quite formal. Apparently the elder man desired his position to be evident; his charming daughter was willing that hers should be guessed, and the younger man maintained a dignified reserve. If there was a single stolen glance of peculiar meaning between the junior members of the party only Cupid saw it, and it was not his business to tell.

The start was quickly made, and, as the motorcycle raced ahead of the tandem, or waited to be overtaken, the capitalist showed by his looks that he was interested, although he said nothing to indicate that he was so. Finally, at the top of an incline which the tandem had ascended with difficulty and the motorcycle with ease, the three stopped to rest.

"What do you think of the machine?" the young man asked.

"Seems to be all right."

"It is all right, and so simple in its mechanism. A child could handle it."

"Is it difficult to ride?"

"Not in the least. Would you like to try it?"

Mr. Alban would like to try it, but, under the circumstances, he had disliked to say so. He accepted the offer at once.

John Simpson stepped to the side of the machine. "It is very simple," he said. "If you wish to go rapidly, pull this lever clear out; push it partly in if you desire to go more slowly, and clear in if you wish to stop."

There was a slight metallic click before he turned from the machine, which might have been deemed mysterious, but the elder man did not hear it, and the younger evidently considered it of no importance.

The three mounted and rode side by side for a time, and as they did so that exhilaration which the motorcycle engenders far more than the ordinary wheel grew upon the elder man, and he became almost sportive.

"I believe I'll let her out a little," he said.

"All right."

"Can you keep up?"

"I guess so."

The fields flew past in an unbroken stretch of brown. The pace was tremendous, and as the motorcycle forged ahead of the tandem John Simpson deemed it advisable to release his hold of the handlebar and hold his companion on. Miss Ethel did not demur, and so it may be presumed that she also recognized the advisability of the proceeding. Mr. Alban, in front, grew hilarious.

"Believe I'll let out another link!" he shouted back.

"All right."

The young couple were having a very pleasant time, and were not hurrying the tandem at all, when a wailing voice was borne to their ears:

"I can't stop the infernal machine."

"Close the lever," John shouted back.

"I can't! What will I do?"

"Hang on! It will run down in about thirty miles."

There was a moan of dissent, but it did not stop the machine, and far in the distance the wailing voice finally died into silence as the motorcycle and its rider disappeared over the summit of a hill. Then the riders of the tandem gave up the vain chase, and Mr. Simpson devoted his attention to comforting his companion, who was much disturbed by the remarkable flitting of her father. There was considerable evidence that his labors were rewarded by success.

"Do you know, this seems to me like a dispensation of Providence," he said, after he had convinced her that no serious injury could come to her father.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, the Rev. William Henneberry lives in that hollow just back of us, dear, and—"

"I never could."

"But who knows when we may have such an opportunity again? Doesn't it really look as if Prov—"

"Papa never would forgive me. No, I positively never could."

But women had made similar remarks before then.

In the meantime the motorcycle was speeding onward, carrying with it a hatless rider, who alternately pulled and pushed at its lever, but in vain.

"Thirty miles!" he muttered. "Oh, if ever I get hold of that—"

His feelings became too deep for words, and he again turned his attention to the obdurate lever. The wheel flew onward. A flock of sheep appeared in the road ahead.

"I am lost!" moaned the rider. Oh, if ev—"

The sheep scattered, by what seemed a miracle none of them was struck, and a moment later their herdsman was wondering if he had seen a vision.

Far ahead a tiny silver thread, stretching away from a mountain canyon, crossed the road and was lost to sight beyond an adjacent hill. Toward it the refractory wheel hastened, and ever as it sped the thread widened, becoming first a broad silver band and finally a stream of some rods in width. But the hatless rider did not see it until he was almost on its brink. There was no time either for dread or fear. A muttered protest which the wheel did not heed; then a plunge, a mighty splash, and both machine and rider had disappeared from view. The river's tiny ripples whispered to one another of the remarkable sight that they had witnessed, but for some seconds nothing was visible upon the surface of the water. Then a wild-eyed and very damp man appeared, and the ripples shuddered as they listened to his remarks.

Nearly two hours later a wreck of a man, wearing very wet clothing on which the dust had settled and been converted into mud, was toiling slowly along the road to Brampton when a carriage, which was being rapidly driven from the direction of that town, appeared in the distance. As it approached the sorry-looking wayfarer its horses were stopped and a feminine voice made itself heard:

"It is—it is papa!"

"Yes, it is papa. Nice time I've had!"

"Oh, I do hope you are not hurt."

"Hurt! I'm nearly drowned! I swallowed a river, all except what I am carrying around in my clothes. Oh, if ever I catch—Hello!"

Mr. Alban, whose attention had been devoted to his daughter, had just discovered that her companion in the carriage was Mr. John Simpson. As he looked at that apparently unperturbed young gentleman his face grew black, he choked and gargled, and finally managed only to exclaim:

"You—you—"

"Oh, papa, he has been so good."

"Good! Good! He put me on an unpatented perpetual-motion machine, and then started me to going, and I believe he knew it was loaded. I left it lying there, churning the river, and there's where he will find it, still churning. Good! Why, if that infam—"

"But he has been so good, and he is so sorry. It was he that suggested that we must hurry for a carriage to get you when the machine stopped, and—"

"It never will stop, I tell you!"

The irate man gradually was calmed and finally was induced to take a seat in the carriage. There his daughter exercised her soothing arts upon him, and, responding to that influence, he at last admitted that he perhaps had been too hasty in condemning the inventor of the motorcycle. The younger two exchanged glances immediately after this admission and a remarkable scene followed. The young lady threw her arms about her father's neck, and, hiding her head on his shoulder, said:

"Oh, papa! I am so glad that you have forgiven John, for he—I—we are married now, and he is my husband."

"Your husband!"—

Jacob Alban gasped rather than spoke these words. Then he attempted to throw his daughter's arms from his neck, but that young lady hung on.

"Le' go of my neck!"

"Never until you say you will forgive us!"

"Le' go! I want to get at that scoundrel."

"Nev—never!"

It is hard to say when and how the situation might have changed had not John Simpson said in a very mild voice: "Let go, dearest. We are married, and your father certainly will view the situation with reason."

For several minutes, however, it looked very much as if the father would do nothing of the kind. For that time he stormed and raved and said all manner of unkind things concerning his son-in-law. But the storm finally wore itself away, and when Ethel asked whether John should go into the house with them or she should go away with him the old gentleman grumbled a little and finally said:

"I suppose he may as well come in until we get this matter settled."

So John Simpson went into the Alban residence as son-in-law of its proprietor, and that matters were satisfactorily settled many things afterward indicated. Among these things may be mentioned the fact that the sign on a large building in New York now reads:

ALBAN & SIMPSON,
Manufacturers of Motorcycles.

Of course Mrs. Simpson accompanied her husband when he rode out that evening to resurrect his machine, and it was not strange, when she saw him take something from the machinery and throw it away, that she inquired:

"What was it that you threw away, John?"

Her husband's reply was somewhat evasive, and as they had many things to think about that evening it is not at all remarkable that she thought no more about the matter.

That first storm was practically the last, for John and his father-in-law get along very nicely together, as do the young couple. Sometimes Mr. Alban says:

"I wonder, John, why that first motorcycle ran away. It is strange that we never have had a similar experience since."

But, as John does not seem to be able to inform him, the old gentleman's wonder never comes to a satisfactory conclusion.

Lacks Artistic Sense.

Artist—My dear, that new cook will never do.

Wife—Why not? He used to be chef of a fashionable club.

Artist—That may be; but can't you see that he's just served spinach in a blue dish and tomatoes on a pink plate? Horrible!

GOSSIP OF THE SEWING CIRCLE

THE fad for pets is growing all the time, and every young woman has a dozen or more animals of various species upon which she lavishes much affection. The raccoon is one of the new ideas. They are considered extremely neat, as they persist in washing all the food given to them before eating it. Toy dogs of all kinds are, of course, always en règle. Miss Harriet Daly has a wee white dog which she can put in her muff and which is voted "too sweet" and "too cute" by all her friends. It does not seem to be much larger than a sparrow, and it is warranted not to grow. Miss Daly is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Marcus Daly and the sister-in-law of Mrs. James Gerard, Jr., and Mrs. Carroll Brown of Baltimore. She is a great heiress and a very clever and charming girl and one of the successes of the season.

***

Dogs even take on such a human interest and are made such friends of the family that recently, on the death of a well-known man, a near relative has put all her dogs in mourning, and they parade Fifth Avenue with crêpe bows. One especial pet has all its blankets this Winter in black, with only silver monograms.

***

Lady Rodney, who was with Mrs. Astor the other evening at the opera, is a pleasant-faced woman very much on the English style. She dresses in much better taste than some of the London visitors to town this Winter. She was a Miss Guest, and is a cousin of the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Roxburghe. She is divorced from her husband.

***

Those who have recently seen Mrs. George Cornwallis West are quite amazed at the flesh she has put on. She was always inclined to embonpoint, but she has grown very stout of late years. She takes a great amount of exercise and follows religiously the different regimens prescribed to reduce stoutness. Mrs. West promised to come over to this country this year, but she has changed her mind.

***

Miss Lottie Finley, who was one of the débutantes of last week in Washington, is from the South. Her father is a New Orleans man and a connection of the Levering family of Maryland. Her mother was a Miss Davis of Natches and a relative of the Surgets, one of the oldest French families in the South. Mrs. Finley is distantly connected with the Schuchardts in this city and Mr. Finley is a first cousin of Mrs. Lyman Colt Josephs of Newport.

***

One of the new ideas in entertaining in drawing rooms in London this season is done for the benefit of the younger generation. A Miss Pamela Coleman is going the rounds, telling fairy stories, the B'rer Rabbit tales, and bits of Japanese folk lore. She is dressed in a quaint costume and she sits on the floor cross-legged and brings with her a basket of toys with which she illustrates her stories. The fad has taken, and she is in great demand, and there is some talk of arranging for an entertainer of a similar kind here. Story tellers—one means not the wicked people, but those who have folklore and fairy tales galore—are extremely useful at afternoon parties in the holiday season. Children are tired of "Punch and Judy" and conjurers and, like their elders, sigh for a novelty.

***

The new London idea concerning weddings is to have as many children as possible in the bridal cortège. Six little boys and six little girls are to be in the procession at the church when the Earl of Kerry weds Miss Hope in February. At all the recent London weddings little girls and little boys were component parts of the cortège.

***

London is also responsible for a new club for women—the Athenaeum. This will have three objects—literature, music, and politics. On the committees are the Countess of Lytton, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Lady Rivers Wilson, and Mrs. Asquith, who was the original of Dodo and the founder of the Souls. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has some idea of trying to get up a club in New York where women will study political questions in other times than campaign months. More interest in politics has been shown by New York women this year than ever before.

***

Miss Ivy Gordon Lennox, the only daughter of Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, has been put at a finishing school in Dresden. Miss Lennox was to have made her début this year, but the death of the Duke of Richmond, her grandfather, plunged the entire family into mourning. Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox has arranged now to keep her at school for two years longer, although she went out in society a little in London last year. Miss Gordon Lennox is slight and fair and very pretty. Her mother has been at the Horse Show and the opera, and has also been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Barney at Southampton. She and her husband are now with William C. Whitney.

***

The School of Applied Design is interesting many society women this Winter. Ornamental needlework has quite an important part in the course taught by the instructors. Among those who are especially interested in this branch are Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins and Mrs. Everett Culver, the elder daughter of Senator William Clark. Mrs. Culver was educated in a French convent and she there learned all kinds of needlework and embroidery, and is an adept at it. She has given a great deal of time and attention to this branch of the work. In London, at the Royal School of Art Needlework there is once a week "associate at homes" at which the work is shown and some great lady of society presides at the tea pouring. The Duchess of Somerset and the Princess Christian are among the hostesses on these occasions. Besides embroidery and needlework many old pieces of furniture, bric-à-brac, and other articles are shown and offered for sale. A card is necessary from one of the associates for this function, which has become quite popular in London.

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At the wedding of Lady Marjorie Greville, the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Warwick to Lord Helmsley, the bridesmaids will wear black and red. The hats will be black, with long ribbons of the same sombre hue, and with these they will have scarlet cloth coats which will cover their white frocks. This is the first time that such a combination of colors has been used in a wedding, and there is no doubt but that it will be effective, even if a little bizarre.

***

The Duchess of Marlborough, who is known all over England as "the pretty American Duchess," is returning from Vienna much benefited by her treatment for earache, but not entirely cured. The English press also call her "the political Duchess," as they say she has a wonderful knowledge of international politics and makes a special study of English affairs. She has been of the greatest assistance to her husband in his career. He is very ambitious, but he has not the savoir faire which she possesses or the way of winning over voters and constituents. A recent picture of her, which is now at Blenheim, shows her in a characteristic but pathetic attitude. A hand is up at the ear as if trying to catch something some one is telling her and the entire expression is one of anxiety.

***

It would only be natural that the most picturesque costumes for automobiling would be found in France. The motor is now connected with hunting and is used to follow the hounds. It has been also put in place of a carriage or wagon at Hempstead on the same errand. The Frenchwomen wear long cloaks over very plain tailor-made gowns, and tricornered hats very much in the style of those which were part of the uniform of the Colonial soldiers in this country. One of the most enthusiastic motorists is the Baronne de Rothschild. She goes frequently to the meets at St. Hubert, about twenty miles from Versailles.

***

Miss Howland, one of the débutantes of this Winter, is the daughter of Mr. Louis Howland by his first wife, who was a Miss Lawrence, and the sister of Mrs. Foxhall Keene and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre. She is one of several children who live in this country with their grandfather. Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre has become a patroness of the Junior Cotillion and is entertaining for her niece this Winter.

***

Miss Ethel Smyth, who composed an opera, "Der Wald," which was brought out at the Metropolitan Opera House, recently played the organ at the wedding of her niece, Miss Kathleen Hunter, to Capt. Elwes, in London. The entire wedding music was of her own composition, and she sang the soprano solo in the anthem which was given just before the ceremony.

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Mrs. Phipps, who was Miss Grace, the daughter of Mr. Michael Grace, and who was married to Mr. Phipps in October, is with her husband on her wedding tour in the south of Italy. They have taken two automobiles with them. Mrs. Phipps is enthusiastic about automobiles, but she was determined that in case there should be a breakdown, there would be another machine in readiness.

***

Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, is responsible for an entire change in menus in London. She has been giving a series of dinners at which royalty and many notables have been present. She serves only soup, two roasts, two vegetables, a salad, and a simple dessert. Everything is excellently well prepared and her dinners are now all the vogue. She manages, with the simplest dishes, to have a novelty at each dinner.

***

Mrs. Eliphalet Nott Potter, who is on the list of patronesses of the Junior Cotillion, is a bride of last Winter. She was Miss Atterbury. She has a young sister, Miss Ellen Mercer Atterbury, who is a débutante of the year, and she is chaperoning her.

***

Mrs. Clermont L. Best, who is located in New York this Winter and who is to bring out her daughter, Miss Annie Best, is a sister of John Tooker and an aunt of Mrs. Whitney Warren and of "Jack" Tooker, who married, last Spring, Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell. Mrs. Best has resided at Newport for some years, but she always comes to town for a short season in the Winter. She is one of the most hospitable of hostesses and very kind to literary and musical people. It is at her cottage at Newport that many of the recitals and lectures of the Summer are given, and she is always the first to lend a helping hand to the struggling musician or lecturer who comes to the City by the Sea in order to obtain recognition from society for a Winter's campaign. Miss Annie Best made a preliminary début at Newport, last Summer, going out to a few entertainments.

***

Mrs. Percival Kuhne was Miss Lillian M. Kerr. She and her sister, Mrs. Charles Albert Heaton, were daughters of the late Hamilton R. Kerr, who left a large fortune. Both have made excellent marriages. Mrs. Kuhne's husband is a banker, and Mr. Heaton comes from New Haven, where his father made much money in manufacturing interests. Mrs. Kuhne always passes the Autumns at Lakewood. She is a very great friend of Mrs. William and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander.

***

One of the American débutantes in London is Miss Beatrice Winans. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans, who have lived a great deal abroad. The Winans made a large fortune through the building of railroads in Russia. It was the grandfather of Miss Winans who built that remarkable house in Baltimore which, with its Italian garden and grounds, occupies an entire block, and which is concealed from public gaze by a high brick wall. Miss Winans's mother was a Miss Whistler, a sister of James McNeill Whistler, the famous artist, who died recently. Miss Gwendolyn Whistler, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whistler, who is now abroad studying in Paris, will make her début in Baltimore next Winter, but will, before that time, have the benefit of a London season with her aunt and uncle.

***

Mrs. Jesse Tyson is seldom seen in society these days. She was the beautiful Miss Johns and was much younger than her husband. Of late years she has devoted herself to life in the country, seldom coming to Baltimore or New York. She was one of the group of beauties of which Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., Mrs. Percy Turnure, and Mrs. Alexander Brown are members. Mrs. Tyson has traveled a great deal abroad and her home is filled with bric-à-brac, pictures, and bibelots. She is very fond of pets and has an extremely clever parrot.

***

Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish is one of the most constant attendants at the Opera. She and Mr. Gerrish occupy one of the small boxes in the grand tier. Mrs. Gerrish is devoted to music and to the fine arts. She is rather tall, very blonde, and wears handsome frocks and superb jewels. She was a Miss Sullivant. She has a beautiful home at 17 East Seventy-sixth Street. She and Mr. Gerrish are enthusiastic travelers, and each year they make a special tour of one of the European countries; they have also been in the Orient. Mrs. Gerrish entertains at dinners, and last Winter gave a card party to which over one hundred guests were asked.

***

Miss Enid Shaw, the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, is a débutante in Washington this Winter. She is a tall, handsome girl, somewhat inclined to embonpoint. Her mother is quite stout, but not very tall. Miss Shaw is one of several sisters. They are all accomplished, clever girls and are great favorites in Washington society.

***

Mrs. H. S. Rubens, whose husband has been such a prominent figure this week in the Cuban imbroglio, was a notable figure in New York society last Winter. She and Mr. Rubens lived at Sherry's. She was a great friend of Mrs. Henry L. Burnett. Mrs. Rubens is a very pretty woman, somewhat in the Spanish genre. Her hair and eyes are deep brown, of a shade which sometimes suggests more the brunette than the chataigne; her eyes are large, and she has a beautiful complexion and a neat figure. She dresses very well. She was at the Opera a great deal and she gave some charming entertainments in her apartments at Sherry's.

***

Miss Hazel Martyn, who is to marry Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, Jr., is the daughter of Mrs. E. J. Martyn of Chicago. She has studied art, and held an exhibition of her pictures last year in Chicago. She went to Paris last year and did some excellent work, and then returned to Chicago. She is a very handsome and attractive girl.

Her Game.

"One heart is all I want," he cried,
"Wilt give it me, my dear?"
He clasped the hand expectantly,
Half hopeful, half in fear.

"And will I give a heart to thee?"
She answered with a blush.
"Of course I will, so you may fill
Your little bobtail flush."

In His Hands.

His Father—I hate the idea of your being in debt.

The Spendthrift—Well, it depends on you how long I'll remain so.

Gowns at the Opera and Elsewhere

The feminine frequenters of the opera having discovered that the red and gold decorations of the house are subdued enough in tone to admit of the wearing of other than white and pastel-tinted gowns to advantage, bright hues are again adding to the picturesqueness of the audiences.

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At a recent performance Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies was in a vivid rose-pink satin. The gown was fitted to her figure by wide, scant folds. The corsage was cut almost straight from shoulder to shoulder, with folds of tulle at the edges. She wore golden leaves in her dark coiffure.

***

Mrs. F. K. Pendleton was in cardinal red velvet, very simply made. The square-cut corsage had a fall of point lace draped to form a crescent at the centre top of the bodice, and this lace was so looped at the sides of the crescent as to form short falls at each side next the sleeves. The short sleeves were formed of Vs of the velvet covered with draped falls of point lace, and had knots of red velvet ribbon at the back.

***

In marked contrast to these reds was the all-black costume of Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, who sat in the Morgan box. She is in mourning. Her frock was dull black flecked with dead jets. The neck was square, and filmy jetted stuff formed cape sleeves that drooped over the long black suede gloves. A slender chain of onyx beads went around her neck and hung below the waist. Her light-brown hair was drawn up to a height of fully six inches above her small, pale, and delicately featured face in a pompadour which was done in smooth waves and had a slight part at one side. The back hair was drawn up and piled high back of the pompadour.

***

Mrs. John Hay, wife of Secretary Hay, sat one night in the Whitney box. She wore a gown of black velvet. The short sleeves had insertions of black lace at the outside and frills of black chiffon. A large chou of black velvet ribbon was fastened at the left of her corsage, which, for a low bodice, was cut quite high and was edged with folds of black tulle. She carried a large black fan.

***

Lady Rodney was at the opera Monday evening in Mrs. Astor's box. She wore black, as did Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox. Lady Rodney's frock was some heavy black material heavily spangled with jet sequins. It was princess in cut; the bodice was cut slightly rounding and on a line from shoulder to shoulder, and bands of jets went over the shoulders.

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White lace frock with the lace pattern outlined with pink, with pink cord trimming bodice.

***

Miss Gwendolyn Burden wore coral-colored satin and chiffon. The satin formed the skirt and the foundation of the bodice. The corsage was cut in a slightly curving line from over the shoulders, and was finished with a modified old-time fichu effect. Folds of chiffon forming a fichu perhaps five inches wide were laid flatly around the shoulders and corsage top, and edging these folds a series of two-inch chiffon ruffles formed a deep border. The sleeves, which extended to below the elbows, were formed of narrow overlapping chiffon ruffles. A large cluster of gardenias was fastened at the front of her corsage.

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Carriage coat of white albeline, trimmed with chinchilla.

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In the box next to Miss Burden sat Miss Pauline Whittier, who also wore a coral-colored gown. In this gown the sleeves began well below the shoulder curve, the caps over the shoulders being of dull-finished gold lace. The sleeves were formed of a series of graduated puffs, with narrow ruffles at the elbows. Gold lace also finished the bodice edge and was used in bolero effect on the bodice, extending from the underarm seams to the centre front of the bodice, where each section terminated in a tab. A cluster of deep-red flowers began at this point and extended up to the left shoulder. The lower part of the bodice was made of tiny puffs of the soft red mousseline. The skirt was velvet.

***

Mrs. Levi P. Morton was a distinguished figure, with her snow-white hair piled high on her head and showing a flashing cluster ornament of diamonds. Her gown was of the richest green velvet, princesse in effect, and covered with large shaded green sequins. The sleeves had capes of the spangled velvet, from which flounces of point lace drooped over the elbows.

***

Mrs. James W. Gerard has a costume of the new moleskin plush. The skirt and Eton coat with postilion back are somewhat at the front. With this she wears a large broad-brimmed gray hat to match, trimmed with a large gray ostrich plume.

***

One of the prettiest possible white gowns was worn at the Crane-Gillespie wedding by one of the attendants. It was suitable for a tall, slim woman only, and such a one wore it. The bodice had a deep 1830 collar of heavy white lace that drooped over a plaited blousing bodice and voluminous sleeves. First came cape sleeves of the lace over deeper cape sleeves of the cloth, bordered with lace, and lastly there were close-fitting sleeves that extended in shaped gauntlets almost to the knuckles. These were of cloth, with insertions and borders of lace. The skirt was laid in three-inch plaits that were pressed at the waistline only, and around the bottom of the skirt the heavy white lace formed a border fully twenty inches deep. Her white panne velvet hat had the brim bent in a line of irregular points and was trimmed with a white ostrich plume starting from a rosette of the white panne. She carried a loose cluster of enormous white chrysanthemums.

***

Miss Constance L. Crimmins is wearing a walking costume of deep sapphire-blue cheviot. The plain skirt clears the pavement by a couple of inches, and the three-quarter coat is tight-fitting and closed with blue buttons. With this she wears a small blue toque and a blue veil, and dark stole and muff. All the blues are of the same shade.

***

An imported carriage costume, a tailored frock, is made of black broadcloth. The sweeping skirt has lengthwise plaits at each side of the narrow front panel of the skirt. These plaits are an inch wide and are released perhaps twelve inches from the two-inch hem. There are similar plaits, four in number, each side of the back breadth, which is habit finished, that is, perfectly plain. One narrow box plait runs from the waistline in the centre back to the bottom of the skirt. The short Eton coat has the French or seamless centred back, and the upper portion extends out over the sleeve tops for an inch and a half, forming an epaulet yoke finish. The belt, which is attached to the back only, is deep and made of plaits of the broadcloth, with pipings of white cloth finishing the edges of the three upper folds. The fronts, which close invisibly, swing loose, and show insertions of white cloth at each corner front, each bit of white having six small black velvet buttons ornamenting it. There is a tiny vest of black velvet. The coat has no collar. An inch-wide fold of the white cloth with a group of three velvet buttons on each side forms the neck finish. The edge of the black coat overlapping the white fold is worked in dull gold, and a row of tiny satin-finished gold buttons also outlines the neck. A small bee is worked in dull-gold thread at each side of the coat in the front, just below the neck. The sleeves are of the full bishop pattern, with three lengthwise plaits beginning above the elbow and ending perhaps six inches below that point, the released fullness being plaited into a shaped cuff of broadcloth showing folds of white, with black buttons on the white, and tiny gold ones on the black.

***

A beautiful coat of black monkey fur was seen on one of the cold afternoons. It was almost a three-quarter coat in length and was fitted in to the figure by long curving seams. It had no collar and the sleeves were the modified kimono shape. A large, flat muff was carried with it. A small black toque and a black chiffon automobile veil topped it.

***

Although Persian lamb is not a fashionable fur for garments, neckpieces, or muffs, it is used in trimming some of the tailored black cloth gowns made after French models. It is particularly good as a finish around the neck of the collarless Eton coats and in trimming the lower part of the sleeves. It can also be used elsewhere on cloth costumes, and those having partially worn garments or pieces of this fur can have them utilized in this way.

***

In children's furs the grays and whites lead, and squirrel is especially popular for long coats, as it is durable and will stand the wear and tear much better than the more beautiful but fragile chinchilla. Moleskin is also being used in children's furs, and the white fox is always charming.

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Miss Ethel Barrymore has a set of white fox furs. The neckpiece is a round collar tapering to points at the front and trimmed with the heads and claws. The muff carried with this is a huge round one.

***

This season's muffs are destitute of any ornamentation. The day of tails and heads, or paws and claws, has, fortunately, passed. The flat muffs are not only more fashionable, but more convenient than the round ones, are quite as warm, and occupy much less space.

***

Many of the new fur coats in which the striped furs alone are used are so made that the stripes describe certain patterns or follow certain lines. For example, a chinchilla coat had the stripes running in slanting lines from the centre seam of the back outward and upward, thus forming a series of Vs. An Eton coat in a brown striped fur showed the same V pattern in the back and also on the sleeves, tops, and in the front, and the deep collar also had its stripes arranged to conform to the striping of the body of the garment. Even in ermine the black points are being inserted so as to form stripes or patterns.

***

Mrs. Harry Spies Kip is wearing a black cloth gown the skirt of which has the habit back, and while clearing the floor at the front and sides, trails a little at the back. The Eton coat comes to the waistline, is laid in pressed box plaits, and at the bottom of each box plait are two tiny gilt buttons.

***

Buttons, both gold and silver, or rather gilt, as well as rhinestone, enamel, &c., are being used on nearly every tailored gown one sees. Some of them are very expensive and most of them are extremely pretty. They give the necessary touch of brightness to otherwise sombre costumes.

***

Mrs. William Travers has one of the new moleskin coats. It comes well below her knees, and is loose and baggy, although its cut follows the outline of the figure. The sleeves are on the coat order, but are wide and taper in a little to the deep cuffs. The cuffs grow narrow at the wrists. There is a turned-down, round collar. With this early in the week she wore a wide scarf of Hudson Bay sable eight inches wide at the centre, and perhaps twelve inches wide at the ends, and carried a large muff to match. Her turban was white fur with a cluster of small, loose violets inserted between crown and up-turned brim and drooping over the latter at the left front. There were tiny touches of black at the back.

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Evening coat of Irish lace over brown panne velvet. Deep border of mink fur.

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For Winter wear the warmest and least bulky skirts for the plump person, or any one with a good figure, are the jersey-topped silk skirts. They come with all kinds of silk flouncings, and when the silk is worn it may be renewed, as the jersey tops with their taffeta-strapped seams are made for hard usage and long wear. These come in low as well as high prices, and can be purchased to suit the lean as well as the fat purse.

MARIE WELDON.

THE TRAIL OF THE TWINS

BY EMMA M. WISE

"AND so they split," said Mrs. Meekin. "One-half of the managers wanted to do one thing and the other half wanted to do something else. They couldn't come to an agreement, so the dissenting faction cut loose from the original institution and founded a nursery of their own. They call it the Rest A While Home."

"And where do you stand?" asked Caleb. "Are you a regular or a dissenter?"

"Neither. I am still on the fence. You see, I have a judicial mind. I have to weigh matters carefully before I can come to a conclusion. I haven't decided yet which side I think in the right and deserving of my support. That is one reason why I so hate to go to Europe just now. I want to stay here to see this nursery battle through. For years the Rockabye Nursery has been my favorite charity. I had intended to contribute a neat little sum to its support this Fall, but the present trouble has put me all at sea. I don't know which faction to give the money to. However, I promised yesterday to let the managers of the rival institutions know definitely by the 1st of October where my sympathy lies. I told them you would make up my mind for me."

"Not on your life I won't," protested Caleb stoutly. "You don't get me mixed up in any such a mess as that."

Mrs. Meekin's voice sounded that peculiar cooing note which both she and Caleb had always found effective, she agreeably, he dangerously so.

"Now, Caleb, dear," she said, "do be nice for just this once. Remember you won't see me again for six whole months. You can do just as you please all that time. The only promise I shall exact from you before going away is in regard to the nursery. I want you to study the situation conscientiously, make up your mind which branch you think most deserving, and then give them a nice little check, say for $1,000, or such a matter."

"What?" cried Caleb, "one thousand dollars? Oh, I say."

"Well, then make it $500 if you think $1,000 too much, although I had promised $1,000. For assistance I would advise you to go to Mrs. Pembroke and Mrs. Slocum. You can get both sides of the story from them. Mrs. Pembroke is the leader of the Rockabyeites and Mrs. Slocum of the opposition. I would like you to see them soon and hear what they have to say."

"Very well," said Caleb, "I will think about it."

Caleb's consideration of the nursery problem was delayed no longer than the following day. On his way back from the pier, whither he had accompanied his wife on her start to Europe, a plan suddenly occurred to him, and before going home he called at Mrs. Pembroke's home to present it. He found Mrs. Slocum and several adherents of both leaders already there engaged in a free-for-all discussion of nursery ways and means. Caleb, although a timid man by nature, rushed boldly into the thick of the fight with his newly fledged ideas.

"Mrs. Meekin told me last night something about this nursery scrape," he began. "She made me promise to give one party or the other some money to help pay expenses while she is away. She said I was to use my own judgment in making the donation. That looks like a big responsibility, but I think I have found a way out. It strikes me that the easiest and at the same time the fairest way to settle the business is to give the money to the nursery that can produce the best-looking baby. I don't know much about children from experience, but I have heard several lectures on how to bring them up. As I understand it, good care makes good babies, also pretty ones. I take it, therefore, that the nursery that can turn out the best-looking kids must be most painstaking in its attention to their needs, and is entitled to the gift. How does that sound? Isn't it a fair proposition?"

Mrs. Pembroke coughed uneasily. "I—I hardly know," she replied. "It seems to me that even so, the case is still bristling with difficulties. Who is going to decide on the beauty of the babies?"

"Oh, we will fix that up all right," was Caleb's airy reply. "We'll have a baby show. All the youngsters from both institutions can be corralled in one show room and a set of judges previously trained in the observation of infantile pulchritude can inspect them and see which ought to have the prize. In addition to the $500 which I intend to give to the successful nursery—"

"Five hundred!" interposed Mrs. Pembroke. "Mrs. Meekin promised us a thousand."

"I know that she did," returned Caleb, coolly, "but that's too much. My wife was always generous in her charities to the point of criminality. I intend to run things with a more prudent hand. As I said, in addition to that contribution, I will give a prize of $25 to the parents of the lucky baby. That's fair, too, isn't it?"

"Y-y-yes, I suppose it is," Mrs. Pembroke admitted. "Whom do you wish to arrange the details of the show? Do you want to do that yourself, or will you leave it to the managers of the nurseries?"

"Oh, you can settle that to suit yourselves. I have but one restriction to impose. That relates to twins. I am down on twins. I know all about them. They're a bad lot. I've been mixed up in a lot of deals with twins, and every blessed time I got the worst of it. So, I say, twins must positively be barred. One of a pair may be admitted, but the combination as a whole is ruled out."

Mrs. Pembroke smiled affably. "We have no twins," she said.

"Nor we," echoed Mrs. Slocum.

"That's good," said Caleb. "I think it would be well to hold the exhibition in the beginning of October. That will give you a month for preparation. Kindly let me know when you have all arrangements completed. I should like to attend the show myself, and see how it turns out."

"Certainly," said Mrs. Pembroke. "We will keep you posted."

There was a further exchange of civilities that covered the space of five minutes, then Caleb got away. From the Pembroke house he went directly home. As he turned the key in his own door he was reminded again of the nursery episode by the sound of childish wailing issuing from somewhere in the region of the basement.

"By George," he said, "there it goes again. I'll put a stop to that pretty quick. Polly, come here."

A woman who had been dusting at the rear of the hall stepped forward.

"Polly," said Caleb, severely, "whose kid is that squalling down there in the kitchen?"

"Mine," said Polly, meekly.

"Yours?" said Caleb. "Aren't you ashamed of yourself? What do you let it squall for?"

"I can't help it," murmured Polly.

"What's the matter with him—is he sick?"

"No, Sir. But it isn't 'he.' It's Wilhelmina. Her big sister is down there jiggling her, but it don't do any good. Wilhelmina cries just because she likes to. Nobody can stop her when she gets to going. I don't mind her, alone, so much, but I'm always scared half to death for fear she'll set William going, too."

"Oh, Lord," groaned Caleb. "So there are two of them, are there?"

"Yes, Sir. Twins. William is asleep."

"No he isn't," Caleb broke in. He's tuning up now. I hear him. Come in here, Polly. I want to talk to you." Caleb stepped into the library and Polly followed. "Now, see here, Polly," he said, "we may as well get this thing straightened out first as last. I am going to be boss in my own house for six long months—just think of it—and the very first thing I am going to do is to shut down on crying children. My wife has always had a raft of them lying around, through a mistaken sense of kindness, and I have put up with them because—well, because I couldn't help myself. But I can help it now, and I'm going to have a rest. I'm not going to be driven crazy any longer. I have some very important literary work on hand, and I can't afford to have my nerves upset by squalling infants. What—er—what position do you hold in this house, Polly? What do you do?"

"Everything," said Polly, comprehensively.

"Indeed?" said Caleb. "That complicates matters. Still, I see two or three other girls hanging around once in a while, so no matter how valuable your services, I have an idea they could peg along without you. The fact is, Polly, I've got to get rid of those twins of yours, and unless you can find some way to dispose of them—"

"Dispose of them?" interrupted Polly, with a frightened scream. "Oh, Mr. Meekin!"

"Oh, I don't mean to do away with them for good," Caleb assured her. "I meant temporarily—by the day. You sleep at home, do you not? Well, what's the matter with your hiring the children out during the day? You could drop them off and pick them up on your way to and from work. It will be to your advantage to do that. I presume you need money—all of us need money. I will pay you better wages than you can get any place else, and you will have a nice, comfortable time of it here. Only—no kids on the premises—bear that in mind."

Polly folded her hands in meditative silence. "Well," asked Caleb, presently, "which is it, go or stay?"

"If you please," said Polly. "I'd like to think it over. If you don't mind my letting Jane do the dusting I'll take the twins out for a little jaunt. When I get back I may, perhaps, have made up my mind."

"All right," said Caleb. "Run along, and don't bring the youngsters back crying, whether you have made up your mind or not."

Polly hurried down stairs and bundled the twins into the baby carriage. Somnolent William she deposited lengthwise in the bottom of the carriage in the shadow of the lowered parasol, while sprightly Wilhelmina was assigned to a more conspicuous position at the other end of the wagon. Then, with the older sister bringing up the rear, Polly and her offspring started down the street in state. Three blocks from the house Polly stopped to adjust some loosened mechanism of the baby carriage. As she stood blocking up the way three women approached from the intersecting street. Wilhelmina, catching sight of their bright raiment, held out her hands and said. "Oo-oo." The women turned and looked at her.

"Oh, my!" cried the one nearest the carriage. "What a beautiful baby. Is she yours?" she continued, addressing Polly.

"Sure," said Polly.

The woman struck an attitude at once commanding and imploring. "See here," she said, "you are the very woman I am looking for. I want to borrow your baby. I want you to put her in our nursery—it is the Rockabye that I mean—for a few weeks. You can spare her, can't you?"

"I reckon," said Polly, dejectedly, "that I'll have to spare her, whether I want to or not. I have just been told by the boss that I'll lose my job if I don't put her some place."

"Of course," said the woman, "that is always the way. Nobody wants a baby around. The Rockabye is just the place for the little dear. She'll get the best of care there. I know all about that, because I'm at the head of the concern and know what they do for the babies left in their care. My name is Mrs. Pembroke—you may have heard of me. We are going to have a baby show the first week in October. A prize has been offered to the prettiest baby. I shouldn't be at all surprised if yours gets it. That is," added Mrs. Pembroke, tentatively, "if she isn't a twin. I do hope she isn't."

"Oh, but she is," sighed Polly. "William is the other half. He is cuddled down there in the bottom of the carriage. He's asleep."

"Oh, well, I suppose it really doesn't matter," continued Mrs. Pembroke, serenely. "You can bring him along, too, if you like, only you mustn't show him. You won't dare do that. Twins are prohibited, but one of a kind will pass. Won't you come around to our nursery in the morning? Here is the address."

"Thank you," said Polly. "I'll come and see how I like it."

Polly tilted the parasol at a steeper angle and proceeded down the avenue. Soon Wilhelmina dozed off, and her brother, happening to awaken about that time, was snatched from his comfortable nest, and the twain exchanged places. William, notwithstanding his sex, looked very dainty and tempting and sweet. His pretty face was flushed with sleep and his eyes were large and dark and dewy. Polly, being well aware of his good looks and likewise quite proud of them, was in nowise surprised when another woman whom they presently met, stopped and looked after him. She hesitated a moment, then hurried forward.

"What a pretty baby," she said. "Does he belong to you?"

"Sure he does," Polly replied.

The woman pinched William's pink cheek. "Oh, dear," she said, "I really must have him. Are you in a great hurry? Have you time to listen while I tell you why I want him? You see, it's like this. I am at the head of a day nursery—such an awful responsibility it is, too. The Rest A While Home is the name of it. I am Mrs. Slocum. Possibly you have heard of me. Unfortunately, we have been drawn into an awful controversy with a rival nursery. But I assure you it isn't our fault at all. The managers of the other concern started it and keep it going. They are quarrelsome old hens, that's what they are. Well, there is to be a competition in babies, ours and theirs, the first week in October, and I would just give anything if you would show this baby—what did you say his name is—William? What a sweet name—if you would show William on our side. He would be sure to take the prize, which would be quite a feather in his cap and $25 in prize money, besides. And at the same time you would be helping us along, for we get a prize, too, if our baby wins. What do you say? Are you willing?"

Polly braced herself against the carriage handle. "Dear me," she said, wearily, "I don't know what to say. Everybody seems to have babies and baby shows on the brain to-day. I can't get away from them. I have to do something with William to keep my place, but I haven't made up my mind yet what to do. I'll think it over and let you know to-morrow."

"Very well," said Mrs. Slocum. "I hope," she added, as she started on, "that William isn't a twin."

"Oh, but he is, he is," wailed Polly. "He has a sister. She is in the bottom of the carriage."

"Well, never mind," returned Mrs. Slocum consolingly. "It's too late to worry about it now. And I daresay it will turn out all right. You can bring her along, too, if you like. We just won't have to show her, that's all. We'll keep her in the background. Be sure to come and see me at the nursery to-morrow. Here is the address."

"Thank you," said Polly. "I'll be there."

Polly had by that time walked south as far as Bryant Square. The older sister complained of feeling tired, and they turned into the park and sat down to rest. Polly straightway fell into a fit of hard thinking. Finally, she drew the carriage up close and looked at the pair of pretty faces fondly.

"I don't see why I shouldn't," she said. "I couldn't bear to choose and set one above the other, myself, but when they have equal chances before a committee it seems fair enough. One a prize—both ladies said so—and maybe both—"

Polly stopped planning and took to caressing the twins. Having decided upon a definite course of action, she started back to Mr. Meekin's.

"It's all right," she told Caleb at dinner time. "I'm going to leave the twins at a day nursery."

"That's right," said Caleb. "You're

a sensible woman, Polly, very sensible, indeed. Now, you can get to work and we'll settle down to solid comfort."

* * * * * * *

The baby show was scheduled for the second day in October. As the day approached, Caleb began to take a lively interest in the affair. He was one of the first persons to arrive at the small hall where the contest was to take place, and when the babies were brought in by anxious parents and nurses his enthusiasm mounted to a nervous pitch. The judges were a highly deliberative body. It took many minutes of inspection and argument to reach a decision, and then they reached only half a one.

"We have come to the conclusion," announced the Chairman of the committee at last, "that Baby No. 6, girl, age eighteen months, is the prettiest baby in the Rockabye Nursery, and that Baby No. 7, boy, age eighteen months, is the prettiest in the Rest A While Home. Further than that we are unable to decide. Both babies are so very pretty and look so much alike that it is impossible to tell which is the better looking. Such being the case, it is the sense of the committee that both babies deserve a prize and that both nurseries have earned a donation."

Caleb glared at the judges impotently. Mrs. Pembroke and Mrs. Slocum clearly shared his chagrin.

"Mr. Bonsall," said Mrs. Pembroke, addressing the Chairman, "will you kindly tell us the name of 'Baby No. 7, boy, age eighteen months'?"

"Certainly," said the Chairman. He referred to the typewritten memoranda before him. "William, son of Polly Davidson; residence, —— East Twenty-fifth Street."

"O-o-oh," gasped Mrs. Pembroke. "It is that absurd regulation pertaining to twins that did it."

It was Mrs. Slocum's turn to elevate her glasses. "Mr. Bonsall," she said, "will you kindly tell me the name of 'Baby No. 6, girl, age eighteen months'?"

The Chairman referred to the memoranda again: "Wilhelmina, daughter of Polly Davidson; residence, —— East Twenty-fifth Street," he said.

"The twins!" cried Mrs. Slocum.

Mr. Bonsall nodded. "Yes," he said, wonderingly, "they do seem to be twins, that's a fact. This is a most unexpected dénouement, but it is entirely legitimate, and I hope the gentleman who offered the prize will not go back on his word. Of course he is at liberty to cut the promised sum in two, if he chooses, and give to each twin and to each nursery only half of the expected prize, but it is the sense of the judges that he ought to stick to his word and give the full amount."

Every eye was fastened on Caleb expectantly. He rammed his hands into his pockets and stood up to face the audience. "Oh, of course," he said. "I—I don't happen to have the—the change with me, just at present—$1,050 is a good deal of money to carry around in one's pockets for incidentals—but I'll stick to my word. I always have stuck, and I'm not going to be a welcher now."

Then, in the confusion, Caleb bolted toward the door. Later in the day Polly, tearful but triumphant, ventured to explain her part in the transaction.

"I'm sorry," she blubbered. "I didn't know it was you who was going to give the prize—I didn't want to get you into trouble, but I couldn't help it. It wasn't my fault the babies were so pretty—and I didn't make that rule about twins—and, anyhow—" She paused, then blurted out recklessly, "and, anyhow, it's your own fault, Mr. Meekin. It wouldn't have happened if you'd let me keep them here at the house, as I wanted to do."

Caleb handed her an extra handkerchief. "Oh, I say, Polly," he said, "you needn't rub it in like that. Of course it was my own fault. All the bad luck I ever had came through my own mismanagement—and twins. I guess I can stand it."

No "Softie" He

FRAGMENTS of the conversation which floated out from a Hester Street alley interested a passer-by to such a degree that he fell back among the irregular shadows of a housewall to listen. This is what he heard:

"I did ofer to treat an' I'll do it if I bust!"

"Talk of bustin' wid five plunks to de good!" scoffed a voice of thinner timbre but equally tough intonation.

"Who's got five plunks? Not me, on yer life."

"But ye tuk de dorg back, Mike, didn't ye," the childish voice asked anxiously.

"Oh, yes, I tuk him back all right, but I didn't take de plunks, see? Now, looka here, Jimmie, if you ever opens your head 'bout wot I'm goin' to tell ye I'll put you outer business for good, d'ye understand? When I found dat dorg I thought I'd run up ag'inst a pot of luck 'cause he warn't none of yer common dorgs. No, Sirree. He was a little curly, korfumed thing with a silver tab on his collar which showed that he belonged to quality wot could afford to pay fer takin' him back. Not that them sort allus pays 'cept when they got to. I tried to sell dat dorg to a reg'lar dealer, but he thought he was up against a soft snap wid me 'cause it looked like stolen goods, you know, Jimmie. Well, I got out of dat store pretty quick, an' just 'bout dat time I ketched onto lookin' at de advertisements, an' sure enough there was a big swell lookin' notice of a lost dorg wid a collar marked "Pet" an' five plunks' reward for his return.

"Dat looked easier'n sellin' stolen goods, so I struck out for de place to onct. 'Twas way up in Harlem in a tinimint lookin' house, which made me think I'd got off de track, an' while I was soakin' me brains along come a measly lookin' old chap carryin' all he could hold of picks an' shovels an' de like.

"'Well, if dat ain't my Katie's dorg!' sez he, makin' a grab at me poodle.

"'No, you don't,' ses I. 'You jest keep yer claws off or I'll hand yer one in de eye. Dis ain't no tinimint article.'

"Blame me, Jimmie, if he didn't stand right up an' offer me five plunks, an' him lookin' worse'n thirty cents. 'If ye'll just foller me up to me rooms,' ses he, 'I'll hand ye de money. De dorg belongs to my little girl Katie.'

"I thinks to meself there's more wool under his hat, so I follered him up ten flights or more, to where a little girl was settin' in a strap of a thing that kept her crooked back shoved straight. Dat dorg was hers alright enough. You bet he was! He wriggled out of me arms an' scrambled all over her an' dat trap, whinin' and waggin' hisself double, while she hugged him an' cried to beat de band. Her dad handed me wot he had on him while she crawled off to fetch de bank, de dorg stickin' to her like mud, an' her dad blowin' to me 'bout how gone she was on dat dorg, which she'd had three year or more.

"Jim, d'ye think I'd take dat boodle? 'What d'ye take me fer?' ses I. 'A grave robber?' Keep de little dorg an' welcome, fer all I care.' Wid dat I slammed de door an' flopped down dem steps lively. I promised to stand treat, an' I will.

"But, Jimmie, if you ever dares to tell I'll bust yer head. I won't be guyed for a softie by them other fellers. Not while I've got two such fists as dese, see?"

Caught Him That Time.

Johnnie—Hey, Bill, here's a conundrum for you. "What makes more noise than a pig under a gate?"

Bill—Huh! That's old! Two pigs.

Johnnie—Well, here's another: "What gives more milk than a cow?"

Bill (disgustedly)—Aw, two cows, of course. What you givin' us?

Johnnie (triumphantly)—No, Sir; a milk wagon.

Cutting.

Clara—Oh, hum! I wish the Lord had made me a man!

Mother—Perhaps he has, dear; only you haven't found him yet.

Theatrical Catechism

WHAT is a Theatre?

A Theatre is a place where we pay a speculator two dollars and a half to witness an anatomical display called "Musical Comedy."

What is Musical Comedy?

Musical Comedy is a double-barreled, self-acting conglomeration, consisting of three intermissions, with a café around the corner.

Is it nothing else?

Yes; it is the cheapest and at the same time the most expensive performance mankind has ever known.

What is a Broadway Attraction?

A Broadway Attraction is a disjointed bunch of incongruities that will not answer.

Why does a Broadway Attraction not answer?

A Broadway Attraction does not answer because no one has questioned it.

What is a Critic?

A Critic is an individual with one eye glued to the millennium, who goes about with a fountain pen in his right hand and a hammer in his left.

What do the Critics see in the plays of to-day to object to?

They do not see a thing in the plays. That is why they object.

Are there no Good Plays?

Yes, there are Good Plays.

Where are they?

The Lord only knows.

What do the whereabouts of Good Plays remind us of?

The whereabouts of Good Plays remind us of the Irishman who was asked if there were no clues to the assassin.

What did the Irishman say?

The Irishman said: "Plinty av thim, plinty av thim, but divil a wan can anybody find."

What is a Playwright?

A Playwright is a being who existed before we were born.

Who write our plays to-day?

Men and women with creative memories.

What is their Motto?

Their Motto is, "Not how well, but how often."

What is the general impression produced by their work?

The general impression produced by their work is that they give more pains than they take.

What is a Manager?

A Manager is an individual who believes, with the Bible, that all men are made of "dust."

Should we judge a Manager by the Company he keeps?

No, because sometimes his Company is half-way decent.

Have New York Managers tried to elevate the stage?

Yes.

With what result?

They have raised the stage to the roof and made a roof garden of it.

What is a Press Agent?

A Press Agent is a modern Ananias who is always on the go and who yet lies still.

What is an Advertising Agent?

An Advertising Agent is a man who teaches us never to judge a play by its billboard.

What is a Ticket Speculator?

A Ticket Speculator is a brother-in-law of the Manager.

What do we feel like doing to the Ticket Speculator?

We are ashamed to tell.

What is a Box Office man?

A Box Office man is a man who keeps his temper instead of getting rid of it.

What is the difference between a Leading Lady and a Chorus Girl?

A Chorus Girl can sing, while a Leading Lady cannot.

Is that the only difference?

No; a Leading Lady gets a salary, while a Chorus Girl gets wages.

What is an Orchestra Chair?

An Orchestra Chair is a plush-covered relic of the Inquisition, with a Wire Arrangement underneath.

For what is the Wire Arrangement underneath intended?

It is put there so that a man may deposit his hat, to allow the girl behind him to kick it full of holes and then stick her feet into it to keep them warm.

What are the duties of the Person Behind?

The Person Behind must sneeze every minute, and must have seen the play before, to enable him to relate audibly what's coming next.

What is a Balcony Seat?

A Balcony Seat is a seat one flight up, where we are treated with scorn by the Ushers.

Why do Ushers in the balcony treat us scornfully?

They treat us in this way because they consider we have not enough money to sit down stairs.

By what method of reasoning do they arrive at this conclusion?

They attribute our being in the balcony to the same reason that an empty bucket is generally at the top of the well.

What is a Box?

A Box is a hole in the wall that costs ten times more than it is worth.

When should we enter a Box?

Never earlier than the first half of the first act.

When should we depart?

Never later than the last half of the last act.

Should we ever applaud or show signs of approval or disapprobation?

No, never.

Should we yawn, or laugh loudly at the boisterous conversation of our companions?

We should never fail to do this.

Should we draw the attention of the entire house to our Box?

Yes, certainly; or why occupy a Box?

What is a Programme?

A Programme is a paper devoted to corset and underwear advertisements between which old jokes have been interpolated.

How may a Programme be obtained?

It may be obtained from the Usher in return for a slight fee.

For what is a Programme intended?

A Programme is intended for us to wipe the wet ink from on our white gloves.

JOSEPH VAN RAALTE.

A Four Dollar Bill.

BUT I tell you," said the bank clerk, "it is betting on a sure thing. No one ever saw a four-dollar bill. There is no such thing."

"I don't want your money," said the drummer, drawing his chair closer to the country store stove, "but you were so cock-sure that I thought you might like to bet. They may not have four-dollar bills in Five Corners, but they have them in New York, all right."

"Take him up for $2," said the livery stable man, "and I'll go him for the same amount.

The drummer was absorbed in his newspaper.

"I'm in for another $2," chipped in the storekeeper.

Nothing doing with the drummer.

"Got him treed," snickered the bank clerk, and everybody laughed.

"You fellows mean it?" asked the drummer.

"Sure's eggs is eggs," replied the storekeeper.

The drummer took out a bulky pocketbook and with impressive deliberation laid on the table a letterhead of the Leven Little Tailors:

To bill rendered.......... $4.00

The silence was profound. "Well, I guess we'll step across to the hotel for a round on me," said the liveryman, "and then I must be getting home to supper."

When the Dentist Laughed.

The dentist was cleaning Mrs. Flannigan's teeth. "What a splendid set of teeth you have, Mrs. Flannigan," he remarked.

"Shure, they ought to be fine; they're imported," she replied.

"Imported?" said the dentist, in astonishment. "Why, what do you mean? They're your own teeth."

"But I'm tellin' yer they're imported—imported from Ireland along with meself."

Very Practical.

"What makes you think your landlady is lacking in sentiment?"

"Because she has taken down the old motto of 'Home, Sweet Home,' which hung over the dining room mantel, and put in its place a placard reading 'No Trust.'"

THE CELERITY OF CELIA

BY HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER

CELIA, the well-preserved spinster of the quiet little village, has escaped all the recent entanglements of the sly god Cupid—not perhaps because she so desired, but because fate so willed it. And, perhaps it was because, she had a will of her own and was not easily pleased.

Celia had been waiting for years.

She is alone in her cozy cot sipping tea and building the same castles she has builded for some years. There is a rosy flush of face, an alertness of movement, a brightness of eye and roundness of form, all of which shows that she has aged slowly—if at all. She possesses a young disposition, and the encroachment of time has touched her but lightly. She is pensively gazing into her cup, dreaming, dreaming, dreaming! Preoccupation of mind dulls her ears and she does not notice certain mysterious transactions going on behind her, until a hand is laid upon her shoulder.

The flush passes from her cheeks and her eyelids droop; she draws a deep breath, but does not speak. A chill as of ice has fallen upon her. Her lips refuse to move and her tongue is stiff. The horror of her situation, her loneliness, her weak defensive qualities—it all comes to her and dazes her every sensibility.

She feels a cold something pressed behind her left ear, and her fear is intensified—a fear that quickly gives way to anger and a stern determination to face the ordeal with her usual calm equipoise and bravery.

"Do not move, madam."

Move! She sat like stone, leaning bolt upright against the back of her chair. Her eyes are still closed. She utters no words, but she is inwardly boiling with indignation. Alone with an intruder. Anger petrifies her.

"I am going to sit down opposite you, madam. My revolver will be pointed at your head—for which pardon me. It is a necessary precaution gentlemen of my calling are obliged to take."

The hand was lifted, and the cold something removed from behind her left ear. Then—then when she lifted her lids, she saw seated opposite a slender figure, evidently that of a young man. A half mask covered the upper part of the face, and a white, well-formed hand held the revolver whose muzzle was pointed at her head.

"Pardon me, madam, for this intrusion; my line of business does not require, previous announcements, you know. Gentlemen of the darkness are not in the habit of presenting calling cards—though I often think it would be more genteel and pleasing. I am very sorry to disturb you or put you to any unnecessary trouble—but I am in somewhat of a hurry and—if you will kindly help me to what valuables you possess I shall be greatly obliged, you know."

The voice was pleasing, softly spoken, and well modulated. He seemed to be disposed to be gentlemanly, at least, while about his ugly business. Still, he is a burglar. After some further effort Celia said in a low tone without a tremor of fear:

"Your presence compromises a lady who never did you a harm in the world. Had you informed me of your strangely untoward visit I might have been better prepared to receive you. A lady's reputation is at stake, something not to be lightly trifled with, and—I am not in the habit of receiving gentlemen, and strangers, en masque."

The stranger laughed lightly and the revolver was laid aside. He lifted his hand to remove the mask, but a slight gesture from her, and her words, deterred him.

"You need not show your face. I do not care to recall the face of a visitor who has intruded himself upon me, a defenseless woman. I prefer to think of your face as it evidently is—that of the common thug and brutal murderer—"

"Thug?"

"Yes; the thug who would strangle a child for the nickel its tiny hand grasps. The little body you would toss into the wayside ditch. But perhaps you do not possess even the cruel bravery of the thug. I do not care to see your face. In the dressing case behind me you will find my jewels and purse. In the closet of the adjoining room is my silver—all solid, I assure you. My silk gowns, laces, and shawls—one of which is worth one thousand dollars—are on the floor above. I have no further valuables worth your attention. Kindly be about your business and leave me in peace."

"You certainly are cool, madam. You do not fear me—"

"You are right; I could not make myself fear a cowardly thief—"

The eyes glittered through the mask and the stranger shivered, either with self-reproach or anger. Is this calm, cool, intrepid woman trying to goad him to desperation or what? Or is she only playing with him, trying to hold him for the purpose of gaining time until some one enters?

"I flatter myself that the burglar is a step above the common thief—"

"The well-tried ones are. You are new at the business." Celia laughed lightly and yawned behind her hand.

"Why do you think so?"

"Oh, there is an amateurish air about the way you do your work. I honestly believe this is your first attempt."

Again the eyes glittered, and the lips below the apron of the mask twitched. But the stranger said nothing.

"You have assumed a rôle that is beyond you and you do not play the part well. There is a lack of strength about you that gives you away. You do not keep me covered with your pistol, you are too soft and easy to become a successful burglar. I have located my valuables for you so as to make your work easy. Take them and depart like the common thief you are. I am weary of this fooling with an—an amateur burglar."

"Very well; since you are so calm about it, and have kindly located your valuables for me—withal calling me some harsh names, for which I forgive you—I will be about my business. Please seat yourself at the piano and play or sing. It will prevent my being disturbed—"

"So I am to be gay and light of heart while you are robbing me. However, since I have no choice I cannot but heed your instructions." And the cool woman seated herself at the piano and commenced to play a soft, touching tune in minor chords while the other strode to the dressing case and laid his hand upon it. He drew out the drawer and his eyes glowed as they fell upon a velvet case. He took it and lifted the lid as a soft voice from the piano uttered, while the hands still wandered over the keys:

"The little plain gold ring was given to me by an old sweetheart years ago—please leave me that. That tiny gold heart on the string of coral beads was my mother's. She is dead. I prize the little heart—"

"Be quiet. You unnerve me, woman. Leave me alone; the ring and heart are sacred from my profane touch."

"I thank you."

Silence followed for a moment.

"I knew you were an amateur when I first saw you. Now I can swear that you are only a boy burglar, and—a blunderer!"

The music ceased. He turned his head—only to meet the form of the woman standing by the side of the table with a revolver—his weapon—pointed straight at his head.

"Young man, I was right. This is your first attempt at this business. You are a bungler and a sorry novice. Next time—if there is ever to be a next time—you will be a little more careful and not leave the tools of your trade lying around so carelessly."

The stranger dropped the case of jewels on the floor, lifted his hands, and stood there like one frozen. His heart sank as he met the clear, steel-blue eyes peering at him over the revolver. And he felt small and puny. Defeated by a woman.

"Step back to the wall opposite and remove your mask."

Flight for him was futile. Besides, whether she meant to shoot or not, it was all the same. A loaded revolver in the hands of a woman is always dangerous. He stepped to the wall opposite and removed his mask, folded his arms over his breast and awaited.

"So young and so soon to die. To be cut off in the glory of youth is sad, very sad. Still, by removing you I simply relieve you from the cruel necessity of sitting in the chair some day. That's where boys like you end up. Too bad—"

"Shoot if you are going to, and relieve me from this accursed situation—"

"Mine was not pleasant when you held this pretty plaything in your hand a few moments ago. Wonderful what a moment or two will bring forth. A period of less than one minute has changed the whole course of your life. I am sorry to do—"

"Heavens! Hurry up and shoot, madam. Kill me outright and have the job done with. It may go off at any second and only wound me."

"But not in my hands. I come of a fighting race and am a dead shot."

"You are playing with me as the cat does with the mouse. Kill me or let me go—"

"Without taking that for which you came? It would disappoint you to leave empty-handed. Beaten by a weak, frail woman—pretty hard luck for you. And your first attempt. Well, I am not ready to stain my hands this time with the blood of a boy burglar. You can go through the door. You came in through the window. It would be too much exertion for you to try that route again. Go!"

The stranger slunk away like a whipped cur. The door closed behind him. Celia laid the revolver on the table—and fell upon the couch in a faint.

The door opened and a man entered—it was the burglar! Celia sprang from the couch, threw her arms about his neck, kissed him, and said:

"Dear old boy Jack—our play will be a winner."

"That's what it will be, little wife. Rehearsal over, now for dinner. The work makes me hungry."

And the two strolled away to the elegant spread awaiting all who love good living regardless of expense.

THE BACHELOR GIRL REFLECTS

MAN is a very unreasonable being. He is always adjuring woman to let business, politics, and such things alone, and pay attention to matrimony and kindred affairs which properly come within her sphere. Yet she can't even get into a coal hole to see a wedding without his beginning to criticise her.

***

One day's record in the public prints. Man shot his wife because she left him on account of his cruelty. Man scalded his wife's face with boiling coffee because she didn't have breakfast on time. Man arrested for selling the clothes of his motherless children to buy intoxicants. Man arrested for having three wives at same time, probably in search of a good one. Man arrested for shooting his wife's mother because she came to the house too often. And yet the new woman is blamed when she is a little leery of matrimony.

***

Money isn't everything, but it is something. Without it a certain affection of the nerves is known as delirium tremens. With it, it becomes nervous prostration. Without it a certain feminine predilection becomes stealing. With it, it is simply kleptomania.

***

Various remedial measures now being seriously considered in France are respectfully recommended to those worried over the same matter in America. One is prizes from the Government for large families. Another is the extra taxation of childless families and bachelors. Another is to make bachelors ineligible for office, and the fourth is to excuse all fathers from service in the army.

***

Recent court decision in the suit of married women teachers against the New York School Board declared that when a woman is single her wages belong to herself. When she is married they belong to her husband. This is an incentive to matrimony.

***

It is hard to tell which is lingering nearer the confines of barbarism, the man who kills a bird simply for the pleasure of killing it, or the woman who wears it because she thinks it makes her look pretty.

***

That is a ghastly little closet in the human soul where all the dead things are kept; dead hopes, dead ambitions, dead wishes, and dead kisses.

***

In most love affairs one of the parties makes a fool of himself for the other, and the other allows it.

***

Whether a man is handsome or whether he only thinks he is, he acts just the same.

***

The really big fellows never worry about the competition of women. It didn't trouble Robert Browning at all that his wife was a very good hand at his own trade.

***

That degrading term, "marriage market," did not arise out of the immodesty of women, but because of the necessity, real or supposed, for her to get her living by means of marriage.

***

Poets have conspired to throw a glamour around first love. It is, in fact, a rather funny little affair, apt to melt quietly out of existence, without any ill-will on the part of the participants, and sometimes almost without their knowledge.

***

The strenuous opponents of divorce seem to deny to those who cannot be happy though married what is granted to every one else on earth—the chance to remedy a mistake.

***

The trouble with married life is that a good many who were pronounced joined by God were only joined by the officiating clergyman.

***

There would be fewer unhappy marriages if all bridal couples recognized that the wedding altar is the altar of mutual sacrifice.

***

He who demands to be loved for himself alone should ask himself if he is not requiring a good deal for what he has to offer.

***

Some people don't love because they can't. Love capacity is a thing a person is born with.

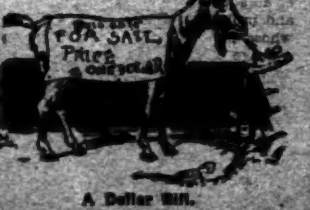
***

Some men regulate their chivalry by the quality of the clothes a woman has on.

***

The wolf in sheep's clothing is rather Biblical and out of date. But there are plenty of men going around in gentlemen's clothes.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.



A Dollar Bill.

Stage Life for Women

A WRITER about things theatrical who supplies a New York letter to half a dozen papers throughout the country, in the course of his utterances has expressed the opinion that it is a pity a certain actress, recently married, is about to give up her stage career, pointing out that more brilliant triumphs probably awaited her than any she has yet enjoyed. The comment on this occasion is worth noting, for it represents the sort of thing that is frequently indulged in, both with respect to women already on the stage and those who have as yet not passed from the status of the amateur.

Let a pretty girl appear in amateur theatricals, and there are always plenty of misguided persons ready with compliments and well-meant but mistaken advice that she ought to go on the stage.

Is the woman who has succeeded in contracting an alliance which will enable her to retire from the stage to be congratulated? Get a frank expression from the people in the profession, and in nine cases out of ten they will unhesitatingly aver that such a woman ought to feel particularly gratified. The life of an actress, despite juvenile opinion to the contrary, is, at its best, not one to be envied. It is practically impossible to convince the aspirant that such is the case. The person who seeks to dissuade such a one from going on the stage is almost invariably met with the same line of argument. Tell the novice that he or she does not realise what the life is like, what the demands are, what sacrifices will have to be made, and the retort is: "Oh, yes I do. I have known lots of actors. I have been behind the scenes again and again, and I know just what to expect. I know it is not a bed of roses. I know that I shall have to work hard and that I will have many disappointments. But I will succeed, and then—ah, then!"

The pathetic part of it all is that the would-be actress, despite these brave utterances, has in reality absolutely no conception of what the player's life is like, and in most cases, when there does come a realising sense of its discomforts, its disappointments, its ofttime cruel demands, and the dry dust and ashes of its achievements, it is too late to go back.

There is an old saying in the profession that once a man or woman has rubbed up against the scenery, no life away from it will ever satisfy. And, indeed, it takes an almost superhuman will power to keep away once one has become imbued with the spirit of the playhouse. It yet remains to be proved by scientists that there is no such thing as a Want-to-be-an-actor microbe. Indeed, nothing else would seem to explain the strange fascination which the theatre has for so many young people.

The actor who has devoted any length of time to it has nothing else to turn to; he has been unfitted for a business life; he has had no training for any other sort of a professional career. With the women the excitement, the variety of scene and incident, the satisfaction of petty vanities, for a while seem fascinating. In time all that becomes hopelessly monotonous and commonplace. The first trip with a traveling company through this big country has an element of novelty. The novice enjoys being stared at in the cars and pointed out as a "member of the troupe."

He or she at last feels like one of the elect. But that sort of satisfaction does not last very long, and, let the truth be recorded, the actor, after a while, is rather better pleased in most cases to remain unrecognized as such.

Apart from the merely sentimental side—the sharp cuts to her pride, the inability to pick and choose her associates, the necessity for overlooking a good many of the minor conventionalities of life as they prevail elsewhere—the life of an actress is likely to become of actual and prolonged hardship. Take a woman whose position in life has been one of average comfort. Assume that she goes on the road with a first-class organization. Her salary for a long period—unless she is one of the rare exceptions—will be sufficient only to enable her to live decently with the greatest possible economy. She arrives in a town, maybe, in the early morning, or late at night. The advance agent has sent a list of hotels and boarding houses, from which she may choose according to her means. She is apt to be obliged to spend half a day trudging through the snow or rain looking for a boarding house or a hotel which will be suitable to her purse.

And when she has found it, what does she have? Probably a two-by-four room, cheerless, dingy, stuffy. When she goes to the dining room, badly cooked food set out in an array of canary-bird bath tubs, amid surroundings generally of a kind that must be revolting to one who has been reared with any degree of care in any sort of refined surroundings. In the beginning the novelty of it appeals to her. She thinks she is leading a sort of Bohemian life such as she has read of in romantic stories, and seen represented in the plays she enjoyed.

But how sad and tiresome it all becomes after a while!

She must go to the theatre whether she will or not. And let her not deceive herself. The feminine temperament, the love of some sort of domesticity which is a part and parcel of her nature, will assert itself in time. Too late, generally, for her to go back. She has made her choice and must abide by it.

If the confidences of well-known women of the stage, who have revealed the stories of their disappointments and expressed their unsatisfied longings to be out of it all, could be told, it would provide a startling picture of the gloom-shadowed road of the player's progress through life. Such stories cannot be told, for they are generally of too personal a nature to be revealed save in the confidential conversations of friendship.

To the casual interviewer the actress talks in generalities. If she is frank she may advise against a career which she herself has found so disappointing; more often she is apt to feel that it is quite useless to try to dissuade others to avoid what she has undergone, so she confines herself to outlining those phases of the life which have brought her such satisfaction as it affords. For nothing is so bad but that it may contain some good.

The question involved, however, is whether or not the life dramatic for a woman does not contain far less of the satisfying elements than might be found elsewhere. Of that there is absolutely no doubt. The best proof of it is to be had by their intimates, not from the women who have failed in it, but from those whose names appear on the three-sheets in the biggest letters, and whose success is not to be doubted.

One of the most pathetic features of the case is the fact that though an actress may enjoy favor for a long period, there is almost certain to come a time when newer favorites step into the position she once held.

Can any more touching picture be imagined than that of the actress who stood before her mirror at the close of an opening night, weeping bitterly despite the knowledge that she had made the hit of the performance—but weeping, yes, because that hit was made in the part of an old woman. About the room were strewn boxes and baskets of flowers, the little make-up shelf was littered with telegrams and letters from her friends, wishing her well; the various actors of the company had each in turn come to her to express congratulations on her achievement. And yet she was miserable, for in her brain teemed the memories of days long past when she was acclaimed as Juliet, Ophelia—as the youthful heroines—when her beauty was a matter of common comment. This triumph she knew but marked the beginning of the end. And that end came soon after, for this is not a figment of the imagination. It is a true picture of exactly what occurred in a New York dressing room not so very long ago. Doubtless it has all happened many times before, and will happen again, but it is cited in this case because it is a pointed illustration—a result of personal knowledge of the facts.

From the wilds of a woolly Western town a few days ago came a newspaper containing an account of the appearance there in one of her best-known rôles of an actress who, a very few years ago, enjoyed such favor in this city and in the country at large as comes to but few players in a generation. The critic of that Western daily referred with pity to the passing of the actress' powers and dilated at length upon the fact that to-day she is but a "shadow of herself."

What must that woman's thoughts have been as she read those cruel words? What must her feeling be at having now, in what ought to be her honorable age, to spend her days in the queer hotels of cross-road towns, her nights in the dismal environments of queerer theatres?

Many such instances might be enumerated illustrative of the bitter disappointments that have come to women of the stage, and yet the half would remain untold. For those innumerable matters which touch the heart most deeply can never be recorded.

This is a time when more and more young people, not born to the life, are taking up the stage as a profession. It is worth while for them, for those who have their welfare at heart, to consider the matter seriously, especially in the case of the young women gently nurtured and refined.

Strictly speaking, the stage life is all right for those who have been born to it or to whom nothing else is open. For the rest it is a mighty good thing to keep out of. A good woman will remain a good woman there as well as elsewhere, and in nothing that has been said is there any desire to depreciate the profession on that score. It numbers in its ranks many women who by the sweetness and purity of their lives might be set up as models.

But are its rewards, its triumphs, its successes, worth the risks involved, the hopes shattered, and the suffering entailed?

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

Stories of the Stage

HERE are some specimens of the kind of dialogue that John J. McNally has provided for the American version of the Drury Lane spectacle, "Mother Goose," now on view at the New Amsterdam Theatre. Jill enters with school books on her arm and Mother Goose asks her where she has been.

"To school, of course," she answers.

"What did you learn there?"

"Oh, geography, orthography, photography, and stenography."

"I won't have you learning that steinography," says Mother Goose. "I had enough trouble about the steins with your father."

"Not steinography," says Jill; "stenography. A man dictates to me, and I take him down."

"I didn't have to be taught that," says Mother Goose, "your father tried to dictate to me, and I took him down."

Jill inquires of Mother Goose if she knows anything about geography, and when the old lady replies in the affirmative, the daughter asks:

"How many States are there in the Union?"

Mother Goose answers in figures running into the millions.

"I said States, not saloons," is Jill's comment.

Mother Goose comes on in one scene dressed for a fox hunt. She rides a make-believe horse, and after dismounting puts him through his paces. The old lady dilates upon the wonderful wisdom of the horse and tells how good he is at arithmetic.

"How old are you?" she asks.

The horse taps the stage three times with one hoof.

"How old is this trick?" asks the old dame.

The horse begins to dance, and brings all his hoofs down with a merry tattoo.

"How old is Ann?" is the next question, and the animal simply topples over.

One of the scenes which provokes considerable merriment is that in which two of the comedians come in as soldiers, Mother Goose herself appearing as a vivandière. A mock war drama is gone through. Then a messenger arrives from the front. He is covered with dust, which flies all about and lodges in Mother Goose's throat to her evident discomfort. Suddenly she bethinks herself of a sprinkling pot, brings it over, and plentifully moistens the soldier's coat.

A little later she walks down to the footlight and remarks:

"Any news from the front?"

Then she adds, "Only six hundred dollars in the house and the enemy refuses to go on."

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In Winsome Winnie one of the characters says:

"I hear that in New York you find gold in the streets."

"Oh! yes," answers Winnie, "Wall Street is paved with gold bricks."

Another line which brings responsive laughter is that suggested by the remark that England is the Mother Country.

"With our rich heiresses marrying over there it ought to be called the mother-in-law country," is the amendment suggested.

***

"Actors are much like bees buzzing around in a bottle," said Charles Hawtrey a few days ago. "They buzz around a lot, and it amuses the spectators, who are the great public, to listen to the buzzing and to watch their rise and fall from the slippery sides of the glass. However, so long as the public is amused, the end of an actor's ambition is accomplished.

"It is the business of the actor to amuse. Leave the instruction and the mental and moral uplifting to the colleges and churches. It's none of our business, we of the stage, to mix in that. Actors are simply entertainers.

"An actor who is very beautiful and superlatively graceful sets people to admiring him. They make a kind of monkey god of him, and it stands in the way of his usefulness. From this misfortune most of us have been mercifully delivered.

"I don't like to face an audience. I have never liked to do so since Wilkie Collins once hurt my feelings. 'Camille' had been put on to succeed a piece of his that had failed. I was a very young actor then.

"The stage manager put me in a corner where I faced the audience while watching Camille die. He himself turned his back to the audience. Wise man, he knew it was very easy to act with his face hidden—no bother about the right expression necessary. When it was over I heard Mr. Collins, referring to me, say to the stage manager, 'For heaven's sake, tell that boy with the wooden face to turn his back to the audience.' I have never been keen about facing one since."

***

In every theatre is kept a cat for the purpose of discouraging the inroads of rats and mice upon the scenery and perishable property of the house. It was due to this fact that one of the most amusing, and at the same time startling, experiences of the "Miss Bob White" company occurred. There is a churning song in the first act. Miss Hunting, who plays the part of Miss Bob White, had just started to sing the opening bars of the song, and as called for in the book, was using the churn, when the singers and the audience were startled by an unearthly howl. It sounded as though it came from the nether regions and was the wail of a lost soul.

Miss Hunting hesitated an instant, then continued with her song. Again, as the plunger entered the churn that weird cry split the air. Miss Bob White grew pale beneath her make-up, then a gleam of understanding flashed across her expressive face. With a gesture she silenced the orchestra, and removing the cover of the churn, turned it upside down, when out sprang an immense cat. The audience applauded wildly, the orchestra resumed, and Miss Hunting finished the song amid the enthusiasm.

How the cat got into the churn remains a mystery, but a chorus man is suspected.

An Adept.

"Why should I want to read 'The Marriage game?'" said the married man to the pretty woman who was trying to discuss books with him. "I am acting one of my own."

WATCHMEN OF THE NIGHT

ALWAYS the woman had had the deepest sympathy for the night watchmen, those brave, strong, and tireless men who, wide awake while all the world slept, looked after its interest. She determined to devote a night or two to the study of their lives. On the corner next to her place of abode there had been for the past year a house in process of erection. It had been delayed by strikes. However, by now the ironwork was finished and a great black skeleton reared itself skyward, promising by and by to be felicitously filled out with muscle and flesh of stone and plaster.

The night watchman here had held much interest for her. He wore goggles. He limped. He talked with a lisp. Altogether, a species of hobgoblin, roaming mysteriously among the shadows of beams and ironwork, he would have interested the casual observer.

At about 10 of the clock she stopped in the shadow of the scaffolding erected over the temporary and rickety sidewalk of boards, crossed her fingers so the scaffolding wouldn't fall down on her, and gazed about her at the phantom wheelbarrows propped one above the other, at the ghostly skeleton of ironwork towering fiercely upward, and at the great iron boiler in the centre whose grate in the dark took on the look of an elephantine mouth, grinning at her.

The night watchman came hobbling out of the dark, and after considerable persuasion permitted her to duck under the long plank which served as fence and sit down on one of the wheelbarrows. He talked to her for a space, then left her to go the rounds of the building. Thereupon a boy who was idling came and sat on the wheelbarrow with her. They talked about the weather awhile, then fell to watching the watchman who, having gone the rounds, had stopped at a corner of the building and was busily engaged in conversing with a young woman who had just come up.

"It's about all he does," commented the boy. "He's the worst old flirt in this city. A couple of thieves carried off a lot of pig iron one night while he was talking to one of his girls. Yes. Got clear off with it. They ought to keep a night watchman to watch him. If they knew half that I know they would."

The woman opened her eyes in amazement and dismay. This lame, hobgoblin watchman a gay Lothario, neglecting his mission in life to flirt with the girls! Impossible!

"It's true as Gospel," asserted the youth. "He stays awake all right enough—he's probably the only night watchman who does; but that's what keeps him awake, this little habit of his of flirting. He's afraid somebody will pass by that he'll miss."

She got up from her side of the wheelbarrow suddenly and disgustedly, forgetting that the boy was on the other side. He fell flat in the dust as it toppled over, picked himself up and shook himself.

"I beg your pardon," apologized the woman, "but I must go now. I am going to another building where there is another night watchman, to get back my faith."

"I think," ventured the youth timidly, "since you let me fall so hard you might let me go with you. It's too late, anyway," he added, "for a woman to go prowling about alone."

It was late. The streets were almost deserted. Except for a few unsteady stragglers who sang "Auld Lang Syne" in a way that sounded later than it really was, in an early dawn manner, in fact, they were deserted. She looked the boy over. He was a mere stripling; but might nevertheless do for protection, as he said; so she decided to let him go.

Half way down the block another building had survived three strikes and was nearly half way up. They stopped in front of it.

In the centre of this building the night watchman stood silhouetted against a merry fire that crackled and crackled.

He was rather picturesque than otherwise standing there. They watched him for some time as he laid on bits of board to add to the crackle before she called to him gently, so as not to frighten him:

"May I come in and get warm?"

The night watchman turned hastily, looked at her with the blank expression of an Italian just over, and said:

"Sure!"

The two ducked under the improvised fence and walked shakily over the plank boards of the floor to the fire. It was built in a large tin bucket of the size workmen use to rush the can, set in a dishpan. Around the bucket, inside the dishpan, were bricks, propping it up.

"It's good and warm," said the woman, holding her hands gratefully to the blaze.

The night watchman beamed upon her. He appeared to all intents and purposes to understand. Indeed, at intervals his look was almost human.

"But aren't you afraid of burning down the building?" she asked, glancing around at the boards, for nearly all that building was of wood, strange to say, built, as it was, in the heart of the city.

"Huh?" said he, and she gave it up.

"What do you do with the fire when you go to sleep?" she queried further presently.

The word sleep seemed to strike him understandingly. He at once went through a frantic pantomime of spreading on ashes and putting out the blaze.

"Good!" she exclaimed. "Then we won't burn down some fine night here next door to you," for that was where she lived. "I have often heard this fire crackling in the night and been afraid. But where do you sleep?" she asked.

He opened the door to a little room.

"Here," he answered.

"And how many hours?" she questioned. "Six?"

The night watchman vigorously shook his head.

"No, no," he averred. "No six hour. No. Five hour. That all. Five hour."

The woman warmed her hands once more and turned her back on him. She and her companion crept under the fence and walked slowly down the street together.

"It's a shame," she mused, "that he gets so little sleep. Five hours! It's not enough for a night watchman."

The boy laughed.

"Suppose," suggested he, "that we go to the subway and take a look at the night watchmen there."

She assented. They walked and walked. On their way they passed through a park. It had got to be very late by now; so late that the policemen were tired. One, humped over, was taking a catnap on a bench.

They stood and looked at him for a moment.

"I've seen him kick tramps on the feet," whispered the woman, "for napping on benches. Let's shake him and run!"

The boy took in the proportions of the policeman who, all humped up, looked larger than he really was.

"No," he whispered back at her, "let's don't," and they continued to walk on.

After a time they came to a cave dug in the middle of the city, dug deep and surrounded by little fences that any gust of wind might blow over.

They leaned over a fence and looked down.

In the darkness they could see little red lights burning dimly. It was very fine and mysterious. The light from the lanterns was just enough to make it creepingly weird.

"Lovely!" shuddered the woman, "if we could only go down!"

She talked low for fear of breaking the spell.

"I wonder," she whispered, "where the night watchman is."

As their eyes became accustomed to the darkness they discerned a man sitting perfectly still on a keg deep down in one corner.

"I shouldn't wonder," said the boy, "if that man is sitting so still on that keg, holding it down, for fear it might blow up suddenly and wake the night watchman."

Who Was "Boss?"

IN BUFFALO recently Owen Wister swapped stories with a party of friends till early in the morning. The conversation at last shifted about and touched upon a woman's influence in domestic circles, and, one of the group reminded Mr. Wister of his declaration that the East is the head of the country and the West the heart.

"And in the heart of the country how does woman rank as the head of the house?" asked one. "Does she boss her husband as she does here in the East?"

"Well," drawled Mr. Wister, "I've heard it said that wherever Americans live the woman is the boss of the ranch. As to the West, I'll tell you a little story that may illustrate her status. Up in the Wind River country there lives an old man who is considered well-to-do in worldly goods and who has an only son, Hank. Hank wanted to get married, but his father opposed him.

"'My boy,' said the old man, 'all women are natural bosses. If you get hitched you will no longer be free. Your mother has bossed me and your wife will boss you. Keep single and enjoy life.'

"But the young man pooh-poohed the idea and said that no woman would ever henpeck him, and that he knew lots of married men who led happy, untrammeled lives.

"'Tell you what I'll do,' at last said his father. 'You take a span of my best horses, hitch them into the buckboard, take a crate of fresh eggs, and drive round and see your friends. Whenever you find a woman who runs the ranch, give her an egg. If you find a man who is boss give him a hoss and the buckboard and ride the other critter home. If you come back hossback I won't say a word about your getting hitched.'

"Hank smiled, it seemed so easy. Next morning he set off bright and early and commenced going the rounds.

"'Who's boss?' he would ask, as he drove up to each ranch or dugout.

"'I be,' the woman would reply.

"At last Hank forgot to smile and began to get anxious. At first it seemed play to him, but now he realized that he must earn a wife. All day long he canvassed the Wind River country, and at every stop was met with the feminine declaration, 'I be.'

"Toward nightfall he thought of one place where he couldn't help winning. He had refrained from going there, as he thought it was hardly fair to the old man. It was Bill Williams's place, up under the mountain. Bill had a bad name and was said to be hard and overbearing in his own humble home. Other unsavory stories were told about Bill, and it was even hinted that he was a rustler. So Hank felt that his father would have barred the bad man from the contest. But Hank had determined not to ride home in the buckboard, and so he turned his horses toward Bill's home.

"He arrived at nightfall. 'Hello, Bill,' he cried. 'I want to know who's boss of this ranch?'

"'Blankety-blank-blank!' cried Bill, coming to the door, unkempt and disheveled. 'Who in blankety-blank-blank do ye s'pose is boss. I be, of course.'

"'Unhitch a horse,' said Hank, with a sigh of relief. 'Take your pick.'

"Bill had unhitched horses in the past with less formal invitations than this, and he at once stepped out to the wagon and said: 'I'll take the off one.'

"'No, ye won't, Bill Williams,' cried a shrill voice from the door, and a little, thin, faded looking woman came into view. 'No, ye won't. Ye'll take th' nigh one.'

"'I'll take the off one,' growled Bill, with an oath.

"'Do it if ye dare!' challenged the woman.

"Bill stood silent for a moment and then said, 'Wal, blank it all, I'll take the nigh one, then.'

"'Here, give her an egg,' said Hank sadly, and picking up his reins drove off on the jump, just as Bill procured his Winchester and took three shots at him through the dusk.

"Hank is still single."

Ambiguous.

AMONG a number of notes received by a teacher in excuse for the absence of children was the following:

"Dear Teacher—Kindly excuse Minnie for having been absent yesterday, as she fell in the mud on her way to school. By doing the same you will oblige Her Mother."

Disciplining a Boy.

"CLIFFORD," said the stern parent, "go over and sit in that chair."

"Yes, Sir."

"Now, keep still. I've put up with your noise just as long as I intend to."

"Can't I talk?"

"No, you can't talk."

"But, papa, I—"

"Keep still!"

There was silence for about two minutes, during which time the stern parent became interested in his paper.

"There was a runaway out here today, papa."

Still silence.

"Willie Palmer was run over."

"Eh? What's that?" inquired the stern parent, looking up from his paper. "Somebody run over?"

"Yes. A grocery wagon ran right over Willie Palmer's toes, an' you oughter heard him yell. The horse ran away, you know, an'—"

"Break anything?"

"Nop. Driver came out of a house an' caught it 'fore it had gone more'n across the street."

"Well, I guess it wasn't much of a— Look here! I told you to keep still. I don't want to be bothered."

"I don't see why I can't talk just a little."

"Well, you can't."

Again silence for about two minutes.

"You know those boys that have been breaking windows around here, papa?"

No answer.

"Mr. Johnson caught one of 'em today."

Still no answer.

"Oh, you oughter have seen the way he licked him."

The stern parent's head came over the top of his paper again.

"What's that?" he exclaimed. "Caught one of the boys and trounced him, did he? He ought to have used a buggy whip. Whose boy was it?"

"I don't know his name. He lives about three blocks away from here. He's the one who came down here and had a fight with me, you know."

"Oho! That one? I wish I'd caught him."

"I wish you had. He threw mud all over my clothes once, and he's fightin' most of the time. He most always carries a club or a stick of some sort, but I guess maybe you could lick him anyway."

"Oh, you think I could, do you? You think I might—See here, young man! I told you to keep still."

"How can I when you keep talkin'—"

"That'll do. Not another word!"

Silence for perhaps three minutes.

"Stood a hundred in arithmetic today."

No reply.

"Teacher kept me after school, though."

Again no reply.

"Tried to whip me with a ruler."

"What! Teacher tried to inflict corporal punishment on you? That settles that! I know one teacher who'll be looking for a job or I'll know the reason why. What had you been doing? Come over here and tell me about it."

And thus the attempt of a stern parent to discipline a boy of just ordinary cleverness ended as such attempts almost invariably do.

Dobbs—What's the matter this morning? You look as though you owed yourself some money.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING

Punctuation.

Phyllis, shortly after marriage, spies a most expensive hat,
And she straightway coaxes hubby to put up the cash for that;
"Why, of course, I'll buy it for you if you think it is so nice;
You have but to name your wishes, Phyllis dear—at any price!"

Phyllis, two years after marriage, spies a little diamond ring,
And of course she coaxes hubby to corral the pretty thing;
"Why, of course, I shall not buy it"—hubby's accents are like ice—
"You must learn to curb your wishes, Phyllis—dear at any price!"

C. M. K.

No Cause for Doubt.

TWO girls clung to the strap in the trolley car, when the conductor called out "Hold fast!" in what sounded like a foreign language.

As the car swung around a corner no one unaccustomed to hearing them could have grasped the meaning of the words in time to take advantage of the caution they conveyed. The two girls held fast from custom, and while doing so talked fast also.

"Have you ever had your fortune told?" asked the elder of the girls of her companion.

"Never," was the emphatic answer, while a blush betrayed the mendacity of the speaker.

"Well, I went to a fortune teller once, but it was a long time ago," said the girl who had asked the question.

"You were to marry, of course?"

"Of course. The fortune teller described to me as the man I was to marry one who would have the seat next me on the left in a trolley car."

"How long ago did you say it was since you were told this?" inquired the friend with sarcastic emphasis.

"Five years."

"And I suppose you still keep on believing the prophecy?"

"I have no reason to doubt it," was the quiet answer.

"Not after five years?"

"No man has sat next me on the left," explained the other, "for I have never had a seat."

Responsibility Defined.

"What's the meanin' of responsibility, Jimmy?"

"Oh, well, suppose as yer had two 'spender buttons on yer pants, an' one come orf, w'y, all the responsibility 'ud be on the other!"

A Rural Green Goods Man.

FARMER GARDNER drove into town with a flourish of reins, and the big red bobs curved gracefully about and swung into the walk fronting the village hotel.

"Give us a ride behind!" was the cry, taken up by half a dozen lads with red cheeks, who were dragging sleds along the hard-packed snow of the road.

"Give ye a ride behind if ye help me unload the wood," agreed Farmer Gardner cheerily. "Fair exchange, ye know."

"Good enough!" the boys responded.

There were big sticks in the load, great four-footers for the heater in the hotel office. Manfully and faithfully the youngsters tugged and twisted and pulled and hauled and labored for a full quarter of an hour ere the cargo was discharged.

"Hitch on yer sleds, lads!" cried Farmer Gardner, as he sprang into the seat and took his great whip from the socket and shook it out ominously.

"All ready thar?" he cried.

"Let her go!" was the response, echoed by half a dozen eager voices.

"Where ye goin', uncle?" inquired a youngster, with visions of a long spin over the glistening snow.

"Goin' w-a-a-a-y d-o-o-o-w-n t-e-r S-i-l-a-s's b-a-r-n!" drawled Farmer Gardner. "G'lang there!"

Silas's barn was just across the street, and Farmer Gardner drove leisurely across and unhitched.

"'Taint allus th' hones' farmer gits the gold brick when he comes ter th' city!" he chuckled with a sly twinkle in his eye.

What Gladys Observed.

GLADYS is an observing little mortal, and she knows her own mind. She had been subjected to all osculatory annoyances that pretty children have to put up with, and she is as heartily sick of them as the average child usually is. Every one seems to feel that he or she has a license to kiss a pretty child in this world without giving the least thought to the rights of the child in the premises.

This little girl, however, has noticed that no such infliction is imposed upon her older sister, and it has made her jealous.

"Mother," she said one day, "I wish I was big."

"How big?"

"As big as Grace," she replied, referring to her sister.

"Why?" inquired the mother.

"'Cause Grace has a lot better time than I do. Everybody doesn't want to kiss Grace."

"How do you know they don't?"

"Well, she don't have to let 'em, anyway, if she don't want to."

"Are you sure about that?" asked the mother, somewhat amused.

"Course I am. She can talk right back to any one who kisses her, and it ain't impolite at all, but if I did it I'd be punished."

"Gladys!" broke in Grace, with a warning shake of the head.

"Well, you can," protested Gladys, "and it ain't fair. All the old grannies don't even try to kiss you like they do me—only the nice-looking young men, and you can send them about their business if you want to. I guess I heard you tell that young man who was here last night that he ought to be ashamed of himself, and you know what would happen to me if I said anything like that just because somebody kissed me."

Devotion to the Press.

"WE have illustrations every morning of the devotion of the American public to the press," said an observant Erie deckhand. "By the time the commuters start to leave the boat every one of them has read his morning newspaper; but as they crowd through the cabins to land every other one is on the lookout for discarded papers that the cabin boys haven't been quick enough to gather—and they are pounced upon as if they were treasures.

"The fact is the commuter buys the same paper every morning, and if he can get a glimpse at one of the other dailies he regards it as a luxury.

"The other morning some one had dropped a lighted match close to a crumpled paper that was under a seat, and the flame was curling over the edge of the paper. A well-dressed commuter quickly headed that way, and I thought he was going to stamp out the fire. His foot came within a few inches of the flame just as the paper caught. He stooped down—and picked up a newspaper that had been left on the seat. He never saw the flames, so intent was he on getting the paper."

She Must Talk.

"What is 'unspeakable joy,' pa?"

"Happiness that woman never knows, my son."

Dining Out.

SHE was waiting for him at the door when he returned home from business, and he clasped her in his arms. The honeymoon was over, and they had been just two weeks in their new Harlem flat. Her delicious dinners had not yet proved all that he had hoped for, but he was good-natured about it because their servant was little more than a girl. The happy bride was looking after the cooking herself.

"Oh, Dick," she said, as she took his hat, coat, and bundle of newspapers, "I've had such a delightful day. Florence has been here, and she was delighted with our cozy corner, as she called it. Then we went out shopping together and I've the loveliest—"

"Yes, yes, dear," he said, "but you can tell me all about it at dinner. I'm a little hungrier than usual to-night and—why, what's the matter?"

"Dick," she whimpered, "I've—"

"There, never mind, dear, if you have spent a little more money than you should have done. We'll make it up somehow."

"But, Dick, I've let the girl go out for the evening and—"

"Oh, never mind the girl. We'll wait on ourselves, and I'll help you wash the dishes. There, now."

"But, Dick, dear, I've been so busy I've forgotten the dinner."

And as they walked to the elevated station in gloomy silence she wondered why he looked so happy.

An Epicurean Episode.

A HARLEM goat one Autumn day
Strolled into an up-town café,
And ere the waiters saw him there
He'd gobbled down a Bill of Fare.

From here he wandered 'round the fence
Just back of Mike O'Connor's yard,
And told his friends with joy intense
How he'd devoured a Menu Card.

Now up in Harlem, so they say,
You hear no more of Bill the Goat—
His friends, in their peculiar way,
Have nicknamed Bill "The Table d'Hôte."

LURANA W. SHELDON.

The Reign of the Shopping Bag.

"IT strikes me a lot of women must have learned the hammock stitch as well as some other things about hammocks last Summer," said a floor walker in a big department store, "for nearly every other woman carries a shopping bag this season. Yet they are not easily bought, as only a few of the stores carry them.

"There, watch that woman," he added, as a customer bought a waist.

She drew out what appeared to be two short, stout sticks wrapped in a lot of cord, and, shaking it out, had a neat hammocklike bag into which the salesgirl dropped the package. Grasping the fancy braided-cord handles, the sticks were drawn together, closing the bag, and the package safe within the meshes, was easily carried.

"You see," resumed the floor walker, "these bags are light, when empty they can be rolled into small balls, and they carry a great deal. Moreover, they can be made at home over a narrow piece of wood, with a small-sized hammock shuttle, at a cost of less than a dime. The women's magazines tell how to make them, and they are all the go now."

The Limit.

"I HOPE you remember what I told you about our circumstances and that you are willing to forego your customary Christmas present this year," said Cobwigger.

"Indeed, I have, my dear," replied his better half, "and when I tell you how I've planned it all out so that I get the present without its costing you a single penny you'll be ready to admit what a clever little wife you possess."

"Umph! How's that?" inquired Cobwigger, with a trace of apprehension in his voice.

"Now, my dear," returned his wife, "even if I say it myself, I don't think any one but a woman could have hit upon such an ingenious scheme. The store where I buy things has just started in to give trading stamps. They are just the thing to help out a woman who was in my predicament. For a hundred dollars I bought the loveliest lot of Christmas presents for my friends you ever saw. I haven't yet had time to count up all the trading stamps I got with them, but I can tell at a glance that I have enough to get the very present for myself I had set my heart on all along."

Apprehensive.

"CHEER UP!" said the candid friend, as they met at the dressmaker's. "For the bride of a year you look indigo blue. What's the matter?"

"It's—it's John," was the hesitating reply.

"What's the matter with him? He looked all right in church Sunday."

"Well, he kissed me when he came home to dinner last night."

"Goodness gracious. Well?"

"He kissed me again when he went to business this morning."

"Did you ask for an explanation?"

"He didn't give me time. But I am determined to find out what's behind it. If he means to crawl out of giving that automobile he promised me for Christmas, why—kisses don't go."

Mistaken Apparel.

Reynard—Thunder! I just ran nine miles, thinking that the Willie Boy Hunt Club was on my trail, and just happened to remember that this is the day for the town fire department's annual parade.

Bruin—Ah! I see, you took the red shirts for red coats.

Little Pauline's Yarn.

LITTLE PAULINE is about five years old and has a large imagination. She makes the wildest statements with the most demure air, and then puts her head on one side and watches with dancing eyes to see if you took in the joke. The room of a family friend is a regular curiosity shop for her. She has sat and listened by the hour to descriptions of various odd things that are in the collection of curiosities. She took great interest in a magnet used for a paper weight and has played with it when her best beloved doll had lost its charms. One day she walked into the room with an exceedingly important air.

"What do you fink?" she said.

"I don't know, I'm sure. A bear!" was the reply.

"No, sir. I seen a little girl what had swallowed a magnet, and what do you fink happened to her? Evewy time she goes to eat, her spoon hops down her froat, and the other day she was playing wif some nails, and the first fing she knowed she swallowed 'em, and her mother gived her a penny to buy some candy wif, and she swallowed it 'fore she got to the store. Ain't that dreffle?" she exclaimed.

"Fearful! What did they do for her?"

She paused a moment, evidently unprepared for such a question, but her invention was equal to the emergency. "Why," she said, with big eyes and bated breath, "they got a great big magnet—oh, a 'normous big one—and opened her mouth, and all the things comed up again."

'Twas Very Good.

She raised her trembling hand and gazed
With startled eyes, but did not blush;
I looked at it dismayed, amazed,
For, lo! 'twas a royal flush.

A Question of Courage

HEIGHO!"

"For a horse or a hawk or—"

"A husband," Jean Darrow supplemented lightly. "That's it exactly! Now, here am I at five and thirty a veritable old maid and likely to remain so—unwept, unwedded, and unsung!"

"It's your own fault, then," said Edith North. "To my certain knowledge you've had no less than four opportunities—"

"Do you call them opportunities? And are you sure you have the number right? I did not know you were so good at keeping tally!"

"To begin with, there was Willie Dean—"

"But, dear me, Edith, that was twenty years ago, when I was a schoolgirl and he was just going off to college! He swore he would win his way to fame and fortune—and he has. But before he had climbed to those delectable heights 'Bonnie Jean' was out of mind!"

"And there was Charlie Welsh—"

"Poor Charlie—yes, he was a nice lad. But unfortunately he caught something—whooping cough, wasn't it? from his baby brother—and died."

"Well, then came George Willis—"

"Ah! poor George! He really admired me, but he was bashful and he stammered so that he never dared propose. And as I had declared to him that I would never accept a man who proposed to me in writing—there it hung, until he cut the knot and sailed away to the antipodes, and I've not heard of him since!"

"But then came T—"

"Tony Markham—"

"I never thought of Tony—he makes five! I was going to say Tom Gault."

To Jean's annoyance she felt her color deepening and Edith noted it with satisfaction.

"I wonder what has become of him," Edith added, with apparent carelessness. "There must have been something wrong at the bank to lead to his resignation, though it has been carefully hushed up. Still a shadow rests upon his name in consequence, and he seems to have disappeared from society."

Jean's eyes blazed with sudden light. "Tom Gault's good name is above suspicion! And if you haven't seen him lately I presume it's because he doesn't feel like going about since his brother's death. He was absurdly fond of that boy!"

"I'm willing to believe it, Jean. In fact, I've said so to every one! But come, confess that you are fond of him?"

"Fond of him!" echoed Jean. "Why, of course I am! Tom is an old friend—and one of the best fellows in the world! But it's time now for a cup of tea. Will you hand me the matches?"

Edith stayed on for half an hour with her friend, but the subject of Jean's admirers was not resumed, nor was Tom Gault's name mentioned again between them.

Jean Darrow was quite alone in the world. And although she was not a woman of wealth she had sufficient means to enable her to live independently and well, in a pretty apartment of her own.

After Edith had taken her departure Jean's thoughts reverted to Gault.

It was six weeks since she had seen him—a longer interval between his friendly visits than ever had elapsed before, and his absence had troubled her more than she was willing to admit. And although she had flared indignantly at the idea of any shadow resting upon his name, his sudden resignation from the bank where he had been cashier so long had puzzled her, and she had heard some ugly rumors reflecting on his fair fame.

And while his brother's death might account for his recent neglect of his friends, what could his leaving the bank and those ugly rumors really mean?

Twice as she sat there she took up her pen to write to him and twice she had put it down. And while she was still thus hesitating the bell of the apartment rang and Gault came in.

"Stranger!" Jean said gayly, though with a sudden pang she had noted his grave and altered face. "Come, give an account of yourself!"

"I have come," he said, "to say good-bye. I am sailing for South America next week."

"Indeed! You fairly take my breath away with your sudden announcement. And how long do you expect to be away?"

"Forever!" he replied. "A good position is assured me there—and I am leaving no one behind to care whether I go or stay."

"I care," Jean said slowly, after a pause.

"Yes, I hoped you would—a little. You've been a good friend, Jean! And I—God knows I shall miss you beyond all telling—"

"Then it is true—that besides your recent sorrow—you have been in deep waters," Jean said at last, breaking the silence between them.

"Of course you must have heard—" he began, then broke off, hesitating.

"Whatever I heard I contradicted boldly!" she said. "For of one thing on earth I am sure, and that is the unstained honor of Thomas Gault!"

"Thank you, Jean!" His eyes shone for a moment, then the light went out of them as he added "And yet—you can be sure of that no longer, since my resignation has been accepted—and I am going away."

"Tom," she said earnestly, "you are not going because—you do not dare to stay? No, no, I knew it was not that! You are shielding some one at your own expense! I don't ask who—I don't ask why—and I do not need your assurance that it's so to continue my belief in you. And yet—I wish you would tell me—that I am right."

He looked in surprise at her wistful face. He had not dreamed that Jean—good comrade—clever woman of the world—who years before had made the price of her friendship his promise never to speak of his love for her again—could care like this for his good name!

"Jean, you are right!" he said slowly. And he saw her face light up at his words. "Let others believe what they will," he added, "you shall know the truth."

"I have guessed it!" said Jean in a ringing voice. "It was your brother, the boy you loved! I know he was in the bank, too. It was not discovered until—until after his sudden death. And you—you have been content to sacrifice your living name and fame to save his—dead! What other man on earth would have done so much! It is heroic—but I wonder they allowed you to do it, Tom!"

"What difference did it make to them—so long as the money was repaid?" he said. "Poor boy, he was my mother's favorite, she was always so proud of him! And Jean, I had promised her to do all that I could for him. I never suspected anything was wrong until he was dying. And then—there was nothing but this that I could do. It really was very simple, for my skin is thick and there is no one now to care—"

"But I care," she said with twitching lips. "You have forced me to say it—twice!"

"I know you care—in a way. But after all, how much!"

"How much?" she repeated in a strange low voice. "How much? Enough to go to the earth's end—to prove it. Oh, why do you force me to say such things?"

"To the earth's end! Why, even South America is not so far! Do you care—in that way, Jean? Oh, that's not possible, for when there was no shadow of a stain upon my name you would have me only for a friend. And now—with all that the world, our world, thinks of me, you could not—surely you could not marry me—now?"

"Oh, no, no!" said Jean, covering her flushing face with her hands. "How could I bear the shame—"

"I was a fool to dream of it for an instant—forgive me!"

"How you interrupt!" she wailed. "I could not bear the shame of—of thinking how I had thrown myself at your head!"

He had risen and stood before her with outstretched arms.

"Jean, if I only dared to ask you! But think what the world would say—"

"But what is the world to either you or me, Tom! Stay here and live down its untrue suspicions like the brave man you are. Or, if you still will go—don't you see I am waiting? Have you not a word to say?"

"You know that I've loved you all these years, you sweet, brave woman! But, oh, Jean, consider it well! Ugly things are said which I will not deny, and in the face of this would you really consent to be my wife—now?"

"But I—don't you see—I never cared for you—till now," she stammered, flushing beautifully. "And then—how else can 'the world' be shown that one woman knows your honor is above reproach!"

"But—are you sure, quite sure, you will never regret it, Jean?"

"Never, you dear Don Quixoté, until you regret the mad but splendid courage you have shown!"

JUDITH SPENCER.

A Long-Felt Want.

THERE is a chance for some millionaire philanthropist to start an institution of an entirely new kind, and one which 'would fill a long-felt want' in this big city," observed the girl with the fluffy hair and brown eyes decidedly. "If some of these millionaires who are spending big sums for the amelioration of things and people would only come to me for advice I could give them some excellent ideas.

"One of the crying wants of this town is an Institution for the Introduction of Solitary and Lonely Young Men to Girls. Perhaps the title might be changed and shortened a bit. But there can be no question as to the need for such an institution."

"I always thought that when you went in for philanthropy it would take the direction of brightening life for nice young men," observed her chum, sarcastically. "But what is the latest thing to stir your ever-ready sympathies for those particular sufferers?"

"I don't care," answered the fluffy-haired one. "You can laugh at me, but my idea is a good one. What brought it to my mind forcibly was the pathetic tale told me by a young man who called on me the other evening. Somehow I had an intuition the poor fellow was lonely, and after meeting him at the church sociable I asked him to call on shorter acquaintance than is usually the case. And during the evening he told me his troubles. I had half suspected it and led him on. You know how sympathetic I am?"

"Especially with nice and lonely young men," interjected her chum.

"Not alone with them, my dear. Well, this poor fellow had been over a year in this city and actually I was the first girl he had called on. He came from a little town up the State. His father is a Supreme Court Judge or something of the sort. Of course in his native village he had known every girl from childhood. When he came to New York he brought letters to help him in his profession, but it had never occurred to him that making social acquaintances in a little village and in big New York were quite different matters. Of course during the day he is busy, but at night he had absolutely nothing to do for amusement as far as the company of nice girls was concerned.

"'And besides being lonely,' he told me, 'it seems as if every young man ought to do his part toward giving some girl a good time, taking her to the theatre, flowers once in a while, drives, and such things. And there I was wild to try and give some nice girl a good time, and very likely in the city there were plenty of girls without a man to help make life more cheerful, yet between us there was the gulf of a lack of means of introduction. So both sides missed something.'

"Certainly a young man with such proper and excellent ideas ought to be encouraged. But his was only one case.

"Now, my plan of an Introduction Institution would be one where young men, strangers in the city, could come and leave their names and references. These could be investigated. At the same time a list of girls' names could be made out. There are thousands of bachelor girls and others in this city who don't have an escort to a play from one year's end to another. Then if the references proved all right the men could be introduced to the girls, or taken to call upon them under proper chaperonage. It would make life pleasanter for both, keep the nice young men out of temptations, give the girls many enjoyable outings, and be an all-around blessing. Hundreds of people are always busy at philanthropic plans to help the very poor, but my plan would aid an equally deserving and more interesting class. Such an institution would be some expense, but not much compared with the good it would do."

And the girl with the fluffy hair and brown eyes looked as serious over her philanthropic plans for the benefit of lonely young men as was possible for such a naturally frivolous young person.

"I'm certain your plan is a good one," observed her chum. "But what will that particular young man whose woes suggested it to you do while waiting the advent of the philanthropist to found the Institute?"

"It won't be necessary to call in the services of an entire institution to look after his case," replied the fluffy-haired girl demurely.

EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

Loving Hearts.

ABSENCE makes the heart grow
    fonder,"
  Said the maiden to the youth.
(He has since had time to ponder
  And has found 'tis not the truth.)

Love notes wrote he ev'ry minute
  With the vows well turned and neat,
But ne'er a little box—and in it
  Flower or gem or bonbon sweet.

Now at last he gets a letter
  From his true love far away;
"Absence good—but presents better";
  That is all she has to say.

The Small Boy—My old friends, sled and skates, are back again to make my life a joy.

When the Smoke-Wreaths Coil

THE Crown Prince of Germany is devoted to racing and belongs to the Berlin Potsdam Riding Club and several other riding and driving organizations. He took part in a race recently at the Potsdam Club, acting the part of a gentleman jockey. The Kaiser does not care in the least for racing, and this intense interest on the part of the Crown Prince is most encouraging to the lovers of the sport in Germany, who have never had any royal patronage.

⁂

Frank Mackey of Chicago, the well-known polo player, has taken Houghton Hall, the country place of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, which is said to be the most magnificent house in East Anglia, and one which only a millionaire can afford to keep up. It was built by Sir Robert Walpole nearly two centuries ago, and it was long the seat of the Earls of Orford. The great glory of Houghton Hall has departed—the splendid gallery of paintings sold by George, third Earl of Orford, to Catherine of Russia. Frank Mackey is very hospitable, and he and Mrs. Mackey have done a great deal of entertaining since they have been living in England. At one time they resided in the country near the famous Quorn Hunt. Mrs. Mackey drives her tandem down Piccadilly every fine day in London.

⁂

One of the visitors to the United States this Winter will be Lord Crawford, who is now in the West Indies on his yacht the Valhalla. Lord Crawford is a naturalist, and he has with him an expert in flora and fauna. His specimens of birds and animals constitute one of the best private collections in Europe. He is also Lord Lindsay, and is the twenty-sixth Earl in the Scottish line. He is a Trustee of the British Museum, and is about sixty years old. Lady Crawford does not come over with him.

⁂

William Waldorf Astor is said never to ask any one to Cliveden for more than a three days' stay. At the end of that time, when his guest is expected to leave, he seems filled with sorrow at the parting, and he really genuinely feels what he expresses. The three-day limit is considered an excellent rule—one which has its counterpart in that for afternoon calls, when one leaves just after having said something very agreeable.

⁂

A tie has been named after President Roosevelt in London. It is the ordinary four-in-hand, a little wider than that usually seen in the shops. It cannot be purchased. It must be knitted or crocheted and, in consequence, in London it is going to be an almost universal Christmas present. Many men are wearing knitted and crocheted ties in New York, as the fashionable young women have taken up the craze. The Roosevelt, however, has not been seen here yet—at least under that name.

⁂

John Turner Atterbury, who has been entertaining for his débutante daughter this week, is a banker and stock broker. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club, and also of the City, the Grolier, and the Racquet. He is a widower, his wife having been a Miss Strother.

⁂

The American Art Association, which has in its membership all the noted American painters and sculptors in Paris, had an election recently, and the Governors who were chosen included John K. Gowdy, the Consul General; John Monroe, the banker; James H. Hyde, M. F. Petzotto, the artist; Sidney B. Veit, and Francis E. Kimball. F. C. Frieske was made Chairman of the Art Committee.

⁂

The Grolier Club had a meeting last week, and there is an exhibition of dramatic folios every afternoon until Dec. 12. The Camera Club has a display of crayon sketches and portraits by John Cecil Clay.

⁂

Again the old Cocoa Tree Club, to which reference was made last week, is before the public. The famous suit has rediscovered it. It is the oldest club in London, and one peculiarity is a cocoa tree, which goes up through two floors and is held in position by mahogany and oak. This ornament dates back to the time of Addison, who was a regular frequenter of the club. Around the tree in the morning room is a circular settee. Although the club has all modern conveniences, the main plan of the building has not been touched. It was once known as the Wits' coffee house, and was a hotbed of Tory politics. Walpole writes of it in his letters.

⁂

The Baltusrol Golf Club has had its annual meeting and election. Louis P. Bayard is the President and Louis Keller Secretary. Louis P. Bayard lives at Short Hills, N. J. Among the Governors are Charles B. Beckwith, William Bloodgood, J. Edgar Bull, A. De Bary, John Du Fais, John Farr, Benjamin Hardwick, Richard Hopkins, Louis Keller, William F. Morgan, Clyde Notman, Parker W. Page, George C. Palmer, Beverley Robinson, William P. Smith, Newton Stout, and E. G. Thompson.

⁂

Prince Andre Poniatowski of California is one of two sons of Prince Stanislas August Poniatowski, who resided until recently in Paris. The family does not come from the old Poniatowskis, as the last of that name, Prince Adelbert, died in the first half of the seventeenth century. Their recognition as Princes Poniatowski came from Austria in 1850. The mother of Prince Andre was the daughter of the Countess of Hon.

There were two brothers, Charles and Andre. The elder, Charles, married Miss Ely-Goddard and lives in Mexico with his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Ely-Goddard. He is more or less of an invalid, suffering with an affection of the eyes. Prince Andre is something of a litterateur, and was connected at one time with several periodical publications. He was said to be engaged to Miss Maude Burk, who afterward married Sir Bache Cunard. He married Miss Bertha Sperry of Oakland, Cal. He lives in Oakland and has been in business in San Francisco.

⁂

The Bachelors' Cotillion Club, which gives the opening ball of the season every year in Baltimore, is a unique organization. Baltimore possesses two excellent clubs, the Maryland and the Baltimore. The Bachelors' German, as it is called, is an organization which gives one or two dances a year, and its members are taken from the rostra of these two organizations. It is a species of drawing room; the Baltimore débutante must make her bow at the German. Lehmann's Hall has been for years the place for these gatherings, and the first Monday in December is the date of the entertainment. This year it was a little earlier than usual, taking place on the last day of November. There are about 200 members.

⁂

The season of fox hunting is about at an end, and Foxhall Keene is soon to sail for the other side. This year there have been many croppers, but few very serious accidents. On the other side Mr. de Crespigny, a member of one of the best-known hunts in England, has suffered concussion of the brain, his horse falling on top of him in a pit some twenty feet deep. The Quorn Hunt has begun its Autumn season, and other clubs and hunts are in full force.

Still, fox hunting in England is on the decline. The little island is growing too small and too well populated, and the members of the hunt are not making themselves very popular. It is said in London that few of them buy their fodder from the farmers, even if they do keep large stables of hunters, and that everything comes from London. The foxes are not sufficient in number to do any material damage. Shooting has become the most popular sport. The present régime has not gone in much for fox or drag hunting, and if either the King or the Prince of Wales has been at a meet of any of the well-known hunts, it has been so long ago as to be a matter of history beyond the ken of the present generation.

Mr. Keene has made fox hunting very popular on Long Island, and it has been the sport of the Autumn. The morning and early afternoon hunts have always succeeded in drawing the best fields and attendance. The drag hunts have not had the same success. The Westchester Hunt has had a good season with Louis Fitzgerald as Master of the Fox Hounds; but the country, once wild, is becoming so thickly settled and in such quick order that many of the best stretches are now covered with apartment houses and paved with asphalt.

The presence of Col. and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, the Reynals, and others, and the penchant for country life this Autumn which has kept society out of town, have rendered it possible to entertain a great deal. There have been a number of large hunt breakfasts at the different estates. The Orange County, the Essex, and the small hunt on the north shore, at Bayside, have all had excellent seasons.

⁂

There are a number of small country clubs which profit exceedingly by an early and hard Winter. Already skating and Winter sports are in progress in the suburbs. Of course, at Tuxedo these amusements are molded on a grand scale. Baltusrol, Central Valley, Apawamis, Bernardsville, Morristown, and the Oranges put aside tennis and golf and go in for skating. There are large ponds in the vicinity of nearly all the golf clubs. At Apawamis last Winter the pond or lake was lighted by electricity. The fad for skating at a rink on artificial ice has not been much in favor in New York. A few women of fashion were enthusiastic about it some years ago, and there is a club which meets one day in the week at the St. Nicholas Rink. The most popular form of sport on ice at a rink is hockey, and many of the men of the younger set are members of different college and other teams, the games and matches being made society functions. There has been some plan arranged to open one of the Adirondack clubs in midwinter for the sport, and the club at Lenox will not close this season, affording always a place for parties to assemble when there are house parties at Christmas and during the following months.

⁂

A small club is that which was founded by Archibald Rogers at Hyde Park for ice yachting. Owing to the early cold weather, there are prospects of the closing of the Hudson before Christmas, and the yachts are now in readiness for the season. Members of the Ardsley Club are also interested in this form of sport, and special attention will also be paid to it by those who are getting up the new country club at Tarrytown.

⁂

In the upper part of town, notably in Harlem, the different rowing clubs have formed themselves into what is known as the Harlem Navy. This Winter, during the closed season, handball tournaments are among the events scheduled. There is to be a new boat club building erected at Macomb's Dam Park for the Metropolitan Rowing Club, of which R. A. Mansfield Hobbs is President. Mr. Hobbs is one of the best-known clubmen in the upper part of the city and is much interested in swimming and rowing and all outdoor sports. The Metropolitan Rowing Club has had almost a quarter of a century of existence, and is a well-known organization in that part of the city.

⁂

The fire at the Knickerbocker Club last week has called attention to the fact that there has never been in the history of New York clubs any serious conflagration in any of the buildings occupied by them. The Knickerbocker and the Calumet are both located in old-fashioned residences, and chimney fires will sometimes occur, but there has never been anything more serious. The Union Club had a small blaze on one occasion. The clubs which own their homes have not suffered from fire, and this is somewhat remarkable, as clubs are conducted very much on the principle of hotels, which have not so generally escaped conflagration. With an army of servants, a restaurant, and in many of them living rooms, it is quite wonderful that so far they have escaped fire.

The Knickerbocker fire last week was only productive of some excitement on the avenue and in the clubhouse. Some of the members who were there have had many experiences in fighting flames at Tuxedo, at Hempstead, at Morristown, and other places in the country and suburbs, and the New Rochelle contingent, of which Ernest Iselin, one of the Governors, is a member, belongs to the local fire company in Westchester.

A Union or a Manhattan Club blaze would have been a different matter. Many of the older set of clubmen who are members of these organizations ran with the machine in the days of the Volunteer Fire Department. Although in San Francisco at present, Hermann would have delighted in a fire. He belonged to the fashionable company which had its engine house in the district bounded by Fifth Avenue, Twenty-third and Fourteenth Streets, and Broadway. The membership list would read to-day like that of any of the very fashionable clubs in Fifth Avenue.

⁂

The Hunt in Rome has become more or less of an American club. The American Ambassador, who is a well-known rider to hounds at the Myopia, came a cropper and to grief last week, according to cable dispatches. Stanley Mortimer, who is one of the best known gentlemen riders, went abroad last week to spend the Winter in Rome and to give an American dash to the meets of the hunt. He may be tempted to hold pony races and to do a little polo, both of which would be somewhat of a novelty in Rome.

⁂

Tweeds and homespuns are again having a run for morning wear. Brown is becoming once more fashionable, perhaps because recently King Edward bought an entire bale of brown tweed in Scotland. He did this so that no one else could have a suit like his or from the same piece. The tweeds imported this year are greens, drabs, and olive grays. In the homespuns it has been discovered that steam and furnace heat will bring out in them a most disagreeable odor. It is said that the weavers of homespun are not very cleanly, but that this fact is rather valuable than otherwise to the cloth. The homespuns derive an oily texture which makes them water-proof. Among those who are wearing tweeds and homespuns this Winter are Frederick Gebhard, Moncure Robinson, Robert L. Gerry, and Alfred Vanderbilt.

⁂

The Sultan of Johore is coming to the United States. He has been in Australia and will land, of course, at San Francisco. There is some rumor of his going on the stage, but this is not credited. He has been quite a picturesque character in Europe during his visit there when he was Crown Prince, thirteen years ago. He is thirty years of age, and his name is Ibrahim. He is fond of every variety of sport and has been one of the largest killers of big game in Asia and Africa. He married the Princess Maimoonah, who was quite renowned as an amateur actress. It is she whose aspirations for the stage have led her husband into thinking of theatricals.

⁂

The story of friction between the Long Island farmers and the Meadow Brook Club is much exaggerated. The story runs that the farmers' sons are mostly members of the Bayside Hunt, and that they have put notices on their property, "No Trespassers Allowed," and that in future they will discriminate as to which hunt will have the privilege of running over their property. The Bayside Hunt, by the way, had an election recently, and Clarence Robbins was re-elected Master of the Hunt.

⁂

The Tuxedo Clubmen are rejoicing on account of the establishment of a new train service which allows them to go to the club resort on Sunday and return the same evening. The train leaves Twenty-third Street at 8:55 each Sunday morning, and returning, departs from Tuxedo at 5:32 P. M. This will augment considerably the number of men for the skating and other diversions on Sunday and will enable hostesses to ask people out to luncheon without having the trouble to put them up.

⁂

The annual dinner of the New England Society takes place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22. There will be a large number of guests, and several toasts will be given and answered. Gen. Thomas Hubbard is the President, Austin B. Fletcher and Morris K. Jesup Vice Presidents, Charles C. Burke Treasurer, and George Wilson Secretary.

Thoroughly Incompetent.

Hewitt—Gruet has no business ability.

Jewett—No; he couldn't make money if he ran a drug store in a no-license town.

Hanna had a little boom,
(Run by his friends, you know.)
And everywhere the boomlet went
Mark simply had to go.

A Ballade of Girls.

THE Summer Girl's a selfish sprite,
If there is one beneath the sky,
She haughtily asserts her right
To all good things—from peers to pie!
Occasionally does she sigh
To gladden others? No, not she!
No cross, spoilt child for me, say I,
The Christmas Girl's the girl for me!

The Party Girl in filmy white
As she goes drifting brightly by,
Looks, O, so artless! but is quite
As vain as any butterfly.
I know a girl in favor high
Who has no time for vanity,
She shops—and "makes things" on the sly—
The Christmas Girl's the girl for me!

The Lenten Girl takes keen delight
In doleful moods that tease and try.
I never could coax into sight
The saintliness of looking wry!
And, entre nous, though she'd deny
That she's a little Pharisee,
I—well, it doesn't signify!—
The Christmas Girl's the girl for me!

She's all for others! That is why
So much to love in her I see.
No vain or selfish need apply—
The Christmas Girl's the girl for me!

EDWARD W. BARNARD.

The Red-Indian Hunt in Rome.

MISS EMILY CAREW, sister of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, was a guest recently at a dinner party, and during its course the conversation fell upon "Strange things I have seen."

Miss Carew listened to the varied experiences of her fellow-guests and then, taking advantage of a moment of silence,

"I think that when it comes to strange sights," she said, "I can compete against all comers. What do you say to a Red Indian hunt by cowboys in Rome, the Eternal City?"

There was an incredulous smile on every lip, but Miss Carew continued.

"Such a thing really happened. I saw it myself. I was wintering in Rome in the early nineties, and Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show was exhibiting just outside the city gates, at Prati di Castello.

"One day the Indians from the show went sightseeing, and having imbibed a good deal more than was good for them became noisy and unruly. Now Italians know absolutely nothing about Indians, and when they saw them brandish their tomahawks and wave their arms they became convinced that their lives were in danger and appealed to the police for protection.

"The authorities at first sent out some municipal guards, but they kept well away from the Indians, and finally word had to be sent to Col. Cody that his pets were unmanageable.

"Buffalo Bill had a good laugh and then ordered his cowboys in the saddle. In less time than it takes to tell, the hardy Westerners were galloping down the Corso swinging their lariats around their heads, cracking their long whips, and shouting lustily.

"It was an odd scene for the quaint old street to witness, that meeting of the two bands. The Indians scattered like chaff before the wind and attempted flight, but they were no match for the fleet ponies, and the cowboys soon corraled them in the Piazza del Popolo, from which they were driven to their wigwams like a lot of cattle."

Didn't Touch Him.

THE young author had his feet cocked up on a table and was enjoying a cigar when the book reviewer sauntered into the club.

"You seem wonderfully contented and at peace with the world for a man who has been roasted from one end of the country to the other," suggested the reviewer, a trifle put out to think that the hard whacks he had been giving had produced no appreciable effect.

"My boy," said the young author condescendingly, "those roasts don't worry me a little bit. All you have to do is to sit down and reason it out, and you'll find that I'm all right."

"They're the hottest roasts any writer has got this year," returned the reviewer.

"Of course they are," admitted the young author; "but can't you see they're not for me?"

"Not for you? Why, they refer to you by name!"

"Very true; but then they fire right over my head. You should take time to reason, my boy; you should take time to reason. Just take your own review of my books as an illustration. You probably had an idea that you were roasting me, but you were not."

"I wasn't?"

"Not a bit of it, my boy. You said, for instance, that there wasn't a good idea or a bright bit of writing in the whole book."

"That would be enough of a roast for most people," suggested the reviewer sarcastically.

"It would be enough for me, if it hit me," replied the author in an offensively patronizing manner; "but you didn't aim right. You handled your weapon like a novice. Why, in the very next paragraph you proved conclusively, according to your own statement, that the whole book was plagiarized from several of the best authors. You said there was hardly an original line in the whole story. Of course, that lets me out on the charge that it is stupid and lacking in ideas, and those old standard authors are the ones that have a kick coming."

Family Fads.

REGGIE'S fond of football, and he fairly loves the game;
Matilda pounds the ping-pong ball until her arm goes lame,
And baseball is the game for Ned; he plays it constantly,
While mother takes delight in banging golf balls o'er the lea;
Wilfred dotes on hand ball, and he thinks it's just the thing,
While Myrtle says it's simply grand the basket ball to fling,
And English push ball Wallace likes; he's nimble, strong, and spry,
And father finds great pleasure in the high ball good and high.

F. P. PITZER.

A Suspect.

UMBRELLAS and questions of their ownership give rise to many friendship-straining suspicions, but seldom to any less well-founded than that which fell upon an elderly and respected citizen of Asbury Park when he made his quarterly pilgrimage to this city one day last week.

They have big winds down there on the coast, and it happened that every umbrella at home required repairs deemed beyond the capabilities of local talent, so he tied the whole stock of seven together, and after crossing the ferry left them at a convenient shop, where they do these things cheaply, quickly, and well.

One of his calls was at his lawyer's office in Liberty Street. Now, the old gentleman always carries an umbrella himself when he goes from home, but it was in with the others, and he was perfectly innocent when, on leaving the inner sanctum, he picked up the lawyer's umbrella, which looked much like his own, being old and of full proportions, from where it stood conveniently close to the outer door.

He gained the hall, when the woman stenographer, who had watched the episode with a keenness acquired by years of experience in legal work, ran after him and rescued her employer's property.

She received his explanation, he thought, somewhat doubtfully, but he dismissed the matter from his mind until several hours later on the good ship Red Bank of the Jersey Central's ferry line, he found himself nervously clutching his bundle of umbrellas under the glare of that same stenographer. Somehow he couldn't get away from her. Every motion of the crowd seemed to bring them closer together. On the train platform at Communipaw, where she was to take the Roselle accommodation on one side, and he the Long Branch flier on the other, a hurrying family party threw them face to face. Then she spoke in icy accents:

"Had a fairly good day, hadn't you?"

Tact and Discretion.

SPEAKING of the importance of having servants of trained discretion," said the out-of-town member, "reminds me of a hallboy, once in the employ of a famous New Orleans club to which I had the honor to belong. Well, gentlemen, that boy was tact and discretion itself. Wherefore, you may be sure, he did not long remain in that humble status. An instance which I have in mind—and this is but one of many—will suffice to give you an idea of what a jewel of a servant that boy was.

"One evening while passing down the hall I overheard the boy answering a 'phone call. Of course, I could not know precisely what questions prompted the lad's responses, but I caught enough of his conversation to enable me to reach the decision that for real discretion that boy was unapproached in his line.

"'No, madam, no, madam,' was the reply that his questioner elicited from him several times. Then, after a bit, with not the least trace of impatience or of impertinence, the lad quietly informed the lady at the other end of the wire:

"Yes, madam, I caught the name; but really even if I had not done so it would not make any difference, for, ma'am, no one's husband is ever at this club!"

A Sage Sage.

ONCE upon a time a Wise Man gave his Wisdom a vacation and started out to have some fun. He tried Cards, but quickly decided they had too funny ways for him; he tried Alcohol, but more quickly decided, as he bared his good right arm for another shot of dope, that it was too strenuous a humorist for his diathesis; he tried the Stock Market, but most quickly decided, in the midst of wondering where he could borrow car fare, that the centrifugal force of its giddy whirl of pleasure would shoot him into the poorhouse too suddenly. So, nothing else particularly idiotic being left, he made up his mind to try chasing after a Beautiful Woman. As I have mentioned, his Wisdom had a month off.

He noticed that the Beautiful Woman always had a companion with her, but this didn't bother him particularly at first, for it was fun enough for him to just sit around and gape at her, and flush idiotically every time she happened to notice him. By and by, however, he grew bolder, and then the continual presence of this companion annoyed him.

"Say," he said impatiently one day, "what is this chaperon that's always and forever hanging around you, anyway? Why don't you send her to the drug store for some more of your complexion or something, and give a fellow a chance to dump his mind without feeling that he's making a Roman holiday of himself?"

The Beautiful Woman smiled wisely. "I'm not surprised that you don't recognize her," she said, smiling still more. "Her name is the Truth."

"Well, what's the Truth doing about you all the time?" demanded the Wise Man irritably. "From the compliments I've seen you swallow I know you're not in love with the Truth."

"Let me introduce you," said the Beautiful Woman, scheming to get even. "It's time you knew the Truth when you saw it."

"No-o," said the Wise Man, thoughtfully, shaking his head emphatically, for he was very, very sage. "No, thank you. I am positive I'll be happier if I don't know the Truth about you."

His Mistake.

Ponce de Leon was seeking the waters of eternal youth.

"How foolish," he gasped, "when I might have bought trial bottles for 10 cents at any drug store!"

Wearily turning his footsteps homeward, he consoled himself in being the discoverer of Florida water.

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The New York Times.

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WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 5, 1903.

Range for Year 1902 High	Range for Year 1902 Low	Range for Year 1903 High	Date	Range for Year 1903 Low	Date	Closing Saturday, Dec. 5 Bid	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Dec. 5, 3,995,736.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid Date	Per Cent	Period	Range for Week Ended Dec. 5 First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Dec. 5, '03
230	190	235	Feb. 11	220	Feb. 11	220	227	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '03	‡4	SA	220	220	220	220	...	110
82½	80⅝	87½	Feb. 20	83	May 9	...	75	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	Nov. 2, '03	1¾	Q	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	81½	20
70	53	75⅝	Mar. 12	35⅝	Oct. 15	41¼	41⅝	+ 3⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 30, '03	½	Q	38	42⅜	37⅝	41⅝	59⅝	208,888
91	78¼	83½	Jan. 12	74½	June 12	...	70	..	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Oct. 1, '03	3	SA	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	...	10
37⅝	28⅝	41⅞	Jan. 29	17½	Nov. 25	19¼	19¾	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 2, '03	1	Q	18	20½	18	19¾	34¼	5,320
93⅝	85½	93	Jan. 6	60½	Nov. 25	65	68	+ 2	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 2, '03	1¾	Q	64	67	64	67	89	2,880
57⅝	30⅝	46¼	Feb. 20	25¾	Aug. 6	30	31	+ 3	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '03	2	SA	29¼	31	29¼	31	45⅜	1,400
62⅝	27	29⅝	Jan. 7	6	July 29	6	6⅝	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,088,000	Jan. 2, '03	¾	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	47⅝	10
31⅝	9¼	11½	Jan. 30	4	Oct. 8	7½	8	— ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,821,900	Feb. 15, '02	1	..	8½	8½	7⅝	7⅝	10	6,113
67	32	42½	Jan. 30	16¼	Oct. 8	27⅝	28⅜	— ½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '03	1½	..	28⅜	29⅜	28⅜	27⅝	37⅝	5,885
28	14	19⅝	Jan. 6	5	July 25	9	10⅝	+ ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	....	..	..	9	9½	9	9½	15	380
58	39½	46⅝	Jan. 6	23¼	Nov. 25	27	29⅝	— ⅝	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00	1¾	..	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	...	515
36⅝	23⅝	31⅝	Feb. 17	10½	Oct. 15	14⅝	15	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	....	..	..	14½	15⅝	14½	14⅝	27½	12,155
100⅝	89	95⅝	Feb. 17	67⅝	Oct. 15	76⅝	76⅝	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '03	1¾	Q	75	77	74½	76½	91½	5,028
49⅝	36⅝	52⅝	Feb. 17	36⅝	Oct. 16	46½	47	+ 2⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	....	..	..	44½	47	44	46½	38½	21,705
100⅝	87½	99⅝	Feb. 16	80⅝	Oct. 15	89⅝	90	+ 2⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 6, '03	1¾	Q	87⅝	90	86	90	90⅝	4,408
135	40½	126	Mar. 4	90	Aug. 5	100	110	..	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '03	2½	Q	100	100	100	100	130	100
15	12	20	Jan. 12	4⅝	Oct. 19	3	5	..	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000	....	..	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	...	33
70	56⅝	60¼	Feb. 18	33	Nov. 28	35	40	..	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Dec. 1, '03	1½	Q	39⅝	39⅝	36	36	65	65
135⅝	112	134⅝	Jan. 8	107⅛	Oct. 12	122⅝	122⅞	+ 2⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '03	1¾	Q	122½	125⅞	121	122⅞	119⅝	86,870
122	115	122	Feb. 13	116	Aug. 6	119	122	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '03	1¾	Q	121½	121¾	121½	121½	116⅝	841
186	160⅝	169	Feb. 18	117⅛	Oct. 8	127	128	+ 4⅝	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	127,061,900	Oct. 15, '03	1½	Q	127	127	127	127	...	125
80¼	78	80	Jan. 31	66	Oct. 15	68	72	— 1⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '03	1¾	Q	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	...	110
146	80	125¼	Feb. 26	58	Oct. 28	70	71	+ 2	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 16, '03	50c	SA	68	72	64½	72	87	1,640
96⅝	74¼	89⅝	Jan. 10	54	Aug. 10	67⅝	67⅝	+ 1¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03	2	SA	65⅝	68⅝	65⅝	67⅝	82	152,211
106⅝	95⅝	103½	Jan. 10	84⅝	Aug. 10	91½	92	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '03	2½	SA	90⅝	92½	90½	92	98¼	7,209
...	...	118⅝	Aug. 14	106	Dec. 4	105¼	...	— 5	Atlantic Coast Line	100	38,650,000	July 10, '03	2½	SA	106	106	106	106	...	100
118¼	92⅝	104	Jan. 9	71⅝	Sep. 28	78⅝	78¼	+ 2¾	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '03	2	SA	75⅝	79⅝	75⅝	78⅝	98¼	103,865
99	92	96⅝	Feb. 11	82⅝	July 25	87	88	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,365,900	Sep. 1, '03	2	SA	87½	88⅝	87½	87½	94⅝	1,190
72⅝	54⅝	71⅝	Feb. 17	29⅝	Sep. 28	48⅝	48¼	+ 8⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	....	..	..	39⅝	49⅝	39½	48⅝	64⅝	275,600
253	210	225	Jan. 2	170	Sep. 24	190	210	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '03	2	Q	200	200	200	200	...	38
14⅝	7⅝	15¼	Jan. 29	5	Oct. 15	6	7	— ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...	150
128	110	150	Feb. 9	121	Nov. 11	120	127	+ 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	8,300,000	Aug. 15, '03	3	SA	124	124	124	124	...	100
145	139	160	Feb. 9	140	Sep. 8	130	140	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '03	3	SA	140	140	140	140	...	100
97	71	78⅝	Jan. 5	57½	Sep. 24	65	67	— 1	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '03	1	SA	66½	67⅝	65	65	81	1,125
145¼	112¼	138⅝	Feb. 10	115⅝	Oct. 14	117⅝	118¼	+ 1¼	Canadian Pacific	100	84,500,000	Oct. 1, '03	3	SA	117	119½	116⅝	118	127½	18,400
198	165	190	Jan. 10	153	Oct. 17	156	159	+ 2½	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	†27,416,800	Nov. 2, '03	2	Q	156	158½	156	158⅝	...	700
57½	42⅝	59⅝	Feb. 10	27½	Nov. 12	31⅝	32	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	†62,796,700	Nov. 27, '03	1	A	30⅝	32⅝	30⅝	31⅝	45⅝	14,800
45⅝	29⅝	37⅝	Jan. 5	18⅝	Sep. 28	34⅝	34⅝	+ 2⅝	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	....	..	..	32⅝	34⅝	32	34⅝	35	14,200
79	65	75⅝	Jan. 7	60	Sep. 29	70⅝	70⅝	+ 1⅝	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '03	2	SA	69¼	71¼	69¼	70¼	79¼	2,475
151	135¼	138⅝	Jan. 20	105	July 25	122	124	+ 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	Oct. 1, '03	1½	Q	120	123	120	123	...	215
35	22	29⅝	Jan. 9	13	Aug. 6	15⅝	16	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	29,921,000	....	..	..	15½	16¼	15½	15⅝	24⅝	11,750
90½	81½	85⅝	Jan. 9	63	Oct. 15	66	67	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	Aug. 31, '03	2½	SA	65½	67	65½	66⅝	...	1,260
51⅝	38	46⅝	Feb. 5	24	Sep. 28	27⅝	28½	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	8,489,100	....	..	..	26⅝	28⅝	26⅝	28⅝	37	1,800
95⅝	89¼	90½	Jan. 13	83	Sep. 28	87	87½	+ [illegible]	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	July 15, '03	2	SA	85	85½	85	85½	...	200
198⅝	160⅝	183⅝	Jan. 7	138⅝	Aug. 8	141⅝	141⅝	+ 3¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Oct. 27, '03	3½	SA	138¼	142⅝	137⅝	141¼	172	126,605
200⅝	186	194⅝	Jan. 9	168	Aug. 10	172	173	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,864,400	Oct. 27, '03	3½	SA	172	172½	172	172	190	1,006
271	204½	224⅝	Jan. 14	153	Sep. 28	167	168⅝	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern	100	48,335,400	July 1, '03	3½	SA	166⅝	168⅝	166¼	167	220	4,750
274½	230	250	Jan. 7	190	Aug. 8	...	...	+ 4½	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,895,100	Oct. 1, '03	2	Q	200	211	200	211	...	400
170⅝	140	162	Jan. 10	117	July 14	125	135	+ 5½	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	†21,403,200	Aug. 20, '03	3	SA	121	126¼	121	126⅝	...	400
210	194⅝	194	Jan. 6	172	Dec. 3	170	175	—14½	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	†11,846,800	Aug. 20, '03	3½	SA	172	172	172	172	...	400
24⅝	15	19⅝	Jan. 9	8	Sep. 28	9¼	10	+ 1⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	17⅝	2,800
44	29	36	Jan. 8	15	Sep. 24	18⅝	19	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	....	..	..	18	19½	18	19	32	3,110
28	10⅝	17¼	Jan. 12	3	May 28	...	...	..	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	28,000,000	....	..	..	5¼	5⅝	5	5½	14	700
108⅝	88	99⅝	Jan. 6	66	Aug. 10	73¼	74½	+ 1¼	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sep. 1, '03	2	SA	73	74½	73	74½	96¼	1,000
*192	*180	191	May 6	185	July 28	170	...	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	50	11,243,700	Dec. 1, '03	1¾	Q	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼	...	28
110¼	78⅝	82½	Jan. 7	24	Nov. 20	26¼	28	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	28,982,000	Apr. 15, '02	1½	..	25⅝	29	24	27	85	8,640
35⅝	14½	31⅝	Jan. 7	10	July 24	13⅝	14¼	+ 1	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000	....	..	..	13	14¼	13	14	28⅝	7,295
79⅝	59⅝	72	Jan. 9	44½	Aug. 8	54⅝	55	+ 2	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '03	2	SA	53¼	55	53	54½	68	2,240
53⅝	28	48	Jan. 8	17	Aug. 5	22	22½	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	....	..	..	21⅝	22⅝	21¼	22	42½	2,175
24⅝	14½	28⅝	Feb. 18	9⅝	Nov. 11	11	12	+ ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.	100	6,924,400	Nov. 14, '03	½	..	11	11½	11	11¼	19⅝	600
230⅝	200	222	Jan. 7	164	Aug. 10	178¼	178¼	+ [illegible]	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Sep. 15, '03	2	Q	176½	180¼	176¼	178	211	8,535
126⅝	114	119	Jan. 2	94⅝	Aug. 6	102½	108	+ 1⅛	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 2, '03	1¾	Q	102	103	102	103	116¼	1,340
33⅝	28⅝	35	Mar. 20	15⅝	Nov. 24	18	19	+ [illegible]	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Nov. 10, '03	1	Q	17⅝	19⅛	17¼	18	28⅝	4,683
90	79⅝	85¼	Jan. 19	60	Nov. 25	68	68¼	+ 3¼	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,889,700	Oct. 10, '03	1¾	Q	64⅝	69⅝	63⅝	68¼	81⅝	4,170
184½	153⅝	183⅝	Feb. 2	149	Aug. 10	158⅝	159¼	+ 5¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	34,407,000	Sep. 15, '03	1¾	Q	155	160	155	159¼	158⅝	9,408
297	231	276½	Jan. 8	230	July 24	241½	244½	+ 8¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '03	1¾	Q	238	244½	238	244½	245	2,500
51⅝	35½	42	Feb. 9	18	Oct. 12	21⅝	21⅝	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	100	†38,000,000	....	..	..	21½	21⅝	21	21⅝	38⅝	2,500
96⅝	86⅝	90¼	Feb. 8	62	Nov. 12	68	69	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†44,345,800	July 15, '03	2½	SA	67⅝	69⅝	67⅝	69	89⅝	2,100
53⅝	35	47⅝	Jan. 8	12	Sep. 29	16	18⅝	— 2	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	....	..	..	16	16	16	16	...	100
25	13	20⅝	Jan. 2	7⅝	Aug. 6	8⅝	8⅝	+ 1	Detroit Southern	100	10,487,000	....	..	..	7⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	16⅝	1,900
48¼	28	39⅝	Jan. 2	14	Nov. 12	16	16⅝	+ ⅝	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	....	..	..	16	16½	16	16⅝	35	1,100
97	76	90	Jan. 8	55	Oct. 14	68¼	69¼	+ 1⅝	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '03	1	Q	67⅝	68⅝	67⅝	68⅝	84¼	1,170
28	27	34⅝	Jan. 6	20	July 24	22⅝	23	+ 1⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	28,084,300	Oct. 27, '03	1	..	21⅝	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	...	1,330
24	10	19½	Feb. 16	7	Aug. 5	8	9	+ 1⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	7⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	16½	850
35⅝	18⅝	29⅝	Feb. 16	10	Nov. 11	11⅝	12⅝	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	12	13	12	13	24⅝	420
44⅝	28⅝	42⅝	Jan. 9	23	Aug. 8	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	26⅝	28¼	26⅝	27⅝	33⅝	137,618
75⅝	60⅝	74	Feb. 5	62¼	Apr. 13	67⅝	67⅝	+ 1	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 31, '03	2	SA	66⅝	68⅝	66⅝	67⅝	64⅝	16,717
63⅝	41½	64¼	Feb. 5	44	July 24	49⅝	49⅝	+ 1¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	48⅝	50½	48⅝	49⅝	44⅝	15,245
67¼	30	74⅝	Feb. 24	31	Sep. 29	42	45	..	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '03	4	..	39	39	39	39	67	100
334	170	204	Feb. 16	136	Sep. 29	160	161	+ 5¼	**General Electric Co.**	100	43,942,000	Oct. 15, '03	2	Q	155	162	155	160	176⅝	3,450
106	66	106¼	Feb. 20	65	Sep. 25	73	74½	+ ¼	**Hocking Valley**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '03	1½	SA	74¼	74½	74¼	74½	99	1,300
98⅝	81½	99⅝	Mar. 2	77	Oct. 19	83	84½	+ 1	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '03	2	SA	83½	84	83½	84	94⅝	800
173¼	137	151	Jan. 10	125⅝	July 15	129⅝	130¼	+ 1⅝	**Illinois Central**	100	†95,040,000	Sep. 1, '03	3	SA	128⅝	131⅝	128⅝	129⅞	148	12,815
23⅝	16½	19⅝	Jan. 5	9	July 28	10½	11½	+ 1½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99	1	..	10½	12	10½	11½	17½	1,050
77⅝	70	74¼	Feb. 6	57⅝	Nov. 25	63	65	+ 3⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,530,700	Oct. 1, '03	1½	Q	61½	65	61⅝	65	72	1,600
100	49	78	Jan. 19	23	Nov. 19	27	30	..	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02	2½	..	25¼	25⅛	25	25	49	200
51⅝	35¼	48	Jan. 12	16	July 27	21	22	+ 2¼	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900	....	..	..	20⅝	23	20⅝	22⅝	39	2,730
90⅝	65	77⅝	Jan. 12	30¼	Oct. 12	38	40	+ 3	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00	1½	..	37	41	37	40	68⅝	2,100
50⅝	38⅝	47½	Jan. 6	25¼	Oct. 9	28	30	+ 3⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	†10,000,000	....	..	..	27	30	27	29	46⅝	450
88	75	82⅝	Feb. 26	62½	Oct. 12	65	68	+ 2	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '03	1	Q	67	67	67	67	78	170
39	19	38⅝	Jan. 12	16½	Oct. 8	19¼	20	+ 1¼	Kansas City Southern	100	29,908,500	....	..	..	18¼	20	18⅛	19¼	31⅝	1,640
62⅝	44	61¼	Jan. 22	29	Oct. 8	35⅝	36	+ 1⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	....	..	..	33	37	33	36	55	8,100
55	58	49	Mar. 5	48	Nov. 28	...	...	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	July 15, '03	3	SA	48	48	48	48	...	370
71½	40	58	Jan. 8	23¼	Nov. 12	29	31	+ 3½	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	....	..	..	27	31¼	27	31	52¼	851
138	120	118	Feb. 6	89	Nov. 24	90	100	+ 7	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '03	3	SA	98	98	98	98	...	150
91½	72½	83	Jan. 7	50	Nov. 11	50	54	+ 1	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96	1	..	51	51	51	51	...	100
159⅝	102½	130½	Jan. 8	95	Sep. 28	105⅝	106½	+ 2¼	Louisville & Nashville	100	†60,000,000	Aug. 10, '03	2½	SA	105⅝	107⅝	105¼	106⅝	130¼	56,855
158	128	155½	Jan. 14	136½	Sep. 28	141	141¼	+ 2	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	55,200,000	Oct. 1, '03	1½	Q	139	141⅝	139	141¼	147⅝	32,404
134½	100¼	128⅝	Jan. 6	70½	July 24	90¼	91	+ ¼	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	....	....	..	..	90½	91⅝	89¼	91	121	14,095
174	135	142⅝	Jan. 6	99⅝	Sep. 29	120¼	121	+ 3⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '03	1¾	Q	116⅝	121½	116⅝	120	139⅝	28,950
31⅛	20⅝	30	Mar. 23	8⅝	Nov. 6	10	10¼	+ [illegible]	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100	....	..	..	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10	22⅝	12,025
115	105	116	Jan. 9	41	Oct. 12	58	61	+ 1⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '03	2½	SA	60	63	56	61⅝	108	1,600
127⅝	118¼	118	Feb. 27	[illegible]	Nov. 16	92	105	+ 6	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '03	2½	SA	99	94	99	94	...	320
84	39⅝	79¼	Feb. 16	42	Aug. 7	52	53⅝	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '03	2	..	53⅝	53⅝	52	53⅝	74⅝	[illegible]
149	90	132⅝	Feb. 17	108⅝	June 2	114¼	115	+ 1¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 15, '03	[illegible]	..	114	115⅝	114	115⅝	124⅝	300
35⅝	22¼	30⅝	Jan. 8	15⅝	Oct. 19	17½	17⅝	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,100,200	....	..	..	17¼	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	24⅝	9,800
68⅝	51	68⅝	Feb. 10	33	Oct. 12	38⅝	39	+ 2⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	37	40	37	39⅝	56⅝	17,020
125⅝	90⅝	115⅝	Feb. 10	85⅝	Aug. 10	92⅝	92⅝	+ 2⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	77,450,300	July 20, '03	2½	SA	89⅝	93⅝	89⅝	92½	105⅝	122,025
122	90	114	Feb. 16	95	Oct. 15	107	108	+ 3	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Nov. 1, '03	1	..	109½	110	107	108	108	400
53⅝	40	47⅝	Feb. 17	32	Oct. 15	36	37	+ 1⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Oct. 15, '03	1	Q	35	36⅝	35	36⅝	46	850
109⅝	101⅝	106⅝	May 11	94	Oct. 16	99	100¼	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Nov. 30, '03	1¾	Q	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	103	10
32	15⅝	29⅝	Feb. 6	10⅝	Nov. 16	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00	1	..	14⅝	14⅝	13½	13⅝	26⅝	1,615
95	78⅝	95	Feb. 10	75	Oct. 13	80	85	+ [illegible]	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Sep. 15, '03	1¾	Q	80	80	78⅝	80	91	400
...	...	36	Mar. 18	12	Nov. 10	20	22	+ [illegible]	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	Oct. 1, '03	1	Q	18	21	18	21	...	1,000
...	...	91	June 11	75	Oct. 8	80	85	+ 5	National Enameling & Stamp. Co. pf.	100	8,546,600	Oct. 1, '03	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	...	100
45⅝	31⅝	47⅝	May 27	34¼	May 6	37	38	+ 1	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,083,600	....	..	..	36⅝	38	36⅝	38	34⅝	500
...	...	28⅝	June 30	17	Nov. 10	17½	18¼	— 1	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,708,400	....	..	..	18	18	18	18	...	258
186	148	177	Jan. 9	115	Oct. 13	127⅝	132	+ 5¼	New York Air Brake Co.	100	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '03	2	Q	122⅝	129¼	122⅝	127⅝	168	1,900
168⅝	147	156	Jan. 10	113⅝	July 15	117⅝	118⅝	+ ⅝	New York Central	100	132,250,000	Oct. 15, '03	1¼	Q	117⅝	119¼	116⅝	118⅝	158⅝	23,200
57⅝	40	43	Jan. 7	19⅝	Sep. 28	24⅝	25⅝	+ 1	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	100	†14,000,000	....	..	..	24¼	26	24⅝	25⅝	43	2,580
100	90	87	Jan. 15	50	Sep. 28	60	63	+ 3	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 2, '03	3	A	60	62	60	62	83	600
255	209¼	225¼	Jan. 9	187½	May 28	196	197	+ ⅝	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	70,885,100	Sep. 30, '03	2	Q	196¼	196¼	196¼	196¼	223	488
37⅝	25⅝	35½	Feb. 6	19	Sep. 28	21½	21⅝	+ ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	....	..	..	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	29⅝	31,668
80⅝	65	76⅝	Feb. 10	52⅝	Nov. 12	57½	57⅝	+ 1⅝	Norfolk & Western	100	†66,000,000	June 19, '03	1½	SA	56⅝	58⅝	56	57⅝	71	22,918
93	90	93⅝	Feb. 10	85	Aug. 10	87	90	+ 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,000,000	Aug. 21, '03	2	SA	86	89	86	89	91⅝	145
134	88	124⅝	Jan. 6	68	Sep. 28	76	77	+ 3⅝	North American	100	17,000,000	Dec. 1, '03	1	Q	74⅝	77	74⅝	76⅝	115	[illegible]
81½	60	73	Jan. 16	39⅝	Sep. 29	47	50	+ 1⅛	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,800,000	Nov. 1, '03	1¼	Q	47⅝	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	77	[illegible]
84⅝	72½	75	Feb. 7	60⅝	Aug. 11	57	60	+ 5	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,014,400	Nov. 1, '03	1¼	Q	55	58	55	58	...	[illegible]
49⅝	37	42⅝	Jan. 9	17	Aug. 8	25⅝	27	+ ½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '[illegible]	[illegible]	..	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27	38⅝	4,430
170	146	157⅝	Jan. 10	110⅝	Nov. 12	117	117⅝	+ 3⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	296,603,350	Nov. 28, '03	3	SA	113⅝	118¼	113⅝	117	156⅝	[illegible]
109⅝	96¼	109⅝	Feb. 10	87⅝	Sep. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 2⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,969,700	Nov. 25, '03	1½	Q	94⅝	97⅝	94⅝	96⅝	101	[illegible]
85⅝	71	81⅝	May 7	74	July 27	80	85	+ ½	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	Aug. 17, '03	[illegible]	..	80⅝	81⅝	80⅝	81⅝	92⅝	[illegible]
105⅝	80⅝	[illegible]	Jan. 7	55	Sep. 28	61⅝	62⅝	+ 3	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,100	Aug. 15, '03	1½	SA	59	62	59	62	84	300
123	112	118	Jan. 17	90	Oct. 7	95	100	+ 6	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	July 16, '03	2	SA	95	95	95	95	...	400
63⅝	39	65⅝	Jan. 28	22½	Nov. 25	26¼	27	+ 2½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 30, '03	[illegible]	Q	24½	28	24¼	27	59	6,315
98⅝	82⅝	95	Feb. 20	62⅝	Nov. 25	67	69	+ 4⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 25, '03	1¾	Q	67⅝	69⅝	65	69⅝	91⅝	1,155
250	215	239⅝	Jan. 14	198	July 15	214	218	+ 5⅝	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	Nov. 16, '03	2	Q	218	217	215	217	230	310
38⅝	24	37	Feb. 6	14	Sep. 28	18⅝	19¼	+ 3¼	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	....	..	..	16⅝	19⅝	16	19⅝	28	700
90⅝	80	90	Feb. 24	67	Nov. 25	76	77	+ 5	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Sep. 21, '03	1¾	Q	72⅝	77	72⅝	77	85	500
78⅝	52½	69¼	Jan. 2	37½	Nov. 13	46⅝	46⅝	+ 3⅝	Reading	50	69,900,000	....	..	..	40⅝	46⅝	39⅝	46⅝	59⅝	[illegible]
90⅝	79⅝	89⅝	Feb. 5	73	Sep. 28	77⅝	77½	+ 2½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 10, '03	2	SA	75	77⅝	75	77⅝	84⅝	1,340
80⅝	60	83	Jan. 6	55⅝	Nov. 17	60	63	+ 2	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 16, '03	[illegible]	..	58	61½	58	63	76¼	[illegible]

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †A portion of the issue withdrawn from circulation. ‡Including an extra dividend of 3 per cent. §Including an extra dividend of 1 per cent. In dividend period column, A stands for annual, SA for semi-annual, Q for quarterly, and M for monthly.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 5, 1903—Continued.

Range for Year 1902 High	Range for Year 1902 Low	Range for Year 1903 High	Date	Low	Date	Closing Quotations Dec. 5 Bid	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week	STOCKS.	Par Val.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid Date	Per Cent.	Period	Range for Week First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Dec. 5, '03
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb. 16	5¾	Nov. 27	7¼	7¾	+ 1⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				6⅜	7¾	6	7¾	19¾	4,850
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb. 11	[illegible]	Nov. 27	42	42½	+ 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,[illegible],000	Oct. 1, '03	1¾	Q	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	77	28,130
50½	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan.	19¾	Aug. 6	23¾	23⅞	+ [illegible]	Rock Island Co.	100	[illegible],127,000				23⅝	[illegible]	23⅜	23⅝	45⅛	130,285
85½	71	85	Jan. 9	55½	Sep. 29	61	62½	+ 2½	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	51,180,200	Nov. 2, '03	1	Q	60	62	60	61½	81½	7,685
25½	17¼	20	Feb. 16	12	July 22	15¾	16¼	+ 1⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	19,341,700	July 15, '01	1		14⅝	16¼	14½	16¼	22½	4,950
[illegible]	68	[illegible]	Feb. 12	66	July 21	70½	73	+ 7½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,[illegible]	Sep. 15, '03	1¾	Q	70	73	70	73	85½	2,7[illegible]
24½	10	[illegible]	Jan. 2	7	Oct. 1	10	12	+ 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,600,000				9	11	9	11	16	1,100
81½	49½	65	Jan. 5	32	Oct. 12	38	41	+ 6	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 13, '03	2½	SA	34	40	34	40	64	2,121
48	28½	34½	Jan. 13	13	Oct. 1	15	18	+ 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				15½	17	15½	17		400
80½	65½	78	Feb. 21	42½	Sep. 29	46½	48	+ [illegible]	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '03	1	Q	45	48½	45	48	70½	3,020
...	...	178	July 15	149½	Sep. 29	146	150	— [illegible]	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,040,300	July 1, '03	3	SA	150	150	150	150		250
[illegible]	24½	[illegible]	Jan. 2	12	Aug. 8	13¼	14½	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				12½	14¾	12½	14½	29½	2,[illegible]
[illegible]	35½	[illegible]	Jan. 7	27	Aug. 10	32½	33	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				31½	33	31½	33	61½	5,8[illegible]
[illegible]	39½	72	Feb. 26	27½	Oct. 15	30	33	— ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				24	26¾	24	26¾	65	1,575
[illegible]	90½	97½	Feb. 13	67	Nov. 24	71	72	+ 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Oct. 1, '03	1¾	Q	70	72	70	72		100
81½	56	68½	Mar. 10	38½	Sep. 28	46	46½	+ ½	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100				45½	47½	45½	46¾	62⅞	108,455
[illegible]	28	36½	Jan. 8	16½	Oct. 12	20½	20¾	+ ½	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000				19¾	20¾	19¾	20¾	31½	65,[illegible]
[illegible]	89½	96	Feb. 6	68½	Oct. 12	78½	79	+ 2	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 23, '03	2½	SA	78½	79	78½	78¾	93	12,770
7½	4	6¾	Feb. 12	¾	Sep. 19	¾	¾	+ ¼	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				¾	¾	¾	¾	5	250
[illegible]	49½	[illegible]	Mar. 21	25½	Nov. 13	32½	33	+ 6½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,5[illegible]	Nov. 1, '03	2		27½	33½	27½	32½	65½	25,[illegible]
[illegible]	37	[illegible]	Feb. 10	20½	Aug. 10	24½	24¾	+ 1⅛	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000				23½	25½	23½	24½	42½	35,125
[illegible]	32	40½	Jan. 7	22	Aug. 10	25	27	— 1½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	3,345,300				25	25	25	25		300
[illegible]	121	128½	Jan. 2	100	Oct. 14	120	125	+ 15	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Nov. 23, '03	1½		114¾	120	114¾	120		2,200
[illegible]	12½	37½	Jan. 13	17½	Oct. 10	24	25½	+ 2½	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000				22	23	22	23		1,240
[illegible]	18½	31½	Jan. 6	12	Sep. 21	[illegible]	22	+ [illegible]	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000				20	21½	20	21½	30½	1,240
[illegible]	[illegible]	43	Jan. 2	23	Sep. 29	34½	35	+ [illegible]	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				32½	35	32½	34½	47	3,700
[illegible]	108	122½	Jan. 22	79	Oct. 24	89	90½	+ [illegible]	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Nov. 16, '03	1¼	Q	86	90½	86	90½		2,700
21½	11½	12	Jan. 13	4½	July 20	...	...	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				6½	6	5½	5½	12	400
85	72	79½	Jan. 6	57½	Dec. 4	...	...	— 5	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '03	1¾	Q	62	62	57½	57½	75	925
113½	93½	104½	Jan. 6	66¾	Aug. 8	75½	75⅝	+ 2	Union Pacific	100	108,772,900	Oct. 1, '03	2	SA	73½	77¼	73½	75⅝	102½	232,230
[illegible]	86½	95½	Feb. 11	83½	Aug. 10	86½	87½	+ 1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,542,100	Oct. 1, '03	2	SA	85½	87½	85½	87½	91½	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	20	32½	Jan. 5	10	Oct. 14	11	12½	+ [illegible]	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				10½	12	10	11½	22	1,300
[illegible]	60	64½	Jan. 9	30	July 25	44	47½	+ [illegible]	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 8, '03	2½	SA	44½	46½	44½	45½	60	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	46	55	Feb. [illegible]	28	Nov. 6	...	...	+ 4	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '03	1	Q	38	41	37	41		1,[illegible]
[illegible]	97	130½	Feb. 2	[illegible]	Aug. 8	100	105	+ 1	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 16, '03	2	SA	105	106	104	104	130½	110
15½	10½	15½	Feb. 11	6	Sep. 29	7½	7¾	+ ¾	United States Leather Co.	100	62,[illegible]				7½	7¾	7	7¾	12¼	4,0[illegible]
91½	79½	[illegible]	May 12	71½	Oct. 16	76½	77	+ 1½	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Oct. 1, '03	1½	Q	75½	77¾	75½	76½	80	3,380
[illegible]	20	29½	Jan. 2	4½	Nov. 12	4½	5	— ½	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	66,198,000				6	6	4½	4¾	29½	15,975
[illegible]	69½	72	Jan. 2	36½	Nov. 11	38	38½	— 1½	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '03	1½	Q	38½	39½	36½	38½	69½	8,0[illegible]
[illegible]	14	[illegible]	Feb. 10	7	July 27	9½	10	+ 1	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,[illegible]	Apr. 30, '00	1		9	10	9	10	15¾	1,341
62	49½	55	Feb. 10	31½	July 27	38½	40	+ 4	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01	1		36½	40	36½	38½	51	1,190
46½	29½	39½	Feb. 6	10	Nov. 10	11½	11¾	+ ¼	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Sep. 30, '03	1	Q	11	12⅝	10⅝	11½	36½	72,958
97½	79	89½	Jan. 7	49⅝	Nov. 10	56½	56⅝	+ 4½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,285,600	Nov. 16, '03	1¾	Q	51⅞	56	51⅞	56⅜	85¾	482,083
79½	56	66½	Feb. 10	17⅛	Sep. 28	21⅛	21⅜	+ 1¼	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02	1¼		20¾	21½	20	21⅜	66	5,5[illegible]
[illegible]	24½	30½	Feb. 27	16½	Oct. 12	20½	20⅝	+ ½	Wabash	100	28,000,000				19⅝	20⅝	19¾	20	29⅝	12,025
[illegible]	37	50½	Feb. 24	27½	Sep. 28	36½	36¾	+ 2½	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				34½	37½	34½	36½	42½	67,[illegible]
250	194½	240½	Feb. 6	195	June 8	195	210		Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 1, '03	4	SA	197½	197½	197½	197½		30
97½	84½	88	Jan. 14	80½	Sep. 28	87	87½	+ 2½	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '03	1¼	Q	85½	88	85½	87½	87½	5,340
[illegible]	160½	221	Jan. 7	130	Oct. 12	148	149	+ 10	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,391,[illegible]	Oct. 20, '03	2½	Q	139	150	138	148½	200	10,520
[illegible]	180	224	Jan. 7	[illegible]	Sep. 19	185	195	+ 25	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	Oct. 20, '03	3½	Q	180	195	180	195	200	500
30½	17	27½	Feb. 9	12	July 22	16	16½	+ 1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				15⅝	17	15⅝	16⅝	23	2,2[illegible]
65	49½	68	May 12	40½	Nov. 16	45	47	+ 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900				44	46	44	46	55½	1,400
42½	28	38½	Feb. 19	20	Sep. 28	25	25½	+ [illegible]	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				24	26	23½	24½	32	8,050
31	18½	28½	Feb. 9	14½	Oct. 14	16½	17	+ ½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,168,500				16½	17½	16⅜	16⅞	25	3,350
57½	39½	56½	Feb. 6	36	Nov. 12	37½	38	+ ½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,287,300				37	38	37	37½	50½	3,300

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper ... [illegible]	Mo. Pacific ... [illegible]
Am. Car & Fdy. pf. ... 3	Nash., C. & St. L. ... 3
Am. Cotton Oil ... [illegible]	National Biscuit ... [illegible]
Am. Loco. pf. ... 1½	Nat. Enameling ... [illegible]
Am. Smelt. & Ref. ... [illegible]	Nat. Enameling pf. ... 3
Am. Smelt. & R. pf. ... [illegible]	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf. ... 1
Am. Sugar ... [illegible]	N. Y. Air Brake ... [illegible]
Am. Sugar pf. ... 1	N. Y. Cen. & Hu. R. ... 1
Am. Tel. & Tel. ... 6½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf. ... 3
Anaconda Copper ... 6	Norfolk & West. ... 1½
Atch., Top. & S. F. ... 1½	Norfolk & West. pf. ... 2
At., T. & S. F. pf. ... 1½	North American ... [illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio ... [illegible]	Pacific Coast ... 1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. ... [illegible]	Pacific Coast 2d pf. ... [illegible]
Buff., Roch. & P. ... [illegible]	Pennsylvania ... [illegible]
Can. Pacific ... 1½	People's Gas ... [illegible]
Cent. of N. J. ... [illegible]	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. ... 3
Chesapeake & Ohio ... 1½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf. ... 3
Chi. & Alton ... [illegible]	Pressed Steel Car ... [illegible]
Chi. & Alton pf. ... 1	Pressed Steel Car pf. ... [illegible]
Chi. & E. Ill. pf. ... 1	Pullman Co. ... [illegible]
Chi. Gt. W. deb. ... 1½	Ry. Steel Spring ... [illegible]
Chi., Mil. & St. P. ... [illegible]	Ry. Steel Spring pf. ... 3
Chi. & N'w'n ... 1	Reading ... [illegible]
Chi. & N'w'n pf. ... [illegible]	Reading 1st pf. ... [illegible]
Chi., St. P., M. & O. ... [illegible]	Reading 2d pf. ... [illegible]
Chi. Term. Trans. ... [illegible]	Rep. Iron & Steel ... 1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf. ... 1	Rep. Iron & Steel pf. ... [illegible]
C., C., C. & St. L. ... 1½	Rock Island ... [illegible]
Col. Fuel & Iron ... 2	Rock Island pf. ... [illegible]
Col. Southern ... 1	Rubber Goods Mfg. ... 1½
Col. Southern 1st pf. ... 3	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. ... 7½
Cons. Tobacco pf. ... 1½	St. J. & G. I. ... [illegible]
Corn Products pf. ... [illegible]	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. ... 6
Delaware & Hudson ... [illegible]	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. ... 3
Del., Lack. & West. ... [illegible]	St. L. S'w'n pf. ... 1½
Denver & Rio Gr. ... 1½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf. ... 2
Denver & Rio Gr. pf. ... 2	Southern Ry. pf. ... 2
Det. Southern ... [illegible]	Tenn. Coal & Iron ... 6½
Det. United ... [illegible]	Texas & Pacific ... 1½
Dul., S. S. & At. ... [illegible]	Third Avenue ... 15
Erie 1st pf. ... 1	Tol. Rys. & L. ... [illegible]
Erie 2d pf. ... 1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. ... [illegible]
General Electric ... [illegible]	Twin City R. T. ... [illegible]
Hocking Valley pf. ... 1	Union Pacific ... 2
Illinois Central ... 1½	Union Pacific pf. ... 1½
Int. Paper ... 1½	U. S. Pipe pf. ... 4
Int. Paper pf. ... [illegible]	U. S. Express ... 1
Iowa Central ... [illegible]	U. S. Leather pf. ... 1½
Iowa Central pf. ... 3	U. S. Rubber ... 1
Kan. & Mich. ... [illegible]	U. S. Rubber pf. ... 4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. ... 3	U. S. Steel pf. ... [illegible]
Kan. City South. ... 1½	Va.-Car. Chem. ... [illegible]
Kan. City South. pf. ... [illegible]	Wabash pf. ... 1½
Lake Erie & West. ... [illegible]	Western Union ... [illegible]
Lake Erie & W. pf. ... 7	Westinghouse El. ... [illegible]
Long Island ... 1	Westinghouse El. pf. ... 25
Louisville & Nashv. ... 2½	Wheeling & L. E. ... 1½
Manhattan ... 2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf. ... 1½
Met. Street ... [illegible]	
Minn. & St. L. ... 1½	
Minn. & St. L. pf. ... 6	
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. ... 1½	
Mo., K. & Tex. pf. ... 2½	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Woolen pf. ... 1¼	Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf. ... 1
At. Coast Line ... 5	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs. ... [illegible]
Can. Southern ... 1	Texas & Pac. land tr. ... 1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf. ... 10½	U. S. Realty ... 1½
Des M. & Ft. D. ... 3	U. S. Realty pf. ... 1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 4½s ... 1	Denver & R. G. 4s ... 1
Ann Arbor 4s ... 1	Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s ... [illegible]
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s ... 1½	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st ... 1½
Balt. & O. prior 3½s ... 1½	Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s ... 1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. ... 1½	Int. Paper 6s ... 1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. ... [illegible]	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s ... 1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. ... [illegible]	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s ... 1½
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s ... 1½	Kings Co. Elev. 1st ... [illegible]
Chi., M. & St. P., H. & D. ... [illegible]	Louis. & N. unif. 4s ... 1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s ... 1½	L. & N., N. F. & S. 4s ... 1
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. ... [illegible]	Mex. Cent. gen. 4s ... 1
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s ... 1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc. ... 1½
Col. Fuel gen. 5s ... 1	Nash., C. & St. L. 1st 7s ... 1
Col. Fuel conv. 5s ... [illegible]	Pacific Coast 1st 5s ... 1½
Col. & 9th Av. 5s ... 1	Peoria & East. 1st ... [illegible]
Consol. Tobacco 4s ... [illegible]	St. L. S'w'n 2d ... 1½
Cons. Gas, Chi. 5s ... 4	Stand. R. & T. 6s ... 1
Denver & R. G. imp. 5s ... 3	Third Avenue 4s ... [illegible]
	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s ... 1
	U. S. Steel 5s ... 1½
	Wabash deb. B ... [illegible]
	West Va. Cent. & P. 6s ... [illegible]

Bonds Declined.

Bush Creek 2d ... [illegible]	Rich. & Dan. deb. [illegible]
Chi., H. & D. s. f. ... 1	St. L. & S. F. R. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible]	St. P., M. & M. cons. [illegible]
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Conv. ref. 4s ... 4	Sav., Fla. & W. con. [illegible]
[illegible] C. & Tol. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 1st col. tr. 5s ... [illegible]	[illegible] & S. [illegible]
[illegible] & St. L. 1st ... [illegible]	Tol., St. L. & W. [illegible]
N. Y., L. E. & W. con. 6s ... 1½	

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 7.

Metropolitan Street Railway—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A. G. Hyde & Sons Co.—Annual meeting.

Colts' Arms Co.—Annual meeting.

Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Philadelphia—Dividend payable on preferred Dec. 15 to holders of record this date.

Erie Railroad—Meeting.

Federal Mining and Smelting Co.—Dividend payable Dec. 15 to holders of record this date.

New Central Coal Co. of Maryland—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Electric Absorbtion Treatment Co.—Special meeting.

Electric Fan Manufacturing Co.—Special meeting.

Germania Life Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.

United States Steel Corporation—Books close for dividend on common.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway—Annual meeting.

Atlantic Coast Line Co.—Dividend payable.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Consolidated Lake Superior Co.—Adjourned meeting.

Metropolitan Securities Co.—Annual meeting.

Pere Marquette Railroad—Dividend payable on common.

Railway Steel Springs Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Electric Boat Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

United States Title Guarantee and Indemnity Co.—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

Diamond Match Co.—Dividend payable.

Chicago and Alton Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Dividend payable Jan. 2 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.

International Banking Corporation—Annual meeting.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Books close for dividend on common.

Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.—Books close.

Swift & Co.—Books close.

United States Leather Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 5	$1,396,[illegible]	$84,[illegible]
*Nov. 28	1,016,[illegible]	44,[illegible]
Nov. 21	1,151,[illegible]	58,172,[illegible]
Nov. 14	1,208,[illegible]	52,132,[illegible]
*Nov. 7	1,071,[illegible]	45,[illegible]
Oct. 31	1,112,912,[illegible]	58,[illegible]
Oct. 24	1,[illegible]	51,[illegible]
Oct. 17	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 10	1,[illegible]	57,[illegible]
Oct. 3	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 26	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 19	1,[illegible]	47,[illegible]
*Sept. 12	774,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 22	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 15	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 8	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
July 25	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
July 18	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*July 3	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*May 30	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*Feb. 28	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*Feb. 14	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 10	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
*Jan. 3	1,[illegible]	71,[illegible]
*Dec. 27	1,124,[illegible]	58,[illegible]
Dec. 20	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 13	1,371,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 6	1,471,[illegible]	[illegible]

*Five days.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1902 and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Jan. 3	$10,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$14,150,[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 5	17,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 12	[illegible]	715,[illegible]	7,110,[illegible]
Sept. 19	13,173,[illegible]	*1,042,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 24	17,944,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 21	3,911,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1902, 1901, and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Dec. 6	$9,972,700	$6,607,[illegible]	$6,701,[illegible]
Dec. 13	6,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Dec. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 27	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	11,[illegible]

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1903	[illegible]	1895	[illegible]
1902	9,972,700	1894	[illegible]
1901	6,607,[illegible]	1893	[illegible]
1900	6,701,[illegible]	1892	[illegible]
1899	[illegible]	1891	[illegible]
1898	17,[illegible]	1890	*[illegible]
1897	[illegible]	1889	[illegible]
1896	[illegible]		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,042,650, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks for each week of the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 3	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 8	[illegible]	912,[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 22	[illegible]	917,[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 29	[illegible]	923,111,[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 26	[illegible]	917,[illegible]	901,[illegible]
Oct. 3	[illegible]	912,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 10	[illegible]	913,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 24	[illegible]	907,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 21	215,744,700	907,234,300	847,[illegible]
Nov. 28	216,[illegible]	[illegible]	841,[illegible]
Dec. 5	217,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maximum deposits, $1,019,474,200, Feb. 21, 1902; minimum since 1890, $370,[illegible],400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $749,[illegible],100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $950,200,700, Feb. 21, 1903.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	$10,[illegible]
Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	11,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 1, 1903	$10,[illegible]
Week ended Dec. 2, 1902	7,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	$2,[illegible]
Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	18,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	$113,[illegible]
Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	1,385,500
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	27,[illegible]

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	$1,[illegible]

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$1,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	21,[illegible]

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	$[illegible]
Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,[illegible]

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	$[illegible]
Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	1,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	$[illegible]
Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	27,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	$2,[illegible]
Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	14,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	7,[illegible]

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	$[illegible]
Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	2,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 4, 1903	$1,[illegible]

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$2,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Mississippi State Banks.

Auditor Cole of Mississippi gave out on Nov. 30 the bank statement, showing the condition of all the State banks for the last quarter. A comparison is made with the statement of last December, and shows that since that time there have been organized in the State thirteen new banks. There is an increase of a million and a half in money subject to check, while time certificates of deposit have increased nearly three hundred thousand dollars. The resources of all the State banks are over $[illegible]. The number of State banks reporting to the Auditor is [illegible]. This statement of the banks embraces only those which are working under charters from the State, and does not include the National banks, of which there are quite a number in Mississippi.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 5, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1908.	1907.	P.C.
New York	$1,070,[illegible]	$1,223,[illegible]	—12.9
Boston	111,443,000	118,966,719	— 6.3
Philadelphia	108,[illegible]	109,[illegible]	— [illegible]
Baltimore	19,[illegible]	22,741,[illegible]	—12.8
Chicago	136,[illegible]	137,124,[illegible]	+ 0.7
St. Louis	50,161,337	42,907,747	+16.9
New Orleans	20,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	+[illegible]
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	— 2.5
Other cities, 5 days	315,478,[illegible]	301,017,[illegible]	+ 4.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,[illegible]	$2,[illegible]	— 7.2
All cities, 1 day	[illegible]	374,[illegible]	—11.5
Total, all cities, for week	$2,184,782,601	$2,373,[illegible]	— 8.0

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ending	1908.	1907.	1901.
Dec. 5	*$2,184,782,601	$2,373,[illegible]	$2,440,126,[illegible]
Nov. 28	1,744,767,[illegible]	2,082,[illegible]	2,093,676,705
Nov. 21	2,085,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 14	2,094,721,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,092,615,217
Nov. 7	1,978,000,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,134,947,984
Oct. 31	1,949,[illegible]	2,331,207,[illegible]	2,151,064,[illegible]
Oct. 24	2,014,[illegible]	2,434,342,[illegible]	2,087,479,[illegible]
Oct. 17	2,025,179,[illegible]	2,602,884,[illegible]	2,141,222,[illegible]
Oct. 10	1,975,097,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 3	2,120,004,[illegible]	2,622,080,[illegible]	2,026,347,[illegible]
Sept. 26	1,852,169,[illegible]	2,357,[illegible]	2,070,111,[illegible]
Sept. 19	1,942,684,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,993,[illegible]
Sept. 12	1,649,952,806	2,432,018,[illegible]	2,020,419,[illegible]
Sept. 5	1,770,232,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 29	1,841,[illegible]	2,067,977,[illegible]	1,767,[illegible]
Aug. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,743,[illegible]
May 30	1,746,[illegible]	1,674,101,010	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mch. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mch. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mch. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mch. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Figures for 1908 partly estimated.

The following table gives the total Clearing House exchanges at this date for a series of years:

1908	$2,184,782,601	[illegible]	$1,697,677,[illegible]
[illegible]	2,373,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1901	2,440,126,[illegible]	1897	1,370,[illegible]
[illegible]	2,170,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]

The largest exchanges this year were $2,797,[illegible], in the week ending Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,649,952,806, in the week ending Sept. 12. Largest exchanges in 1907 were $2,810,300,[illegible], in the week ending May 3; the smallest, $1,674,101,010, in the May 30 week. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,[illegible].

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Nov. 28 to Dec. 4.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Alliance	Colon	[illegible]
Philadelphia	La Guayra	2,000
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Southampton	[illegible]
American Silver Coin—		
Parima	St. Thomas	1,500
Flandria	Kingston	175
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Flandria	Kingston	100
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Southampton	[illegible]
Gold Bullion—		
Flandria	Kingston	[illegible]
Valencia	Cartagena	[illegible]
Valencia	Greytown	[illegible]
Valencia	Puerto Columbia	[illegible]
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Monterey	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Havana	Havana	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tampico	[illegible]
Alliance	Colon	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allegheny	Greytown	[illegible]
Seneca	Tampico	[illegible]
Sailor Prince	Barbados	[illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Philadelphia	Southampton	[illegible]
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Southampton	[illegible]
Silver Bullion—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Monterey	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Havana	Havana	[illegible]
Seneca	Tampico	[illegible]
Seneca	Tampico	[illegible]
City of Washington	Colon	[illegible]
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Flandria	Kingston	[illegible]
Total		$2,[illegible]

Exports, New York, Nov. 30 to Dec. 5.

Date. Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Nov. 30—K. P. Wilhelm	London, S. B.	[illegible]
Dec. 1—Cedric	London, S. B.	[illegible]
Dec. 1—New York	Same Domingo G. C. (U. S.)	2,500
Dec. 2—New York	Same Domingo G. C. (U. S.)	[illegible]
Dec. 4—Orange Nassau	Hait. G. C. (U.S.)	[illegible]
Dec. 4—Flandria	Hait. G. C.	[illegible]
Dec. 5—Philadelphia	London, S. C. (U. S.)	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov. 27—St. Paul	London, S. B.	[illegible]
Nov. 28—Adirondack	Hait. G. C. (U.S.)	[illegible]
Grand total		[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1908 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Dec. 5. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1908. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
220	..	Albany & Sus.	[illegible]	July, 1908 4½	*220 Mar. 4	*220 Mar. 4	*220 Mar. 4, 1908
7	8	Allis-Chalmers	20,000,000	..	15 Feb. 10	8 Oct. 12	8 Nov. 10, 1908
..	..	Am. Agri. Chemical	17,215,800	..	22½ Feb. 10	12 Oct. 9	12 Oct. 9, 1908
30	35	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	32½ Apr. 28	26 Jan. 3	27 July 20, 1908
75	78	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1908 1½	83½ Feb. 20	73 Oct. 24	73 Oct. 24, 1908
..	..	American Coal (25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1908 5	210 Jun. 11	185 Nov. 16	185 Nov. 10, 1908
..	..	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1908 3	98 Feb. 13	92 July 27	90 Nov. 11, 1908
28	30	American District Telegraph	3,885,000	Nov. 16, 1908 1	41½ Jan. 2	26 Nov. 12	28 Nov. 19, 1908
185	190	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1908 4	225 Feb. 7	171 Aug. 10	180 Nov. 24, 1908
3¾	8	American Hide & Leather	11,274,100	..	11½ Jan. 2	2¾ Oct. 20	7½ Nov. 10, 1908
21	24	American Hide & Leather pf	12,548,300	..	37½ Jan. 6	19 Oct. 7	13 Nov. 21, 1908
3½	3¾	American Malting	14,500,000	..	6½ Feb. 26	2½ Mar. 19	3¼ Nov. 1, 1908
18½	19	American Malting pf	14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1900 1¾	24½ Jan. 7	14½ Sep. 25	19 Nov. 27, 1908
..	92	American Snuff pf	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1908 1½	98½ Jan. 19	80 Sep. 25	92 Nov. 27, 1908
..	..	American Spirits Mfg	27,000,000	..	..	..	3½ Dec. 19, 1903
77½	82	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1908 1¼	85 Feb. 3	77½ Nov. 20	77½ Nov. 28, 1908
138	140	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Nov. 2, 1908 2	140 Jan. 25	120 Sep. 20	130 Sep. 29, 1908
7	8½	American Woolen	29,501,000	..	18½ Feb. 25	7¼ Oct. 19	7½ Nov. 11, 1908
26	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	41 Jan. 10	27 Nov. 18	27 Nov. 18, 1908
55	60	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	60 Jan. 10	55 Nov. 25	55 Nov. 25, 1908
85	95	Asso. Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1908 1¼	90 Apr. 9	90 Sep. 28	90 Sep. 28, 1908
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1908 3	..	..	*121 Nov. 23, 1906
..	..	Beech Creek (50)	5,000,000	Oct., 1908 1	..	..	*104 Jun. 25, 1908
104	..	Boston Air Line	1,428,000	Oct., 1908 2	..	..	*108 Dec. 30, 1902
47	50	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1908 1	55 Jan. 6	40 Aug. 10	48½ Nov. 12, 1908
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1908 1¼	120½ Jan. 7	120½ Jan. 7	120½ Jan. 7, 1908
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 15, 1908 1½	..	..	[illegible] Oct. 13, 1908
97	100	Central & South American Tel.	7,917,600	Oct. 7, 1908 1½	98 Nov. 4	95 Aug. 19	98 Nov. 4, 1908
180	200	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1908 1¾	*184 Mar. 11	*170 July 20	*180 Sep. 8, 1908
..	..	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..	30 Apr. 26, 1900
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	June 27, 1908 2	..	..	80 Sep. 8, 1908
..	..	Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	74,817,100	Oct. 26, 1908 1	200½ Jan. 9	182 Oct. 13	182 Oct. 12, 1908
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1908 2	..	..	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,408,300	Oct. 1, 1908 1½	..	..	130 Jun. 4, 1908
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1898 1¼	50½ Jan. 16	30 Apr. 25	35 Oct. 20, 1908
105	115	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1908 1¼	119 Jan. 27	118½ Jun. 8	113½ Jun. 8, 1908
65	75	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	6,000,000	..	100 Jan. 6	85 Oct. 9	80 Oct. 20, 1908
76	85	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,001,000	Oct. 2, 1906 1¼	97 Jan. 6	67½ July 28	75 Nov. 5, 1908
..	70	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1908 4	122 Jan. 3	90 Aug. 10	90 Oct. 14, 1908
151	165	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	Oct. 1, 1907 3	175 Jan. 29	140½ Oct. 3	140½ Oct. 3, 1908
60	80	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1908 3	80 July 17	80 July 17	80 July 17, 1908
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	..	22½ Jun. 20, 1908
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 28, 1908 1¾	64 Sep. 15	64 Sep. 15	64 Sep. 15, 1908
..	..	Denver & Southwestern	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1¼	10 May 21	10 May 21	10 May 21, 1908
1	10	Denver & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1¼	10 May 8	10 May 8	10 Aug. 20, 1908
90	100	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1908 1	137 Jun. 13	90 Sep. 29	100 Oct. 7, 1908
..	..	Detroit City Gas (50)	4,625,500	Nov. 1, 1908 2½	..	..	67½ Aug. 25, 1908
125	130	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep. 15, 1908 2½	140 Jan. 10	122 Jun. 22	122 Jun. 22, 1908
..	..	Dist. Co. of America pf	2,522,481	Oct. 15, 1908 1	42½ Jun. 4	35 July 25	35 July 25, 1908
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Oct., 1908 6¼	..	..	405 Mar. 21, 1902
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	Oct. 1, 1908 1½	65 Jun. 15	65 Jun. 15	65 Jun. 15, 1908
55	65	Evans. & Terre Haute (50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901 1½	72¼ Jan. 2	39½ July 27	62 Oct. 26, 1908
72	80	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. (50)	7,394,600	Oct. 15, 1908 2½	91 Jan. 8	76 Aug. 11	82 Sep. 17, 1908
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	8,100,600	..	..	..	29 Jan. 8, 1902
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000	..	..	..	20 Mar. 12, 1901
50	65	General Chemical	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1908 1½	72 Feb. 25	55 Nov. 13	55 Nov. 12, 1908
95	100	General Chemical pf	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1908 1½	101 Jan. 3	95 Oct. 27	96½ Nov. 20, 1908
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct., 1908 1½	..	..	*100½ Dec. 14, 1907
130	150	Great Northern pf	124,046,700	Nov. 2, 1908 1¾	138 Jan. 29	100 Oct. 12	108 Nov. 11, 1908
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 2, 1908 4	*78 Oct. 13	*78 Oct. 13	*78 Oct. 12, 1908
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,629,100	Oct. 15, 1908 2	..	..	*101 Dec. 12, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	Oct. 21, 1908 1½	*94 Apr. 18	*95 Nov. 27	*95 Nov. 27, 1908
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Oct. 21, 1908 1½	*98 Apr. 18	*95 Apr. 18	*98 Apr. 18, 1908
50	60	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Nov. 25, 1908 25c	84 Feb. 9	55 Oct. 13	55 Oct. 27, 1908
100	105	Ill. Central, leased line	10,000,000	July, 1908 2	*100½ Sep. 26	*100½ Sep. 26	100½ Sep. 28, 1908
30	35	International Steam Pump	12,262,500	Oct. 1, 1908 1	46½ May 5	30 Nov. 6	30 Nov. 6, 1908
75	78	International Steam Pump pf	8,850,000	Nov. 2, 1908 1½	89½ Jan. 12	70 Oct. 12	70 Oct. 27, 1908
10	20	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	..	47½ Mar. 10	10 Oct. 27	15 Oct. 27, 1908
60	80	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Nov. 16, 1908 2	*35 Apr. 25	45 July 15	45 July 15, 1908
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	*28 Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	2,125,000	Dec. 1, 1908 2	*200 Feb. 17	*200 Feb. 17	*200 Feb. 17, 1908
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke (50)	2,204,000	..	..	..	12 May 21, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. (50)	1,000,030	Apr. 2, 1901 1	..	..	50 Mar. 18, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	..	..	12 Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1908 2	100 Feb. 26	94 Jan. 7	99½ Mar. 14, 1908
90	..	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1908 2½	110 Mar. 4	97½ Jan. 11	97½ Jun. 11, 1908
275	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, 1908 3½	284½ Jan. 6	284½ Jan. 6	284½ Jan. 6, 1908
7	10	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	..	15 May 12	6½ Sep. 29	6½ Nov. 3, 1908
95	125	Maryland Coal pf	1,878,000	July 1, 1908 2½	110 Feb. 20	100 Jan. 7	*109 Aug. 12, 1908
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1908 2½	188 May 12	188 May 12	*188 July 30, 1908
17	19	Met. West Side El. Chicago	7,496,700	..	25 Jan. 3	15 Oct. 10	18½ Oct. 27, 1908
51½	56	Met. West Side El. Chi. pf	8,000,000	Feb. 24, 1908 1¼	58 Jan. 20	53½ Oct. 14	53½ Oct. 14, 1908
130	135	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1908 2	135 Jan. 15	102 May 20	130 Sep. 18, 1908
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Nov. 2, 1908 1½	..	..	115 Apr. 16, 1908
154	180	Morris & Essex (50)	15,000,000	July, 1908 3½	162 Jan. 22	155 Oct. 2	155 Oct. 2, 1908
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	3¾ Jun. 9, 1901
42	48	New Central Coal (20)	1,000,000	Sep. 1, 1908 2	50 Jan. 15	42 Nov. 19	42 Nov. 19, 1908
100	110	N. Y., Chi., & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 2, 1908 5	115 Jan. 16	*99 Oct. 8	100½ Oct. 16, 1908
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	..	21 Feb. 18	15 Oct. 8	15 Oct. 8, 1908
40	45	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1908 1	57 Feb. 11	40 Nov. 21	40 Nov. 21, 1908
122	126½	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1908 1¼	128 Aug. 27	121 Oct. 6	125 Oct. 5, 1908
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1908 8	..	..	*225 Oct. 8, 1901
145	150	New York & N. J. Telephone	12,500,000	Oct. 15, 1908 1¼	152½ May 7	147½ Nov. 27	147½ Nov. 27, 1908
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 15, 1908 1	..	..	[illegible] Nov. 14, 1908
..	..	Northern Central (50)	11,402,300	July 15, 1908 4	150 Aug. 28	150 Aug. 28	150 Aug. 28, 1908
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,000	June 1, 1902 1	..	..	*24 Dec. 12, 1905
4	5½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1908 20c	6½ Feb. 7	4 July 25	[illegible]
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,812,400	July 2, 1908 1	..	..	[illegible] Nov. 14, 1908
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	July 1, 1908 2	..	..	[illegible] Oct. 7, 1908
95	110	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,525,000	Nov. 1, 1908 1¼	100 Feb. 13	90 July 20	90 July 20, 1908
15	20	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	20 Jan. 7	10 July 24	18 Nov. 18, 1908
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1908 2	*70 Sep. 17	*70 Sep. 17	*70 Sep. 17, 1908
..	..	Philadelphia Co. (50)	29,963,000	Nov. 2, 1908 1½	91½ May 8	89½ Jun. 5	89½ Jun. 29, 1908
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,030,000	Oct. 1, 1908 2	..	..	117 May 18, 1908
170	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,300	Oct. 1, 1908 1¾	169 May 1	169 May 1	169 May 1, 1908
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. (50)	4,000,000	July, 1908 3	..	..	[illegible] Sep. 12, 1905
..	..	Quicksilver	5,708,700	..	3 Jan. 15	1½ Jun. 26	1½ Aug. 12, 1908
..	..	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 8, 1903 ½	9 Feb. 18	6 Nov. 18	6 Nov. 12, 1908
90	95	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs	4,000,000	July 1, 1908 2	94½ Feb. 20	88 Mar. 20	[illegible] May 21, 1908
200	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1908 4	205 Apr. 21	204 July 15	204 July 15, 1908
130	..	Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 16, 1908 1¼	130 Jan. 2	130 Aug. 10	130 Aug. 10, 1908
..	..	Rutland pf	9,057,600	Jan. 15, 1908 1	72 Jan. 23	30 Aug. 11	40 Oct. 26, 1908
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,515,000	Mar. 1, 1908 [illegible]	..	..	90 May 16, 1908
50	55½	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1908 2	60 Feb. 20	52 Aug. 21	55 Aug. 11, 1908
100	120	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	6,187,700	Oct. 1, 1908 1½	130 July 20	120 Aug. 12	121½ Aug. 11, 1908
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs	..	..	55 Apr. 23	54½ Apr. 23	55 May 1, 1908
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 3, 1908 [illegible]	..	..	[illegible] Mar. 28, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. (25)	[illegible]	July, 1908 [illegible]	..	..	[illegible] Feb. 11, 1902
80	85	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs	[illegible]	Oct. 1, 1908 2	[illegible] Mar. 3	[illegible] Jun. 19	[illegible] Nov. 12, 1908
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	[illegible]	Dec. 1, 1908 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Apr. 16, 1908
..	..	Texas Company	[illegible]	July 11, 1908 [illegible]	..	..	[illegible] Apr. 11, 1906
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,600	July 15, 1908 [illegible]	..	..	[illegible] Apr. 8, 1908
12	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	..	*12 May 20	*12 May 20	*12 May 20, 1908
..	..	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1908 1¾	150 Jan. 11	145 Jun. 3	145 Jun. 12, 1908
..	..	[illegible]	21,300,000	Oct. 20, 1908 ¾	275 Aug. 12	275 Aug. 12	275 Aug. 12, 1908
..	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F.	12,106,300	..	15 Apr. 24	8 Sep. 3	8½ Sep. 24, 1908
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	3,912,300	Oct. 1, 1908 1	35½ Feb. 10	19½ Nov. 6	19½ Nov. 6, 1908
..	..	U. S. Red. & Refining pf	3,965,800	Oct. 1, 1908 1½	55 Jan. 15	45 Jun. 10	45 Jun. 10, 1908
..	..	U. S. Shipbuilding	25,000,000	..	4 May 20	1 Sep. 17	1 Sep. 17, 1908
..	..	U. S. Shipbuilding pf	20,000,000	..	1 Sep. 17	1 Sep. 17	1 Sep. 17, 1908
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,108,000	Oct. 1, 1908 3½	*175 Oct. 15	*175 Oct. 15	*175 Oct. 15, 1908
90	91	Va.-Carolina Chemical pf	12,000,000	Oct. 15, 1908 2	103½ Feb. 11	90 Aug. 4	90 Nov. 27, 1908
15	22	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	3,641,000	..	30½ Feb. 25	17 Sep. 23	17 Nov. 18, 1908
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	1,000,000	July 20, 1908 1	12½ Jan. 9	[illegible] July 22	[illegible] Sep. [illegible], 1908
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,000,000	Nov. 20, 1908 1	[illegible] Jan. 10	[illegible] Aug. 14	80 Sep. 24, 1908
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1901 ¼	..	..	30 Aug. 2, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

PROTECTION NO DEFENSE.

Reaction and Adverse Balance of Trade Here and in England Discussed.

The bare official summaries are almost cruel in the completeness with which they dispose of the assertions and predictions which have been most vehemently put forward during the agitation of the past few months. We were exhorted to believe that a country which has a great excess of imports is in a very bad way, and that the merits of protection are exhibited by the manner in which it discourages this [illegible] arrangement. But we need only turn to the tables in the new returns to perceive that protection affords no security against the inevitable. The so-called unfavorable trade balance is speedily being reduced, in spite of all the tariff walls. Belgium, France, Germany, and the United States are increasing their total of imports more rapidly than those of their exports. In the United States the change is almost startling in its magnitude. In the first nine months of [illegible] the surplus of exports was eighty-three millions sterling; in the corresponding period of the current year it had dropped to forty-three millions. A decline of nearly 50 per cent. in a couple of years may give the admirers of the McKinley tariff something to think about, especially when they find that, while the American exports have fallen (for the nine months) by sixteen millions, those of Great Britain have risen by eight millions. Yet the fear of American competition, the progress of the external commerce of the United States, the gigantic scale of its production, the belief that its manufacturers can overwhelm us by an orgy of dumping, are among the strongest factors in the present movement. A superstitious Cobdenite might say that the stars in their courses were fighting for free trade. For, at the very moment when the American bogey has been conjured up to frighten us, it begins to stagger before our eyes.

The present economic condition of the United States shows that protection provides no safeguard against industrial and financial troubles. Three years of tremendous activity and inflated production leave the great republic with a smaller foreign trade than we register after three years of costly war. The stock markets of all the world are depressed, but the free trade kingdom is likely to weather the storm without any such wholesale destruction of values as seems to be impending over the protected federation. Our innovators have asked for ramparts and bulwarks to shield us from the trusts—those malign combinations whose colossal resources and consummate management, aided by the tariffs, would spell bankruptcy for British producers. They seem far more likely to ruin their investors. The huge, unwieldy bulk of that monstrous speculative concoction, the Steel Trust, is tottering perilously over all the industries of the United States. The swift, and largely artificial, inflation of the past few years has been succeeded by reaction. There is a shrinkage, as we have seen, in exports, and the home trade is following suit. Wages are being reduced in the iron and steel and cotton manufactures, and, no doubt, in others. Protection, then, it would appear, cannot guarantee that certainty of steady employment for labor which we are told is to make up for high prices. Mr. Chamberlain and those who agree with him should consider the actual condition of the United States very closely before they invite the artisans of this country to submit to taxes on corn and meat, on the assumption that protection will give them better wages and more constant work.—London Standard.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 5, 1903.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	99½ Jan 22	91 Oct 14	93 Dec 1	93½	95
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s,1995	AO*	102¾ Jan 10	97⅛ Oct 1	100 Dec 4	100	100¼
Do registered	AO*	102¾ Feb 11	97 Oct 14	99 Oct 1		
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	92½ Jan [illegible]	84¾ Nov [illegible]	88 Dec [illegible]	87½	88
Do do registered	Nov.	90 Jul [illegible]	90 Jul 28	90 July 28		
Do stamped		92½ Jan 28	88 Jul 21	87 Nov 30	87	88
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1906	FA			97 Au 4, 02		
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	FA			92¾ No 10, 02	91	
Do East Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s,1928	MS	94½ Nov 10	94½ Nov 10	94½ Nov 10		95½
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*			114½ Dc 8, 02	100	
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	96 Aug 27	89½ Sep 30	93 Dec 3	92¾	93½
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	97 Oct 31	91⅞ Jul 24	94½ Dec 4	94¼	95
Do do registered		94½ Jan 4	94 Jan 6	94½ Jan 12		
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO*	102¾ Feb 17	96 Oct 1	100 Dec 4	100¼	100¾
Do do registered		102¾ May 15	98½ Sep 10	100 Oct [illegible]		
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	MS	106 Jan [illegible]	91 Nov [illegible]	91 Nov [illegible]		
Do P.J.&M.Div. 1st g. 3½s,1925	MN*	91 Feb [illegible]	87¾ Nov [illegible]	87¾ Nov [illegible]	88½	
Do P.L.E.&W.Va.ref.g.4s,1941	MN*	97¼ Jan 10	89½ Nov [illegible]	90 Dec [illegible]		
Do S.W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	90½ Oct [illegible]	87½ Aug [illegible]	89 Dec [illegible]	89	89½
Do do registered				90 Jy 14, 02		
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	FA			113 Je 27, 02	108½	
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	108½ Oct 29	108½ Oct 29	108½ Oct 29		
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS	118½ Feb 16	112 Sep 12	113½ Nov 21	113½	114½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ			108 Ap 14, 97	114	
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	126 Jan 26	124½ Jun 2[illegible]	124½ June 2[illegible]	123½	
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD	126¾ Jan 26	122⅝ Nov 6	122⅝ Nov 6	119½	
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April,1951	JJ			103 Je 16, 02	92	
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	JD	106 May 29	102½ Apr [illegible]	103 Nov 3	102	
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	AO	122 Jan 31	120 Apr 10	120½ May 1	116½	
Do do registered	AO	120½ Feb 2	120½ Feb 2	120½ Mar 16	100½	
C. R. I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s,1921	AO			115 Je 11, 01		
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	JD			140 Fe 12, 01		
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	JJ	108¾ Jun 26	102 Jul 1	106 Dec 1	105½	106¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	MS	108½ Feb 6	104½ Sep [illegible]	106 Dec 1	105½	106¾
Do do registered	MS	107 Aug 14	104½ Mar 30	107 Aug 14	106½	
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JD	94½ Feb [illegible]	92 Jun [illegible]	92 June [illegible]	92½	
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	MN	106¾ Apr [illegible]	104½ Jul [illegible]	104½ July [illegible]	104	107
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	122¾ Jan 2	122¾ Jan 2	122½ Jan [illegible]		
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN	109 Jan 10	102 Aug 11	104 Dec [illegible]	104¼	104
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN			108½ Je 18, 01		
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945	Oct.	80 Jan 14	61 Nov [illegible]	65 Dec [illegible]	65½	
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945	Oct.	39½ Jan 12	20 Sep [illegible]	24½ Dec [illegible]		26½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945	Oct.	27 Jan 14	16 Nov [illegible]	18 Dec [illegible]		
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s,1951	JD			92 Au 21, 02		
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	JJ			104¾ My 1, 02	108½	
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	JJ			102 Je 7, 00	103½	
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ	108 Jul 2	108 Jul 2	108 July 2	103½	
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ	134 Jan 8	126¾ Aug [illegible]	128½ Dec [illegible]	129¼	
Do do registered	QJ	135½ Jan 14	128¾ Sep [illegible]	128⅝ Nov [illegible]		
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ	118½ Feb 9	108⅛ Jul 10	113 Nov [illegible]	112	
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1,1912	QM	101 Feb 9	100½ Aug 7	100 Nov 27		
Do con. 7s,ext.at 4% to Je.1,1910	QM	102¾ Jan 28	100 Jul 30	100 Dec 4	99½	100
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	112 Mar 6	110½ Jul 22	110½ July 22	108½	
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	114 Jan 8	110½ Aug 14	110½ Aug 14	110½	110¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	119½ Jan 10	114 Nov 13	114½ Dec 4	114	115
Do do registered	MN	116½ Sep 11	112½ Oct [illegible]	112½ Oct [illegible]	113½	
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	MS	106¾ Feb 10	100½ Jul [illegible]	101¾ Dec [illegible]	101½	
Do do registered	MS			105 Ap 15, 01		
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	112 May 14	112 May 14	112 May 14	100	113½
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	104 May [illegible]	98¾ Sep 29	100 Nov [illegible]	102½	
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ	98 May 6	92 Oct 16	95 Nov 20	94	
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s,1941	MS			106½ Oc 30, 02	104½	
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO	85½ Jan [illegible]	78½ Oct [illegible]	82 Dec 3	81	82
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ	79½ Jan 2	70½ Aug 7	73½ Dec 1	72½	73½
Do registered				80½ Ap 16, 02		
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	FA			104¼ Ap 11, 00		
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	FA	101¼ May [illegible]	98½ Sep [illegible]	98½ Oct [illegible]	100½	
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ	97 Jan 10	89½ Aug [illegible]	94 Dec [illegible]		94½
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO	108¾ Aug 24	108½ Aug 24	108½ Aug 24	108½	
Do do 4s, 1919	AO	104½ Jan 22	100½ Nov 6	100½ Nov [illegible]	100½	101½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	MN	106½ Apr 22	102½ Aug 11	103 Dec [illegible]	103½	106
Do do registered	MN	105 Dec 1	105 Dec 1	105 Dec 1		
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS	104½ Jun 6	100 Jul 29	100 July 30	99	
Do deb. 5s, 1913	MN	108 Mar 12	104½ May 2	104½ Nov 25	104½	
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	MS	117½ Feb 26	114 Apr 14	113½ Nov 16	113½	116
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD	110½ Mar [illegible]	106 Jul [illegible]	106 Dec [illegible]	105½	107
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO	136½ Feb [illegible]	127 Sep [illegible]	127½ Oct [illegible]	128½	
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	121½ Jan 30	115 Jul 30	115 Dec [illegible]		115¼
Do do registered	MN	119½ Apr 18	119½ Apr 18	119½ Apr 18		
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	JJ	120 Jan 19	111 Sep 22	111 Sep 22		114½
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ	130½ Mar [illegible]	121½ Aug [illegible]	120½ Dec [illegible]	125	
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ	113½ Jan 26	106 Jul 24	106 July [illegible]	100½	
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s,1910	JJ	111½ Mar 16	108½ Nov 3	110½ Nov 3	110	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	JJ	178 May 8	168 Sep 28	167 Oct 11	168	
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	111 Mar 14	110½ Nov 30	110½ Dec 1	110½	
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	112 Jan 16	106 Aug 24	110 Nov 10	110	111
Do do registered	QJ			111 De 8, 02		
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ			104½ Ja 29, 02		
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	118½ Apr 29	116½ Apr 29	116½ Apr 29	114½	
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ	118½ May [illegible]	117½ Aug 7	117½ Nov 1	117	
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	JJ	116½ Jan 29	111 Jul [illegible]	111 Aug 17	112	
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	117½ Jan 16	113 Aug [illegible]	116½ Dec 4	116½	117½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ	111½ Nov 18	109 Aug 11	111½ Nov 18	111½	
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	JJ			137½ Jy 16, 00	126½	
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	JJ	118½ Mar 28	116 Aug 6	118½ Dec 3	118½	
Do do 5s, 1910	JJ			107½ Au 28, 02	106½	
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ	183 Feb 28	183 Feb 28	183 Feb 28		
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ	115 May 4	112½ Sep 25	112½ Oct 23	112½	114½
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ	105½ Jul 29	105½ Jul 29	105½ July 29	107	
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	JJ	113½ Jan 26	110½ Aug 14	113½ Dec 4	112½	113½
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ	112½ Jun 26	106½ Aug 26	112 Nov 16	111½	112½
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	117 May 1	112 Jul 29	115½ Nov 28	114	
Mil. & N. 1st main line 6s, 1910	JD	118 May 20	118 May 20	118 Oct 7	110½	
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	JD	120 May 21	116 Jun 1	116 July 30	114½	
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	134 Jan 28	130 Nov 2	130½ Nov 2	130½	
Do ext. 4s, Aug. 1886-1926	FA15	104½ May 15	101 Mar 16	104½ May 15		
Do do registered	FA15			106 No 4, 01		
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	101 May 15	96½ Aug 17	99 Dec 3		99
Do do registered	QF			103 No 10, 02		
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118¼ Nov 25	113 May 12	113½ Nov 25	113½	
Do do registered	AO*	113¼ Nov 18	110½ May 8	112¾ Nov 18		
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110½ Feb 18	106 Apr 1	108¾ Dec 2	108½	
Do do registered	AO*	107¾ Jan 10	105½ Mar 30	105½ Mar 30		
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106 Feb 26	103½ Jun 23	105½ Nov 16	105	105½
Do do registered	MN*	104 Sep 8	104 Sep 8	104 Sep 8		
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	112 Jan 20	105½ Aug 15	106½ Nov 30	107½	
Do do registered	AO15			114 Oc 28, 01	108	
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	MN	118½ Mar 12	114½ Aug 11	114½ Aug 11	112½	
Do do registered	MN			123 My 28, 01		
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS			108 No [illegible], 02	102½	
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	MS			108 Oc [illegible], 02	105½	
Ottum., C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	MS	106½ May 2	106½ May 2	106½ Nov 17	105½	
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	MN*	115½ Apr 30	110½ Nov 24	110½ Nov 24	110½	111½
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	MN*	135½ Jan 28	127½ Aug 5	128½ Sep 23	127½	128½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	FA	125 Jan 14	114½ Aug 5	118½ Nov 19	119	
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	MS			142½ Fe 10, 02	131½	
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ	138½ May 5	129½ Aug 21	131½ Dec 3	131½	133½
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	FA			107½ Fe 21, 01	102	
Do incomes, 1911	MN	100 Sep 9	100 Sep 9	100 Sep 9	107	
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	127½ May 15	121½ Aug 12	124½ Nov 24	124½	
Do registered	JJ	127 Feb 17	120½ Jul 24	125 Nov 18	123½	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	108 Jan 8	99 Sep 28	103½ Dec 5	102½	103
Do do registered	JJ	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16		
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser.B,1904	MN	98 Aug 18	98 Aug 18	98 Aug 18		
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser.C,1905	MN			100½ Jy 3, 02		
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser.H,1910	MN			99½ Je [illegible], 02		
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser.M,1915	MN			98½ Jy 30, 02		
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser.N,1916	MN			98½ Je [illegible], 02		
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser.P,1918	MN	90 Aug 3	90½ Aug 1	87 Aug 1		
C.R.I. & P. R.R.col.tr.g.4s,2002	MN*	82½ Jan 10	65½ Sep 21	70¼ Dec 5	70	70¼
Do do registered		80½ Jan 7	80½ Jan 7	80½ Jan 7		
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	90½ Jun 3	69½ Oct 10	70½ Dec 5	70½	
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	JJ	99½ Feb 28	97½ Oct 1	98½ Oct 1	97½	
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	JJ	98 Jan 28	90 Oct 1	90 Oct 1	91½	
Do extension 4s, 1905	JJ	94½ Jan 9	94½ Jan 9	94½ Jan 9	95½	
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO	106½ Jun 9	104½ Nov 6	104½ Nov 6	104½	
Do small bonds, 1923	AO			107 Oc 1, 01		
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JD	139½ Jan 20	128½ Sep 2	131 Dec 1	130½	131½
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	JD	93½ Nov 11	93½ Nov 11	93½ Nov 11	93½	
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	MN	137 Apr 8	130½ Nov 1	130½ Dec 1	128½	
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	JJ	128 Sep 23	128 Sep 23	128 Sep 23	130½	
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	AO	129½ Jan 19	121 Oct 20	121½ Dec 3	120½	
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	80 Jan 22	71½ Jul 30	76 Dec 1	76	
Chi. & West. Ind.gen.g.6s,Dec.1932	QM	110½ Feb 18	109½ Oct 28	109½ Oct 28	109½	
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD			100 Ap 26, 02		
Choc., Okla. & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919	JJ	109 Feb 5	107 Feb 5	109 Mar 10	104	
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO	104½ Dec 5	104½ Dec 5	104½ Dec 5	103½	
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	JJ			112 Oc 10, 00	105	
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	MN	115 Jan 30	111½ Jun 29	111½ Sep 21	112	
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	103 Jan [illegible]	95 Jul 17	95½ Dec 4	95	95½
Do do registered		97 Nov 2	97 Nov 2	97 Nov 2		
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ			101½ Oc 8, 02	99½	
Do C., W. & M. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	JJ	100 Jan 8	95 Aug 20	96 Nov 24	97½	
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g.4s,1990	MN	103½ Feb 6	99 Sep 4	100 Dec 5	99½	100
Do do registered	MN			103 Oc 10, 01		
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS			102 De 9, 02		
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ	96 May 12	94½ Aug 31	94½ Aug 31		
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	MN			100 Nov., 94	99	
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	104 Jun 26	97½ Sep 29	100 Dec 4	98½	100
C., San. & Cleve. con.1st g.5s,1928	JJ	114½ Jun 17	111½ Sep 18	112½ Nov 17	112½	
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	JD	120 Jul 10	120 Jul 29	120 July 29	121½	
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	JJ	129½ May 12	127½ Aug 21	128½ Oct 16	129½	
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s,1940	AO			104 No 19, 01	100½	
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	AO	100 Jan 27	93 Jun 10	95½ Nov 25	96½	
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82 Jan 22	55 Aug 7	61 Dec 5	60	
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO	115½ Sep 11	109 Oct 5	109 Oct 5	111½	
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	JJ			128 Je 6, 02	117½	
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ	80½ Jan 3	61 Oct [illegible]	62 Nov 10	60	61½
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	FA	94½ Jan 14	82 Oct 14	83½ Dec 5		
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	AO			102 Dec., 96		
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS	117 Jan 20	113 Mar 4	114 July 7	111½	
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	133½ Mar 19	129½ Jun 9	129½ Nov 9	129½	
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	JD	134½ Jan 12	130½ Jul 7	130½ Aug 7	130	
Do do registered	JD			134 Oc [illegible], 99		
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	JJ	131½ Feb 16	128½ Aug 21	128 Nov 9	128½	
Do registered				133½ De 14, 00		
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA	115 Mar 20	108½ Aug 17	109½ Sep [illegible]	113½	
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	MN	103 Jan 17	101½ Sep 29	101½ Sep 29		
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO	112½ Feb 16	108½ Oct 23	108 Nov 23	108½	
Warren R. 1st ref.gtd.g.3½s,2000	FA	102 Feb 2	102 Feb 2	102 Feb 2		
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS	137½ Jun 8	134 Jul 21	134½ July 25	136½	
Do registered	MS			149 Au 5, 01		
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	111½ Feb 3	107 Oct 23	107½ Dec 3	107½	

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask.
Do registered	AO			122 Je 6, 99	108½	
Do g. 6s, 1906	AO	109½ Dec 5	106 Nov 20	109½ Dec 5	106	
Do do registered	AO			111½ Fe 4, 02	104½	
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	MN			148½ No 4, 02	141½	
Do registered	MN			147½ Je 18, 02	140	
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	JJ	102½ Oct [illegible]	91½ Jul 13	98 Dec [illegible]	97½	98
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	JJ	107 May 8	104½ Jan 2	105½ May 18	105½	
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	JD	103 May 19	101 Sep 30	101½ Dec [illegible]		
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s,1929	JD	88 Jan 21	88 Nov [illegible]	88 Dec [illegible]		
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN			111 Fe 28, 01		
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	100½ Jul [illegible]	91 Dec 4	91 Dec [illegible]	90	
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	JD	94 Nov 20	91 Jun [illegible]	91 Nov [illegible]	88	
Det., M. & M. ld.grt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	Oct.	35½ Feb 5	34 Sep 28	34½ Dec [illegible]		
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	82 Jan [illegible]	75½ Aug 26	80½ Aug [illegible]		
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MS	97 Jan 27	90 Oct 19	90 Nov 19	88	90
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO	114 Feb 6	109½ Jul [illegible]	111 Nov [illegible]		
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	115 May 21	111½ Jan 15	112½ Nov 12	110½	113½
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MN	116 Jul 27	112½ Mar 6	115 Oct 29	112½	114
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	MN	114 May [illegible]	112 May [illegible]	114 May [illegible]	108	
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS	115½ May 2	111 Oct 6	111 Nov 11	111½	
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	MS	113 Aug 18	113 May 1	114 Aug 12	110½	
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO			117 Fe 18, 02	113½	118
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	JD	101½ Jun 23	101½ Jun 23	101½ June 23	100½	
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS	139 Jan [illegible]	131 Nov [illegible]	131 Nov [illegible]	132½	
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS	136 Mar 30	130 Aug 7	130 Aug 7		
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds.1996	JJ	99½ Jun [illegible]	94½ Jul [illegible]	96 Dec [illegible]	96	96½
Do registered	JJ	98 Jan [illegible]	97 May [illegible]	97 May [illegible]		
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	JJ	86 Feb [illegible]	79½ Aug [illegible]	83 Dec [illegible]	84	84½
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	FA	93½ Jan [illegible]	87 Aug [illegible]	89½ Dec [illegible]	89	89½
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	JD	130½ Jan 20	126½ Jun 17	126½ June 17	127½	
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	MN	121½ Jan 21	115½ Nov 12	116½ Dec 4	116½	
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO			105 Au 8, 02	101	
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO	135½ Jan 7	129½ Nov 16	130½ Nov 13	131½	
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	MN	112½ Nov 30	112½ Nov 30	112½ Nov 30	112½	
Do D. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1913	JJ	114 Oct 16	112½ Sep 17	112½ Nov [illegible]	114	
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s,1946	MN			109 Oc 27, 98	107½	
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s,1910	AO	114½ Feb 24	110 Aug 28	110 Aug [illegible]	110½	111
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g.5s,1937	JJ	114 Jan 27	108 Aug 27	108 Aug 27	109	
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	FA	106 Jan 6	97½ Apr [illegible]	98 Nov [illegible]	98	
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA	104½ May [illegible]	98 Aug 11	98 Sep [illegible]		98
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	MN	112 Jan [illegible]	108 May 1	110½ Nov [illegible]	110½	
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	JD	112 Apr [illegible]	107½ Jul 9	107½ Nov 10	108	
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ	122½ May [illegible]	116 Sep [illegible]	116½ Nov 11	116	
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	AO	106 May 4	100 Nov 7	100 Nov 11	100½	102
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	AO			112 Je 2, 02	107	
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	AO			110 Sep. 91		
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	107 Oct 15	107 Oct 15	107 Oct 15		
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s,1918	JJ			102 Je 6, 0[illegible]		
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ			103½ Fe 28, 02		
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ			106 Mr 11, 98		
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD	112½ Jan 31	101½ Sep 28	103 Dec 1	103	103
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ	85 Feb 18	70 Oct 21	73 Dec 1		71
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	AO	105 Feb 18	100 Oct 16	100 Oct 14		
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct.1,1945	JJ	108½ May 11	108½ Aug 21	108½ Aug 21	108	
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ	110½ Jan 16	107 Jul 28	107 July 28	107	
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A		85 Jan 9	77 Mar 12	77 Oct 13		
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. B		27½ Jan 5	10 Aug 11	13½ Dec 4		
Gulf & Ship Isl. 1st ref. and term. g. 5s, Feb., 1952	JJ	106½ Mar 9	103½ Sep 18	103½ Oct 2		
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g.4½s,1999	JJ	109½ Jan 3	104 Jun 27	106½ Dec 4	106½	106¾
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext.g.4s,1948	AO	105½ Mar 3	98 Nov 5	98 Nov 5	100	
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1895-1951	JJ	114 Oct 28	112½ Jan 20	114 Oct 27		
Do registered	JJ			113½ Mr 12, 0[illegible]		
Do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	103 May 21	99½ Oct 14	99½ Oct 14		99½
Do do registered		94 Mar 28	94 Mar [illegible]	94 Mar [illegible]		
Do ext. g. 3½s, 1951	AO	90½ Oct 22	90½ Oct 22	90½ Oct 22		
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	AO	104½ Sep 10	102½ Apr [illegible]	102 Nov 6	100½	
Do do registered				102 Oc 4, 01		
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	MN	105½ Oct 23	101½ Jun 10	102 Nov 17	101½	102
Do do registered				104 My 20, 02		
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	JD	104½ Mar 7	104½ Mar 7	104½ Mar 7	104½	
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	JJ	99 Aug 26	91½ Oct 10	91½ Oct 10		93½
Do Mid. Div. reg. 5s, 1921	FA			123 My 24, 99		
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	JJ	87½ Aug 14	83½ Aug 14	83½ Aug 14		
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	97 Jun 10	91½ Oct 10	91½ Oct 10		93
Do do registered				101½ Oc 23, 99		
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	JJ			100 No 7, 00		
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA	111 Jan 13	108½ Sep 26	108½ Sep [illegible]	109½	
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	JD			12[illegible] My 14, 01	114½	
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	MS			99 No 22, 9[illegible]	99½	
C. St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	JD15	125½ Jan 3	116 Sep 1	118 Nov 18	118½	
Do do registered	JD15	117 Oct 1	117 Oct 1	117 Oct 3	116½	
Do g. 3½s, 1951	JD15			104½ Ap 11, 02		
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	106½ Jan 28	104½ Nov. 11	104½ Nov 11	103	
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	MS			101 Mr 3, 02		
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ	107½ Mar 28	107½ Mar 28	107½ Sep 17	107½	
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1935	JJ			107½ De 18, 02	107½	
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950	JJ	102 May 12	97 Sep 29	97 Sep 29		
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	MN	123½ Feb 20	118½ Aug 14	120 Nov 6	118½	
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	MS	100 Jan 24	94½ Sep [illegible]	96 Dec [illegible]		96
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	MS	75 Feb 18	70 Feb 2	70 Nov 19		
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	JD	115½ Feb 6	106 Aug 7	109½ Dec 1	109½	
Do ref. gold 4s, 1951	MS	96½ Feb 9	86 Dec 1	86 Dec 1	85	86
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950	AO	71½ Feb 26	64½ Oct 16	67½ Dec 5	67½	67¾
Do registered				63½ Oc 16, 00		
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ	120 Jan 21	115½ Aug 12	118 Nov 10	117	
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	JJ	112½ Feb 18	109 Jul 28	111 Nov 13	110½	
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	AO	114½ Jan 27	108½ Oct 6	111 Nov 20		112
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997	MN			110½ Fe 3, 02	106½	
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940	JJ	108½ Jan 21	104½ Oct 7	107 Dec 4		
Do registered	JJ			108½ Je 18, 02		
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	AO	114 May 20	113½ May 20	113½ June 1	112½	
Do registered, 1941	AO			109½ Oc 18, 99		
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	JJ	105 Nov 9	104½ Sep 10	105 Nov 9	100	110
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS	97 Jan 29	91 Oct 14	91 Oct 14		94
El. Cor. & N. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914	AO			95½ Feb., 9[illegible]		
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914	AO	100 Mar 25	100 Mar 25	100 Mar 25		
Long Island 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	QJ	118 Jan 22	118 Jan 22	118 Jan 22	116	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	JD	102¾ Jan 15	98½ Aug 25	101½ Nov 9	100	
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	MS	102 Apr 15	100½ Jun 12	100½ Nov 17	100	102
Do gold 4s, 1932	JD			100 Oc 1, 00		
Do unified g. 4s, 1949	MS	100½ Mar 2	95½ Oct 15	98½ Dec 3		98½
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	JD			111 Je 22, 02		
Bklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd. 5s, 1911	MS	106½ Mar 3	105½ Mar 3	105½ Mar 3	106½	106¾
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st con. 5s, 1935	AO			112 Mr 10, 02	108	
N. Y. & Rway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	MS			112½ Ja 10, 02	108	
L. I. N. S. B. 1st con.gtd.g.5s,Oct.,1932	QJ			112½ Ap 6, 02		
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	JD	118 May 21	114½ Jun 17	117½ Nov 28	115	116½
Do g. 5s, 1937	MN	113 Apr 27	111 May 19	112 Oct 7	112	
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ	101½ Feb 3	97½ Aug 6	98½ Dec 5	98½	100
Do do registered				100 Ja 6, 02		
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN	114½ Oct 23	106½ Dec 4	106½ Dec 4	107	111
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919	JD	114½ May 19	111½ Mar 13	113 Nov 3	111	
Do L. C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	MN	108½ Jan 30	108½ Jan 30	108½ Jan 30	108½	
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	JJ	120 Jan 2	121½ Sep 10	126½ Dec 3	126½	
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ	122½ Aug 31	122½ Aug 31	122½ Aug 31		
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	MS			116½ Mr 22, 02	110½	
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	MS			125½ Au 12, 02	121½	
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	MS			75 Je 20, 02		
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ	100 Mar 4	96½ Oct 14	97½ Dec 3	97½	
L. & N. M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS	107½ Jun 2	107½ Jun 2	107½ June 2	104½	
L. & Nash.-Southern Ry. Monon joint 4s, 1952	JJ	93½ May 13	84 Aug 4	90 Dec 4		
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA	114½ Jan 10	106½ Sep 24	111½ Dec 1	111	
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	113 Jan 13	110 Aug 12	111 Nov 11	111½	
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	FA	106½ Oct 1	104 Sep 29	105½ Oct 1	109½	
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	AO	110 Mar 23	110 Mar 23	110 Mar 23	108	
L. & Jef. Bridge Co. gtd. g. 4s,1945	MS			100 Mr 18, 01	98	
Manhattan Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	AO	104½ Jan 5	99 Oct 5	102 Dec 4	101½	102
Do registered				103½ De 17, 02		
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ	111½ May 14	108 Jul 1	110 Dec 1	110½	110¾
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ	80 May 1	65 Jul [illegible]	72 Dec [illegible]	72	72½
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10,1939	July	28½ May 14	12½ Jul 24	15½ Dec 5	15½	15½
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	18½ Mar [illegible]	7 Oct [illegible]	9 Dec 4		
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	FA	97½ Jun 6	91½ Sep 28	93 Nov 28	92	93½
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS			90½ Jy 20, 01		
Mexican North. 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD			105 My 2, 00		
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	JD	146 Nov 16	141½ Dec 3	141½ Dec 3		
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	JD	116½ Feb 24	112½ Dec 4	112½ Dec 4	111½	112½
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	AO	123½ Apr 20	123½ Apr 20	123½ Apr 20	118½	
Do Southwest. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD			124 Je 21, 02	114½	
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN	120½ Feb 20	109 Aug 11	111 Nov 12	114	
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	MS	103½ Feb 12	95½ Sep 12	97 Dec 1		97½
Minn., S. S. M. & Atl. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ			103 No 11, 01		
M., St. P. & S.S.M. 1st conv. 4s,1938	JJ			98 Ap 2, 01		
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	JD	100½ Feb 26	93 Jul 17	96 Dec 4	96½	96
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	83 Jan 17	73 Aug 6	76½ Dec 4	76	76½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN	104½ Jan 27	98 Oct 16	98½ Dec 5	98½	
Do St. L. Div. 1st ref. g.4s,2001	AO			89 Oc 16, 02		86
Dal. & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN	101 Oct 20	101 Oct 20	101 Oct 20	98	
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA	90 Jan 15	86½ Nov 30	86½ Nov 30	85½	87
M. K. & T. of T. 1st gtd.g.5s,1942	MS	105½ Mar 25	97 Jul 27	99½ Dec 5	99	
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	JD	106 Aug 21	100 Dec 2	102 Dec 3	100	
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	AO	111 Feb 16	105½ Oct 7	107 Dec 4	105½	
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN	111½ Apr 17	105½ Nov 2	105½ Nov 2	105½	
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN	125 Mar 3	117 Nov 3	118 Dec 4	117½	118½
Do tr. g. 5s, stamped, Jan., 1917	MS	107½ Feb 25	102 Sep 28	105 Dec 1	104½	105
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA	107½ Jan 21	101½ Aug 10	105 Dec 5	105	105½
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	FA	94½ Jan 27	89 Mar 19	92½ Dec 1	92½	95
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s,1926	JJ			100 My 1, 01	99	
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA	105½ Jun 22	100 Sep 17	102½ Nov 18	101½	
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	112 Jan 28	107½ Sep 9	110½ Nov 23	110½	
St. L. & I. M.gen.con.l.g.g.5s,1931	AO	118 Jan 15	108½ Oct 2	111½ Dec 4	111	111½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931	AO	111 Jul 9	108 Oct 6	108½ Oct 6		
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929	JJ	91½ Jan 13	82 Oct 15	85 Dec 5	85½	86
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ			110½ Fe 20, 00	110½	
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ			93 Ap 25, 02		93
Do do small		90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4		
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD	127½ Jan 20	123 Aug 12	123½ Dec 1	122½	
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	126½ Jan 8	119 Oct 20	120 Oct 21	121	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS	97½ Feb 14	90 Oct 22	91½ Oct 23		
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	FA	115½ Jan 19	110 Sep 29	111 Nov 25	111	113
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	JJ			101½ Je 20, 02		
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	98½ Oct 5	88 Feb 2	90½ Nov 9		
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ	124 May 15	120½ Sep 2	122 Dec 1	121½	
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	AO	116 Jan 3	108½ Oct 16	111½ Nov 27	110½	
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch,1923	JJ			118 De 1, 99		

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	*JJ	..	....	..	....	110	Jy 21, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	JJ	105½	May 11	98	Jul 27	102½	Dec 1	103	[illegible]
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	79½	May 12	72	Apr 3	78	Dec 1	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	..	....	..	....	109½	Aug. 24	110½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	104	Jan 6	95	Jul 29	98	Dec 5	98½	99½
Do registered	JJ*	103½	Jan 29	96½	Aug 7	98	Oct 29	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	MS	106½	Feb 17	102½	Oct 0	101½	Nov 27	101¼	102½
Do do registered	MS	101½	Jun 16	102	May 22	101½	Nov 2	101½	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	JD	100½	Jan 13	99½	Jun 1	99½	June 1	99½	..
Do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	98	De 12, 02	99½	..
Do deb. certs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	MN	100½	Apr 29	98½	Nov 25	99½	Nov 21	99½	99½
Do do registered	MN	..	....	..	....	99½	No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	FA	96½	Jan 6	87	Jul 15	88	Dec 5	88¼	88½
Do do registered	FA	91	Feb 11	86	Sep 1	86	Nov 21	86	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	FA	92½	Jan 6	84	Aug 1	86	Nov 27	85½	..
Do do registered	FA	91	Jan 17	91	Jan 17	91	Jan 17	85½	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	108	May 15	105½	Dec 3	105½	Dec 3	105	[illegible]
Do registered	JJ	105½	Nov 14	105½	Nov 14	105½	Nov 14	..	..
Clear. B. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,ll.A.1940	JJ	..	....	..	....	95	Ap 3, 02	95	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	101	Jy 26, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 8, 02	104	..
N. Y. June. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	FA	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 16, 02	105	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	AO	..	....	..	....	106½	No 13, 01	102	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	JJ*	111½	Feb 10	108	Oct 8	108½	Dec 1	108	..
Do registered	JJ	111½	Feb 24	105½	Sep 29	107½	Dec 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	JD	105½	Jan 6	99	Jul 31	101½	Nov 27	101½	[illegible]
Do do registered	JD	105	Jan 6	97½	Sep 30	101½	Nov 20	98½	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA	..	....	..	....	114	Fe 6, 02	109½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	124	Jan 8	121	Nov 21	121	Nov 21	120	..
Pitts. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ	139	Jan 21	139	Jan 21	139	Jan 21	127½	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS	112½	Mar 3	110½	Oct 31	111½	Nov 6	111½	..
Do 5s, 1931	MS	129½	Jan 23	129½	Mar 18	129½	Mar 18	130½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	..	....	..	....	127	Jy 10, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	JJ	..	....	..	....	110	De 7, 01	104½	..
Do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	106½	No 20, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	MN	99½	Oct 28	97½	Oct 21	99½	Oct 28	99½	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	MN	100	Sep 24	100	Sep 24	100	Sep 24	102½	..
R. W. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	115	Oct 15	115	Oct 15	115	Oct 15	113	..
R. W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	AO	125½	Feb 10	117	Jul 11	117½	Nov 10	117½	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	FA	..	....	..	....	113½	Ja 23, 02	106	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ	107½	Jan 8	101	Oct 20	101	Oct 20	105½	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	108	Feb 9	102	Oct 1	108	Dec 5	106	[illegible]
Do registered	AO*	103½	Mar 4	102	Feb 10	103	May 14	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN	131½	Apr 29	129½	Apr 8	131½	Apr 29	134	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	MN	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	108	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ	108½	May 14	106	Apr 15	108½	May 14	102½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	105	May 12	101	Sep 8	101	Sep 8	102	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	MS	108½	Jan 9	97½	Sep 3	102½	Nov 26	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	101	May 15	100½	Mar 4	101	May 15	..	100
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MN	115½	Jan 29	114	Feb 1	114	Feb 1	108½	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	MN	133½	Apr 25	130	Aug 20	130	Aug 30	129	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	FA	128	Apr 1	127	Nov 5	127	Nov 29	127	128½
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	AO	132½	Jan 16	127	Oct 22	127	Nov 19	127	128½
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	101½	Jan 22	96½	Oct 1	98½	Dec 4	96½	97
Do registered	AO	98½	Sep 22	96	Aug 30	98½	Sep 22	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	JD	94	May 7	87½	Oct 3	89½	Dec 4	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	JJ	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 1, 01	..	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	MN	101	Jan 31	96½	Sep 8	98½	Dec 1	97	98
N. P. Ry. pr.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	QJ	104	Jan 6	100½	Aug 10	102½	Dec 1	102½	[illegible]
Do registered	QJ	103½	Jan 13	99½	Aug 7	102½	Nov 6	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73½	Feb 26	70	Sep 20	70½	Dec 5	70	70½
Do do registered	QF	72½	Feb 27	69	Oct 29	69	Oct 29	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD	101	Jun 16	97	Nov 7	98	Nov 27	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ	95	May 11	87½	Aug 10	92½	Dec 5	93	93½
Do do registered		94½	Jan 8	89	Jun 10	91½	Dec 2	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	FA	127	Jan 8	121	Aug 25	122	Oct 17	122½	124
Do registered certificates	QF	..	....	..	....	132	Jy 26, 00	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA	112½	Jul 21	112½	Jul 21	112½	July 21	110½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO	107	Nov 9	105	Sep 18	107	Nov 9	106½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	JD	98	Jan 9	96½	Mar 8	96½	Nov 8	95½	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	..	....	..	....	94½	Fe 19, 02	90	[illegible]
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ	116½	May 6	110	Jul 30	111½	Oct 2	114	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	114½	May 4	114	May 4	114½	May 4	108½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*AO	..	....	..	....	108½	Jy 9, 02	108	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	111	Feb 20	101	Jul 29	104	Dec 4	104	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	103	Jan 14	103	Jan 14	102	Apr 21	..	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	111	Nov 30	107½	Apr 7	110½	Dec 5	110½	111½
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	109½	Jan 16	108	Mar 20	108	Mar 20	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.1937	MS	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.S.B,1941	*FA	97	Jan 30	91½	Oct 8	91½	Oct 8	91	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916	MN	96	Jul 9	96	Jun 23	96½	Nov 3	94	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO	123	Jan 2	122½	Feb 9	122½	Feb 9	..	119
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	108½	Aug 21	108½	Aug 21	108½	Aug 21	114½	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940	AO	114½	Jan 12	107½	Oct 7	107½	Oct 7	109½	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	112	Mar 24	109	Oct 1	109	Nov 9	109½	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN	..	....	..	....	116½	Fe 14, 01	105½	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN	..	....	..	....	106½	No 19, 02	100	101½
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA	98	Jan 13	92	Sep 15	92	Sep 15	93	96½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ	..	....	..	....	127½	Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ	128	Jan 29	119½	Sep 9	119½	Sep 9	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 1, 01	120	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	108½	Oct 28	100	Aug 11	108½	Oct 28	108½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	106	Aug 28	106	Aug 28	106	Aug 28	105	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN	107½	Feb 12	95½	Aug 6	95½	Dec 5	95	95½
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	....	..	....	102	No 19, 97	102½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	....	..	....	112½	Mr 7, 00	102½	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	JJ	110	Nov 7	104½	Jul 10	110	Nov 7	110	112
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944	*MS	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	108	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	127	Jan 21	120	Oct 5	121	Nov 5	122	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	95	Jun 16	95	Jun 16	95	June 16	92	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	121½	Jan 15	116	Jul 29	118	July 29	118	119
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	111	Jan 5	107	Jul 28	107½	Dec 8	108½	108
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	*AO	113	Jan 8	108½	Oct 8	108½	Nov 10	108½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Cleve. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11, 01	118½	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1928	AO	..	....	..	....	112½	De 15, 02	111½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO	117½	Jul 7	116½	Jun 22	117½	July 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14, 97	111	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ	108½	Feb 24	98	Aug 1	98	Aug 1	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		100½	Feb 13	100½	Feb 13	100½	Feb 13	..	101
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN	..	....	..	....	120½	De 3, 02	113	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	98½	Jan 12	93½	Jul 23	96½	Dec 5	96½	97½
Do registered	*JJ	96½	Jul 2	96	May 7	96½	July 2	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g.,1951	*AO	96	Jan 18	90	Oct 8	92½	Dec 1	..	92½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	99	May 5	94	Apr 1	95½	Dec 4	96½	97
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s,Ser.A,1949	*AO	88	Jan 14	82	Nov 28	84	Dec 1	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918	AO	..	....	..	....	97	Jan 8, 02	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD	112½	Jan 8	110½	Feb 25	110½	Feb 25	..	107
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ	75	Aug 8	75	Aug 8	75	Aug 8	..	[illegible]
Do guaranteed	JJ	92	Mar 22	92	Mar 22	92	Mar 22	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	..	....	..	....	101½	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 2-4s, 1947	*JJ	94	Jan 5	81	Oct 13	87	Nov 22	85	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN	108	Jan 28	108½	Nov 30	108½	Nov 30	104	108½
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN	108	Apr 14	108½	May 5	104½	Oct 6	104	101½
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ	129	Feb 25	120	Jul 28	126	Nov 20	124½	125½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ	115	May 20	108½	Jul 22	111½	Nov 25	111½	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ	95½	Jan 9	92	Aug 20	92	Nov 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO	100	Jun 5	100	Jun 5	100	Jun 5	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ	97½	Jan 5	78½	Jul 27	85	Dec 5	84½	85½
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	MN	134	Mar 19	118	Jun 9	119	Dec 2	..	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	AO	89½	Jan 5	74½	Oct 2	79	Dec 3	..	120
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN	97½	Feb 5	89½	Jul 15	92½	Dec 4	93	98
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	JJ	85½	Jan 5	68½	Aug 4	72½	Dec 2	74	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	JD	86	Jan 9	66	Aug 4	70	Dec 5	69½	70
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO	113½	Feb 24	110½	Sep 9	110½	Sep 10	109½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ	135½	Jan 12	127½	Jul 24	133	Dec 4	131½	..
Do do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ	111½	Jan 29	108	Jul 21	109½	Dec 4	109½	110½
Do do do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	116½	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN	116	Jan 28	108½	Nov 11	111	Nov 23	110½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	JD	106	Jan 14	100	Jun 20	100	Dec 3	100	101
Do do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	106	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	105½	Feb 19	103	Jul 23	104	Aug 15	103½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	121	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ	136½	Jan 8	134	Jan 8	134	Mar 16	130½	..
Do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	118½	May 1	110½	Aug 20	115½	Dec 4	115½	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	JD	114½	Dec 4	114½	Dec 4	114½	Dec 4	113½	..
Do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 99	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS	..	....	..	....	111	Au 15, 01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	JJ	..	....	..	....	118½	De 11, 01	108	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO	125½	Nov 30	125½	Nov 30	125½	Nov 30	..	125½
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	AO	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17, 99	108½	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	JJ	..	....	..	....	95½	No 30, 01	100	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN	112½	Jan 24	111	Apr 18	111	Apr 20	108½	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	JJ	..	....	..	....	87	Au 22, 01	93½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ	96½	Feb 10	91½	Oct 30	91½	Oct 30	93½	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO	84½	Jan 31	64	Oct 15	71½	Dec 4	70½	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	MN	103½	Feb 6	97½	Nov 3	99½	Dec 3	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ	111½	May 7	111½	May 7	111½	May 7	..	[illegible]
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	95½	Feb 17	90	Oct 7	90	Oct 7	[illegible]	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	102	Jan 30	102	Jan 30	102	Jan 30	101	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	JD	100½	May 12	96½	Jul 27	98	Dec 5	97½	97½
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949	JD	93½	Jan 12	84	Aug 8	87½	Dec 3	86½	87½
Do do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	94	Ap 10, 02	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ	108½	Feb 25	103½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	..	104
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA	102	Jan 13	96	Aug 8	98½	Dec 4	..	..
Do registered		99½	Mar 5	99½	Mar 5	99½	Mar 5	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	JD	88½	Feb 19	82	Aug 8	85½	Dec 3	85½	..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA	112	Jan 31	110½	Feb 27	110½	Feb 27	107½	111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	JD	105	Feb 11	105	Feb 11	105	Feb 11	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	MN	109½	Jan 30	103	Oct 3	108½	Oct 23	..	..
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	MN	109½	Feb 24	101½	Oct 6	103	Oct 23	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	MN	105	May 29	103	Nov 6	103	Nov 6	..	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	MN	..	....	..	....	102½	De 1, 02	..	102
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ	112½	Dec 4	108½	Jul 18	112½	Dec 4	112½	113

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	112	Jan 5	109	Sep 15	110½	Dec 4	..	[illegible]
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	AO	94½	Mar 14	90	Oct 27	91	Dec 1	..	[illegible]
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	MN	..	....	..	....	127½	Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	..	....	..	....	130	No 19, 02	118½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	..	....	..	....	123	Se 15, 02	120	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	102	Jul 30	102	Jul 30	102	July 30	100	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105½	No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	88½	Jan 25	72	Sep 30	76½	Dec 5	76½	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909	JJ	110½	Apr 9	107	Oct 14	107	Oct 14	108	100
Do do March, 1910	JJ	111	Apr 6	111	Mar 6	111½	Apr 6	109	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser.A, 1905	*AO	105½	Feb 17	103	Apr 1	103½	July 30	101½	..
Do do Series B, 1906		104½	May 15	102	Oct 22	102	Oct 22	102½	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		106½	May 15	105½	Apr 3	106½	May 15	105½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	112½	Feb 17	108	Mar 17	108	Nov 7	109	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	110	May 15	107½	Sep 1	107½	Sep 1	109	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	110	Mar 9	108½	Nov 10	108½	Dec 4	108½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	112	May 19	109½	Jun 25	109½	June 29	110	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	108½	Oct 20	103½	Oct 20	103½	Oct 20	102½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	..	....	..	....	111½	Oc 20, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	105	Apr 25	101	Apr 30	105	Apr 25	..	105
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	123½	Jan 13	111	Aug 5	112½	Dec 5	113½	118
Do registered	JJ	117	Feb 28	111½	Aug 7	111½	Aug 7	..	111
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	97½	Feb 9	89	Jul 24	92½	Nov 28	92½	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	113½	Jan 12	110½	Oct 15	112	Nov 7	113	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	98½	Jan 19	92½	Oct 7	95½	Dec 2	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	120	De 23, 01	112½	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	91	Nov 20	90	Oct 17	91	Nov 20	90	93
Col. & Green. 1st 6s, 1916	JJ*	116	Oct 20	116	Oct 20	116	Oct 20	115½	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	116½	May 29	112	Sep 11	114	Oct 15	114	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	119½	Apr 30	114	Aug 7	116	Nov 25	116½	118
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	115	Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	115½	Jan 2	110½	Oct 29	110½	Nov 5	110½	112½
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	124	Jan 20	118½	Oct 27	120½	Nov 20	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	124½	Feb 18	122	Nov 10	122	Nov 10	118	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	118	Apr 23	114	Jul 18	116½	Oct 17	116	118
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	111½	Feb 20	107	Nov 30	107	Nov 30	106½	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	..	....	..	....	92	Se 9, 02	95	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	108	Apr 30	102	Nov 27	102½	Nov 27	102½	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	116½	Feb 13	108	Aug 11	110½	Nov 19	109½	..
Do do gtd. stamped, 1936	*MN	115½	May 12	113½	May 14	113½	May 14	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	112½	Jan 6	112½	Jan 6	112½	Jan 6	108	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	....	..	....	123	Fe 8, 02	109	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	112	Feb 18	112	Feb 18	112	Feb 18	108	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	115	Jan 6	115	Jan 6	115	Jan 6	108½	112
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	108	Nov 9	108	Nov 9	108	Nov 9	108	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	98	Feb 29	91½	Oc. 22	92	Nov 12	91½	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	115½	Feb 6	113	Jan 22	115½	Mar 6	115	116
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	119	124
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	..	....	..	....	104½	Se 2, 02	..	97½
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	112½	Feb 13	107½	Jul 21	107½	July 21	109½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	118	Jan 19	110	Sep 1	114½	Dec 1	114½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	117½	Mar 8	115	Jun 30	115	June 30	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*MS	102	May 8	100	Sep 30	100	Sep 30	102	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*JD	118½	May 29	113	Aug 12	114½	Dec 4	114½	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	110	Jan 9	81	Jun 25	81	June 25	85	90
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*JJ	111	Jan 3	108½	Aug 18	110	Dec 5	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ*	113	May 6	100	Sep 25	111½	Nov 13	113	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	AO*	113	Jun 16	110	Aug 28	111	Sep 8	108	..
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	107	Jan 9	105	Nov 16	105	Nov 16	102½	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	97	Feb 11	88	Oct 8	90	Nov 24	90½	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	92	Feb 6	88	Aug 22	92	Dec 2	90	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	88	May 29	82	Nov 7	84	Dec 4	82½	85
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	80	Jan 19	65	Oct 14	70	Dec 2	68	72
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	96	Apr 29	96	Apr 29	96	Apr 29	94	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s,1928	*JD	110½	Feb 6	108	Jul 28	108	Oct 24	108½	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s,1947	JJ*	106½	Jan 24	99½	Aug 10	102½	Dec 5	102½	103½
Do registered	JJ*	103½	Jan 14	99½	Sep 25	102	Dec 5	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	107½	Jan 9	93½	Aug 10	94½	Dec 5	94½	94½
Do do registered		105½	Jan 22	105½	Jan 22	105½	Jan 22	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*JD	102	May 7	96½	Sep 22	97½	Dec 4	97½	98
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*FA	127½	Jan 17	120	Aug 6	123	Dec 1	123	..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	114	Jan 2	109	Jul 6	113½	Dec 3	..	114
Do 4 p. c. and partic. gold, 1927	FA*	96½	Jan 22	87½	Sep 23	92½	Dec 5	92½	93
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	....	..	....	115	No 24, 02	110	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	114½	Ap 19, 02	108	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	*JJ	103½	Jun 2	100	Aug 5	101½	Dec 3	101	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	118	Feb 10	112½	Nov 18	113½	Dec 5	113½	113½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	111	Jan 9	108½	Aug 6	108½	Dec 4	108	109½
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ	101½	Apr 24	100	Apr 14	101½	Apr 29	..	..
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84½	Feb 6	51½	Sep 28	60	Dec 5	60½	60
Do 20-yr.1st lien g.l.g.s.f.5s,1921	*MS	..	....	..	....	104½	De 11, 02	100½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	JJ*	109½	May 11	106	Sep 29	108	Nov 30	106	108½
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	....	..	....	97	My 2, 02	..	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	AO*	85½	Jan 13	80	Nov 13	80	Nov 13	..	..
Do Tol. & Chi.Div. 1st g.4s,1941	*MS	..	....	..	....	98	Mr 17, 02	..	..
St.L., K.C. & N.St.C.B. 1st 6s, 1908	AO	109½	Mar 13	108	Feb 20	109½	Mar 13	108	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	118½	Feb 24	114	Aug 20	115½	Oct 15	115½	117½
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	101½	Mar 20	94½	Oct 15	95½	Oct 27	..	94½
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	....	..	....	40	Mr 21, 01	30	..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	JJ*	111½	Dec 2	108	Jul 25	111½	Dec 2	112	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	116½	Jan 21	112	Apr 27	112½	July 30	110½	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	110½	Nov 10	110½	Nov 10	110½	Nov 10	110½	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	FA*	110	Mar 6	110	Mar 6	110	Mar 6	109½	..
Wheel.& L.E.R.R. 1st con.g.4s,1949	MS*	93½	Feb 25	85	Oct 12	88½	Dec 4	88½	..
Wisconsin Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	93½	Feb 16	88	Jul 16	89½	Dec 5	89½	89½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	107½	Feb 20	99½	Nov 24	100	Dec 3	99	100
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ	110	Feb 6	106	Oct 2	106	Oct 22	..	110
B.,Q.C. & S. con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.,1941	MN	102½	Jan 8	98	Aug 7	100½	Sep 26	..	..
Bklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	104½	Jan 28	94	Sep 29	98½	Dec 5	98½	99
Do stamped, guaranteed		102	Mar 13	100	Apr 3	100½	July 15	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA*	98½	Jan 8	81	Nov 5	85	Dec 5	84	86
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	85½	Jan 3	85½	Jan 3	85½	Jan 3	..	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s,1922	*JD	..	....	..	....	105½	Apr 30	..	..
Con.Ry. & Lig. 1st & ref.g.4½s,1951	*JJ	90½	Oct 21	90	Oct 28	90	Oct 31	..	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	....	..	....	97½	Je 13, 00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	JJ*	..	....	..	....	108	No 29, 01	..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*FA	120	Jan 22	110½	Oct 8	114½	Dec 4	113	113½
Do 100-year ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	95½	Jan 2	89	Aug 11	89	Aug 11	89	92
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con.g.5s,1943	JD*	117½	Mar 17	110	Oct 6	113½	Nov 17	111½	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	118½	De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	121	Jan 12	112	Oct 7	115	Dec 3	114	..
Lex.Av. & P. Fy.1st gtd.g.5s,1993	MS*	121½	Feb 19	116	Jul 7	118	Nov 17	114	118
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*JJ	99½	Jan 20	91	Sep 29	95½	Dec 3	95½	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	122	Jan 9	115	Aug 20	118	Nov 20	117½	118
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA*	102½	Jan 28	94½	Oct 12	95	Nov 25	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con.30-yr.5s,1926	*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 27, 99	..	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15	..	....	..	....	110	Je 26, 02	106½	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ15	118	Mar 3	109½	Apr 14	109½	Apr 14	..	..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	..	....	..	....	100½	De 14, 99	..	..
Un. Rys. of St.L.1st gen.mtg.4s,1934	JJ*	85½	Apr 24	84	Jun 10	84½	June 25	..	..
United Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	*AO	80½	Mar 12	75	Aug 10	76	Dec 4	75½	78
West. Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	MN	..	....	..	....	90	De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	106	Feb 18	101½	Sep 30	102	Dec 4	..	103½
Am. S. B. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s,1920	MN*	..	....	..	....	100½	Je 4, 02	..	..
Bklyn F. Co. of N.Y. 1st con.5s,1948	FA*	76	Jan 5	73	Jan 31	73	Mar 26	..	..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	..	....	..	....	111	Mr 7, 01	100½	..
Henderson Bridge 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS*	..	....	..	....	113	No 14, 99	..	..
Mad. Square Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g.4s,1940	MN	..	....	..	....	50	Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA	95	Jan 9	89½	Apr 6	90½	Dec 4	90½	..
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 3, 99	..	..
Railroad Securities Co. 50-year 3½s,1951, Ill. Cent. stock col., Series A	*JJ	..	....	..	....	92½	De 16, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	JJ*	108	Nov 28	104	Jul 25	108	Nov 28	..	..
Spring V. Water Works 1st 6s, 1906	MS	..	....	..	....	113½	Jy 3, 00	101½	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1906-13	FA	..	....	..	....	100	Mr 15, 99	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*MN	117	Jan 7	112½	Jun 25	116	Dec 4	115	118½
Buffalo Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO*	78½	May 7	74	Jun 24	74	June 24	68	71
Det Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	105	Jun 2	105	Jun 2	105	June 2	101½	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	99	Feb 4	92½	Sep 8	96½	Nov 20	97	..
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con.g.5s,1932	MS	112	Nov 11	112	Nov 11	112	Nov 11	112	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s,1949	JD	..	....	..	....	67	Oc 2, 01	..	..
General Electric deb. g. 3½s, 1942	FA*	85½	Aug 28	80½	Oct 10	85	Nov 28	85½	[illegible]
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s,1915	*FA	..	....	..	....	107½	De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	108½	Aug 21	104	Oct 1	109	Oct 1	108	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	125	Mar 10	115½	Oct 2	115½	Nov 28	115½	..
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn 1st con.g.4s,1939	*JJ	98½	Mar 6	93½	May 29	93½	May 29	..	..
Lac. G. L. C. St.L.1st g.5s,May,1919	QF	108½	Jan 7	102½	Oct 2	104½	Dec 3	104½	..
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	..	....	..	....	93	Jy 31, 02	88	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	112	Feb 18	102½	Aug 6	108½	Nov 28	108	..
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	97½	Jan 28	87	Aug 11	90½	Dec 4	90	[illegible]
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y.1st conv.g.5s,1910	*MS	107	Feb 20	102	Sep 26	108½	Nov 17	104	[illegible]
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	119	Jan 29	114	Aug 10	114	Aug 13	115	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	107½	Jan 9	98½	Dec 3	98½	Dec 3	..	100
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	102½	Apr 30	102½	Apr 30	102½	Apr 30	..	..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN*	103½	Feb 25	101	Jul 9	101½	July 29	100	..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD*	102½	Oct 15	100	Jul 28	102½	Oct 15	99½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	126½	Jan 15	116	May 22	116	Oct 28	116	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	107½	Mar 4	103	Nov 6	104	Nov 21	100	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	109	May 9	108	Jul 29	108	Nov 18	106	108
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	108½	Feb 13	102½	Oct 13	104	Dec 1	109	..
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g.6s,1905	JJ*	108½	Mar 7	101½	Sep 21	102½	Dec 3	102½	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	108	Jan 16	100	Sep 14	100	Nov 27	..	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	..	....	..	....	105	Fe 5, 01	108	..
West Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	105½	Ja 16, 01	..	..

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 5, 1903—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.						
Am. Cot. Oil deb.ext.4½s.Nov.1,1915..	QF	101 Jan 22	90 Nov 16	91 Dec 2	94	97½
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s. 1919..	MS*	94 Feb 14	66 Oct 22	70 Dec 1	..	78
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s. 1915..	MS*	94¼ Feb 6	80 Sep 16	83 Nov 24	80	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s. 1919..	JJ	80 Jan 13	78 Jun 4	78 June 4	..	77
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s.1942..	JJ*	..	..	108 Ja 18 '02	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s. 1951..	FA*	67½ Jan 7	51½ Sep 29	57½ Dec 5	56½	57½
Do registered		51½ Aug 6	51½ Aug 6	51½ Aug 3	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st cnv. 15-year 5 p. c. gold g. 1927..	AO	77 Jan 30	59 Oct 7	61½ Dec 4	60½	62
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s. 1911..	JJ	105 Mar 13	80½ Mar 5	80 Sep 15	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s. 1910..	JJ	..	..	95 Jy 17 '02	..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s. 1913..	AO	..	..	100 My 2 '02	..	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s. 1918..	FA	110 Jan 17	103 Nov 20	105 Dec 3	105½	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s. 1928..	AO	98 Feb 24	98 Feb 24	98 Feb 24	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s. 1923..	AO	97½ Jun 29	81½ Oct 12	85 Nov 17	85	88
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s. 1920..	MN	99 Jan 28	90 Nov 25	90 Nov 25	88	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s. 1925..	JJ	70 Jan 2	60 Jul 13	60 Sep 21	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s. 1946..	FA*	83 Jan 2	55 Nov 16	55 Dec 4	56	..
Do inc. g. 5s. Aug. 1, 1946		15¼ Jan 3	1 Nov 6	1½ Dec 4	..	1½
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s. 1932..	JJ	80 Jan 16	25 Jun 24	25¼ July 21	..	..
Do col. tr. 5s. 1932..	FA	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s.1913..	MN	116½ Jan 20	106 Nov 12	106 Dec 4	106¾	107
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s.1931..	JJ	85 Jan 12	70 Aug 12	70 Aug 12	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s. April, 1963..	MN	87½ Jun 4	65 Nov 10	70½ Dec 5	70¼	70¾
Do registered..		80¼ Jul 13	65 Nov 10	70¼ Dec 4	..	..
COAL AND IRON.						
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s. 1902..	FA*	..	..	101 Se 20 '01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s.1909..	JJ	..	..	65 No 2 '00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s. 1943..	FA*	105 Jan 23	90 Sep 25	92 Dec 1	93	93½
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s. 1911..	FA*	90½ Jan 7	60½ Nov 21	67½ Dec 3	67½	69
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s. 1919..	MN*	112 Apr 20	112 Apr 20	112 Apr 20	105	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s. 1919..	AO	..	..	115 Je 28 '02	109	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s. 1926..	JD	..	..	106 My 22 '97	100	..
Do 2d g. 5s. 1926..	JD	102½ Oct 27	102½ Oct 27	102½ Oct 27	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.5s.1951..	JJ*	..	..	106½ Fe 27 '02	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s. 1928..	JJ	..	..	108 Oc 21 '02	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s. 1951..	JJ*	95 Jul 20	91 Jul 20	91 July 20	..	98
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s. Jan. 1917..	AO	107½ Feb 12	99 Nov 25	99 Nov 25	99	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s. 1917..	JJ	112 May 22	100½ Nov 20	100½ Nov 20	101	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s. 1922..	JD*	..	..	103 Fe 4 '02	..	108
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s. 1910..	FA	103½ Jul 13	88 Nov 30	91 Dec 1	95	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, & g. c. 50-year g. 1949..	MS	81 Feb 25	65 Nov 11	70 Nov 21	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.						
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s. 1929..	JJ*	95¾ Apr 20	90½ Apr 20	90½ Apr 20	..	89½
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s. Jan., 2397..	QJ	..	..	100½ Ap '02	..	95
Do registered..	QJ	..	..	100½ Oc 25 '01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s. 1926..	JJ*	..	..	108 Oc 7 '99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s.1918..	MN	112½ Oct 28	110½ Nov 19	110½ Nov 19	110	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s. 1920..	MN	108½ Apr 15	105½ Jul 2	105½ July 2	105	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s. 1938..	JJ	110 Feb 13	105 Aug 19	107½ Dec 4	101	107½
Do fnd. and r. e. 4½s. 1950..	MN	105 Feb 20	100½ Nov 10	101½ Dec 4	..	101½
Do do registered..		105½ Jan 31	100½ Jan 23	103 Jan 23	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s. 1911..	MN	109 Mar 6	107½ Jun 23	107½ June 23	108	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s. 1904..	JJ	..	..	†104 My 8 '02	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. †Sale of 1902.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 5, 1903

Sales Week Ended Dec. 5, $22,066,000.

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102½	102½	102	102½	10
Albany & Susquehanna gtd. 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6
American Cotton Oil 4½s	87	87	87	87	6
American Hide & Leather 6s	68¾	70	68	70	30
Ann Arbor 4s	82	82	81½	82	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100	100¼	100	100	138
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	87	88	87	88	46
Atch. Top. & Santa Fé adjust. 4s, stamped	87	87	86	87	12
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	88	88½	88	88	139
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94½	95	94½	94½	25
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	86
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. L. E. & West. Va. 4s	94	94½	94	94	7
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	88	89	88½	88½	87
Beech Creek 1st 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	100	100	100	100	27
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	98½	99	98	98½	160
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112	112	112	112	15
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104½	105	104½	105	21
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105	105	105	105	4
Central Branch Railway 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Central of Georgia con. 5s	104	104	103½	104	24
Central of Georgia 1st pf. inc	64½	65	64½	65	42
Central of Georgia 2d pf. inc	26	26½	26	26¼	37
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc	18	18	18	18	12
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	128½	129	128½	129	5
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	85½	85½	85	85	[illegible]
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	12
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	101	101½	100¾	101½	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton 3½s	73½	73½	73	73½	157
Chicago & Alton 3s	82	82	82	82	12
Chi. Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	9
Chi. Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s reg	105	105	105	105	10
Chi. Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	92½	92½	91¾	92½	376
Chi. Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	92	92	91	91	35
Chi. Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94½	94½	94	94	30
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Chicago & East. Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	105	106	105	106	22
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	115	115½	115	115	16
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	6
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. West. 5s	116½	117½	116½	116½	61
Chi. Mil. & St. P., Hastings & Dak 7s	115	115½	115	115	1
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul term. 5s	110	111	110½	110	7
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul, South. Minn. Div. 6s	112	112½	112½	112½	10
Chicago & Northwest. deb. 5s, 1921	106	106½	106	106½	6
Chicago & Northwest. s. f. 5s	108	108½	108½	108½	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	99	99½	99	99	30
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 4s	74½	75	74½	75½	296
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103	104½	103	103	149
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	70½	71	69	70½	2,180
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	134	134	134	134	18
Chi., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	76	76	76	76	1
Cin., Ind. St. L. & Chicago 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton s. f. 7s	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	95	95½	95	95½	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St., St. Louis Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	62	74½	61½	67½	460
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	90	93	90	93	35
Colorado Southern 4s	83½	84½	83½	84½	46
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	10
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	55½	57	54½	56½	1,318
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	4
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	99½	100	99½	100	27
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	7
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	35	35	35	35	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	98¾	98¾	98½	98½	5
Detroit & Mackinack 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	5
Detroit & Mackinack gold 4s	94	94	94	94	12
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 7s	25½	25	25½	25½	20
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	60½	61½	60	61½	43
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi. 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96	96½	96	96½	40
Erie 1st general 4s	82½	83½	81	83	197
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	85½	86½	85½	85½	4
Flint & Pere Marquette con. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	105	105½	105	105	21
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	73	73	73	73	8
Green Bay, debenture B	12½	12½	12	12½	121
Hocking Valley 4½s	102	102½	102	102½	13
Houston & Texas Central gen. 5s	91	91	91	91	16
Houston & Texas Central con. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	89½	90	89½	90	20
International Paper 6s	105	105	105	105	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Iowa Central refunding 4s	85	85	85	85	3
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	78	78	78	78	121
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 6s	119	119	119	119	2
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½	10
Kansas City Southern 3s	67	67½	67	67½	135
Kentucky Central 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	5
Kings County Elevated 4s	82	83	82	82	40
Laclede Gas 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	107	107	107	107	[illegible]
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	100	100	100	100	[illegible]
Long Island unified 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville, So. Ry. joint 4s	90	90	90	90	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	[illegible]
Manhattan Railway Con. 4s	102½	102½	102	102	12
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	109½	110	109½	110	[illegible]
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113½	114½	113½	114½	[illegible]
Mexican Central consol. 4s	72½	73	72½	73	[illegible]
Mexican Central 1st income	14½	16½	14½	15½	155
Mexican Central 2d income	8	8	8	8	57
Mil., Lake Shore & Western, Mich. Div. 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	2
Minn. & St. Louis Iowa ext. 7s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Minn. & St. Louis 1st 7s	142	142	141½	141½	8
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96	96½	96	96	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	75½	75½	75	75½	25
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99	99	99	99	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	25
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117½	118	117½	118	22
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	122	122	122	122	3
National R. R. of Mexico consol. 4s	75½	76	75½	76	15
National R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	15
New York Central gen. 3½s	99	99	99	99	11
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	88½	89	88½	89	33
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	103½	103½	103	103	20
New York Dock 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	25
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. pur mon. 4s	90	90½	90	90½	30
New York, L. Erie & West. C. & R. R. 6s	112	112½	112	112½	6
New York & Queens El. Lt. & P. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96½	97	96½	96½	56
Norf. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. jt. 4s	90	90	88	88½	38
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	70½	70½	70	70½	112
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102½	102½	102	102½	[illegible]
Ore. Railroad & Navigation 4s	98½	98½	97½	97½	27
Oregon Short Line 4s	92	92	92	92½	[illegible]
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114	114	113½	113½	2
Oregon Short Line 6s	122	122	122	122	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104	104	103½	104	13
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	95½	95½	95½	95½	184
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	111	111	110½	110½	4
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	60	61	60	61	14
Reading general 4s	95½	97	95½	96½	[illegible]
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	[illegible]
Richmond & Dan. deb. 5s stamped	107	107	107	107	[illegible]
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	92½	93	92½	92½	[illegible]
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	84	84	84	84	13
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s	111	111½	111	111½	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	85½	86	85½	86	33
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	123	123	123	123	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	84½	85½	84½	85	32
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92	92½	92	92½	21
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	71½	71½	69	70	20
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	71½	72½	71½	72½	30
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	100	100	100	100	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s	133	133	133	133	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	[illegible]
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	76	76½	76	76½	15
Savannah, Florida & Western 1st 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	5
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	72	72	70½	71½	35
Seaboard Air Line refunding 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	96½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific 4½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	97½	98	[illegible]
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	108½	[illegible]	108½	108½	[illegible]
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s, 1906	108½	[illegible]	108½	108½	[illegible]
Southern Railway 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	[illegible]
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	92½	[illegible]	92½	92½	1
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	55	56	55	55	[illegible]
Standard Rope & Twine income	1½	1½	1½	1½	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	95	97	95	97	[illegible]
Terminal Association of St. L. 1st con. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	[illegible]
Texas Pacific, Louis. B. L. Div. 5s	110	110	110	110	13
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	117½	117½	114½	114½	11
Third Avenue con. 4s	95	95½	95	95½	[illegible]
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	[illegible]
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	70	70	70	70	[illegible]
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	84	84	84	84	[illegible]
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	[illegible]
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	102½	102½	102½	102½	[illegible]
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	[illegible]
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	75½	76	75½	76	[illegible]
U. S. Leather 6s	106	106	106	106	[illegible]
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	69½	71¼	69½	70½	[illegible]
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	69	70½	69	70½	[illegible]
Virginia Southwestern 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	[illegible]
Wabash 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	[illegible]
Wabash debenture, Series B	57½	61½	57½	60	[illegible]
Wabash 2d 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	12
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	106	106	106	106	[illegible]
West Shore 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	14
West Shore 4s reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	[illegible]
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	[illegible]
Western Union F. E. & ref. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	11
Western Virginia Central & Pitts. 1st 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	87½	87½	86	86	[illegible]
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	[illegible]
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89½	89½	89	89½	[illegible]
Total sales					$22,066,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, 1907, registered	109	109	109	109	[illegible]
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	110½	110½	110½	110½	[illegible]
U. S. 4s, 1925, registered	133½	133½	133½	133½	11
U. S. 3s, coupon	107	107	107	107	1
U. S. 3s, coupon, small	107	107	107	107	3
Total sales					$20,500
Grand total					$22,086,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	109½ Sep. 12	105 May 1	106½ Nov. 20
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	108½ Apr. 6	106 Jan. 6	106½ Nov. 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	112½ Nov. 6	109 Dec. 2	109 Dec. 2
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	112 Apr. 6	109½ Mar. 4	110½ Dec. 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	138½ May 1	133½ Nov. 24	133½ Nov. 24
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	137½ Mar. 28	134½ Nov. 13	134½ Nov. 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	Q. F.	101½ Aug. 10	101½ Aug. 10	101½ Aug. 10
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	105½ Mar. 12	101½ Nov. 6	101½ Nov. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	110 Oct. 30	106½ Aug. 10	107 Dec. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	108½ Oct. 20	106½ Aug. 25	107 Dec. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	108½ Oct. 23	106½ Aug. 25	107½ Nov. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small		......	......	107 Jun. 20
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.	121 Mar. 16	121 Mar. 16	121 Mar. 16

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	......	......	104½ Sep. 3
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	......	......	103 Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	......	......	111 Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	106 Apr. 4	106 Apr. 4	106 Apr. 4
Nor. Carolina consol 4s, 1910	J. J.	......	......	103 Nov. 11
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.	......	......	3 Nov. 14
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97 Jan. 13	94 July 22	95 Nov. 23
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg		......	......	95½ Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		96½ May 2	96½ Oct. 3	96½ Oct. 3
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs		11 Jan. 13	9 Oct. 13	9½ Oct. 13
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	98 Nov. 7	95 Nov. 7	95 Nov. 7

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual; E—Extra.

BANKS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Dec. 5, 1903 Bid	Asked
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 03	500	510
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	215	220
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 03	700	800
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 03	300	330
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1900	140	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 03	140	..
Century	100,000	..	..	....	175	..
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 03	720	..
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 03	300	310
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Nov. 1, 03	4000	4100
Citizens' (Nat.)	1,550,000	3	S	July 1, 03	155	175
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	260	270
Colonial	100,000	5	..	Dec., 1897	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 03	375	..
§Commerce (Nat.) new	25,000,000	..	..	....	220	230
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	....	160	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 03	340	347
East River Nat.	250,000	4	S	July 1, 03	130	..
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	90	105
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	....	185	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Oct. 1, 03	3750	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 03	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 03	550	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	275	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 03	190	..
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 03	400	450
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1899	135	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 03	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 03	145	155
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 03	380	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	550	625
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	285	310
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 03	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	8	S	July 1, 03	500	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 03	555	600
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	....	135	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 03	220	225
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	....	140	150
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	16	S	July 1, 03	290	315
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 03	..	600
Lincoln National	300,000	3	..	Aug. 1, 03	1000	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Aug 10, 03	300	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 03	225	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 03	240	245
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 03	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 03	220	230
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 03	165	175
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 03	155	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	5	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	195	215
Mutual	200,000	..	..	....	275	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	180	190
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 03	500	550
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 03	270	300
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 03	1475	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	3	Q	Nov. 2, 03	200	220
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 03	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	..	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	....	115	125
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 03	210	215
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 03	230	300
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov. 2, 03	210	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 03	400	415
People's ($25)	200,000	4	S	Nov 16, 03	275	300
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	..	..	....	500	600
Riverside	100,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 03	275	..
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 03	110	130
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 03	700	..
Second National	300,000	5	S	July 1, 03	800	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	155	165
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 03	700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	230	250
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 03	135	155
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 03	125	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	....	90	100
Varick	100,000	..	..	....	175	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	....	300	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 03	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 03	250	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Dec. 5, 1903 Bid	Asked
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 03	160	165
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	275	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 16, 03	287	295
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 03	200	208
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	....	147	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 03	380	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct. 1, 03	1900	[illegible]
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,500,000	10	S	July 1, 03	405	415
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 03	..	300
Colonial	1,500,000	6	S	July 1, 03	300	325
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	....	50	..
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 03	600	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	180	240
Empire State	500,000	..	..	....	150	160
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	4	S	June 30, 03	650	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 2, 03	1300	1400
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 03	525	575
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 03	190	[illegible]
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 03	310	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 03	550	600
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	....	155	165
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 2, 03	300	..
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 2, 03	410	440
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	17	Q	July 1, 03	875	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 03	165	170
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 03	280	300
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	....	320	350
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 03	285	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 03	500	550
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	....	180	220
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 03	1000	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	....	175	205
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	S	June 30, 03	550	575
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 03	850	875
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	....	210	230
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 03	255	265
National Surety	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 03	97	102
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 03	1000	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	2½	S	July 6, 03	160	..
N. Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	6	Q	Nov. 2, 03	1150	1250
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 03	250	255
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Dec. 1, 03	335	350
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	July 1, 03	380	400
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 03	300	325
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 03	495	..
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	....	125	135
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 03	200	225
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Oct. 15, 03	..	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 03	400	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 03	1400	1525
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	....	200	210
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 03	380	..
Westchester & Bronx Title	500,000	..	..	....	140	150
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 03	265	270
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	....	180	210

GAS COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Dec. 5, 1903 Bid	Asked
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,671,000	..	..	....	52	47½
Do pf., ex div.	1,390,700	1½	Q	Nov. 2, 03	92	..
Bay State ($50)	[illegible]	..	..	....	*¼	3-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1938	[illegible]	2½	S	Oct., 1903	95	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	300,000	..	..	....	40	55
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	....	4	4½
Cons. Gas 5s, [illegible]	[illegible]	2½	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	[illegible]	2½	S	July 1, 03	105	107
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	[illegible]	2½	S	July 1, 03	[illegible]	..
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, [illegible]	[illegible]	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	100	102
Denver Gas & Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Dec. 5, 1903 Bid	Asked
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1903	60	64
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1903	101	103
Indianapolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	50	65
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,700,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	102½	104½
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	46	50
Jackson Gas 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	..	103
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	60	64
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,250,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	50	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1903	106	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10, 03	290	300
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 03	105½	106½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 03	109½	110½
††Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 03	106	108
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	103	106
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1926	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	50	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July 1, 03	94	..
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,887,000	2½	S	Sep., 1903	86	88
††South. Lt. & Tra. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1903	70	75
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,302,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	108	111½
††Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,012,000	2½	S	July, 1903	95	98½

FERRY COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Dec. 5, 1903 Bid	Asked
Brooklyn	$8,500,000	..	..	....	4½	6½
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	105	108
N. Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 03	73	75
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	100	101
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	96	100
Union	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 03	82	85
††Do 1st 5s, 1920	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	93

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Dec. 5, 1903 Bid	Asked
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July 6, 03	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1903	800	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	..	Oct., 1900	40	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	65	97
German-Amer.	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1903	500	525
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July 1, 03	315	330
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1903	165	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 03	100	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1903	141	145
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July 15, 03	320	330
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec., 1902	200	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1903	165	..
New York	200,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 03	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July 1, 03	200	300
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct., 1903	180	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	180	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug., 1903	150	160
Phenix ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1903	230	240
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1903	92	95
Unit'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1903	120	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	5	S	Aug., 1903	400	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1903	600	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Dec. 5, 1903 Bid	Asked
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 03	..	95
Am. Bk Note ($50)	3,000,000	1	Q	Sep. 30, 03	*47	50
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	....	3⅝	4
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Sep. 20, 03	31⅞	34
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Nov 20, 03	92	100
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 03	75	82
Am. De F. Wireless ($10)	15,000,000	..	..	....	* ..	8
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	....	⅛	⅜
††Amer. Malt 6s	5,500,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 03	95	97
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 03	35	36
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 15, 03	87½	90
Am. Window Glass	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1903	..	50
Do preferred	13,000,000	3½	S	Mar 20, 03	..	64
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	....	2	3
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	....	8½	10½
††Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1903	67	67½
Bamberger-De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	....	*1½	5½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 03	122	130
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1903	100	112
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 03	140	155½
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 03	140	150
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 03	115	122
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 03	107	109
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	....	*3¾	4½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*1-16	⅛
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	....	*1-16	3-16
Casein of Amer.	[illegible]	..	..	....	5	6
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Nov 11, 03	..	75
Celluloid	6,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 03	117½	120
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	....	⅜	1½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	....	5	8
††Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	44	50
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	Oct. 7, 03	97½	99½
Cent. Fireworks	[illegible]	1	S	Aug 10, 03	17	23
Do preferred	1,207,200	3½	S	Aug 10, 03	55	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	..	Sep. 15, 03	445	..
Compressed Air	6,255,100	..	..	....	*⅛	⅜
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	....	27	35
Do preferred	549,000	3	S	....	55	65
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	....	3½	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	....	⅝	1
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	3	4
††Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 00	11	13
††Con. Tobacco deb. 4s, 1955	[illegible]	3½	S	Oct., 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	[illegible]	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 03	10	25
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	....	70	85
Dominion Securities	1,681,200	3½	..	Jan. 15, 03	4	15
Electric Boat	4,997,500	..	..	....	21	25
Do preferred	[illegible]	2	Q	Oct. 1, 03	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Vehicle	18,450,000	[illegible]	..	1900	[illegible]	7
Do preferred	6,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	8	14
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	....	*¼	⅜
Empire Steel	2,251,400	..	..	....	..	20
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	S	July 1, 03	..	40
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	10,000,000	..	..	....	87	88½
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	....	*¼	½
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	May 25, 03	*12¾	12⅞
H'ns'k Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	....	11½	15
††Do 4½s	202,000	2¼	S	Jan., 1903	..	[illegible]
Hall Signal	1,585,300	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 03	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,850,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st pref'd	900,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	30
Do 2d pref'd	1,400,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	8
Houston Oil	[illegible]	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 28, 03	10	[illegible]
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 03	125	135
Hudson River Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 2, 03	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interbor. R. T.	25,000,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. Mercan. Mar.	[illegible]	..	..	....	4½	4⅝
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2¼	S	Oct. 1, 03	[illegible]	100
International Salt	[illegible]	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	[illegible]	[illegible]
Internat. Silver	[illegible]	..	..	....	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
††Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	80
Kitch'er Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*1-16	⅛
Lan. M'type ($20)	5,337,240	..	..	....	*7½	8½
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July, 1900	115	..
Man. Tran. ($20)	10,000,000	..	..	....	*1¼	1½
Marconi Wireless of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	....	* ..	2⅜
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 03	182½	185
Mexican 5s	122,700,000	1½	Q	Oct., 1903	100½	100⅝
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	....	5½	6
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,380,000	..	..	....	*11-16	⅞
Nat. Sugar pf.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 03	..	101
N. Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	....	25	40
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	50	72
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1903	105	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	....	*4½	5
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	....	5	8
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 2, 03	89	89½
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	25	27
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 03	78	82
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	5,150,000	..	..	....	¼	1
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	....	1	3
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	6,400,000	..	..	....	¼	⅝
Proct. & Gamble	5,350,000	3	Q	Nov 14, 03	230	240
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 03	196	200
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 03	99	101
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,940,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 03	172	..
Seaboard Air L.	37,107,650	..	..	....	12½	13½
Do preferred	14,665,100	..	..	....	21½	22½
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*⅝	¾
Simpson-Craw'd	3,500,000	..	..	....	..	90
Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 03	..	90
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Sep., 1903	20½	32
Do preferred	800,000	4	S	Sep., 1903	110	125
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	....	3½	5
Do preferred	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 10, 03	16	18½
††Do 1st 5s	5,400,000	2½	S	Nov. 2, 03	70	72
Stand. Oil, ex d.	97,500,000	6	Q	Sep. 15, 03	645	650
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	....	*¼	⅜
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 5, 03	104	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1903	100	102½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,875,000	5	..	July 30, 03	*29½	30½
Tonopah Min. ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*5¾	6¼
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1896	9	10½
Do pf. new	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 24, 03	74	78
Do deb. 4s	....	2	S	July 15, 03	65	70
Union Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	....	*7-16	½
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 03	55	60
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 03	104½	106
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 03	100	104
Unit. B. H. & P.	15,000,000	..	..	....	3	3½
Do preferred	15,000,000	1½	..	Oct., 1902	19½	21
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	....	8	13
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	....	2½	4
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	....	..	11½
Do preferred	3,750,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 03	..	85
U.S. Lt. & H. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	....	* ..	[illegible]
Universal Tobac.	7,000,000	..	..	....	..	1
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	....	..	3
Virginia & S. W.	2,000,000	..	..	....	20	30
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	10	Q	Oct. 10, 03	*127	128
White Knob Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	....	*9	10
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov. 2, 03	107	110

STREET RAILWAYS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Dec. 5, 1903 Bid	Asked
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	$750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	99	102
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	108	110
Do imp. 5s, 1934	230,000	2½	S	July, 1903	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	Q	Oct., 1903	30	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1903	92	95
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1903	240	245
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	99	100¼
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1903	104	107
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1903	107	110
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1903	99	100½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	99	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	3½	Q	Oct. 15, 03	230	235
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	3½	S	July, 1903	109	110
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	3,000,000	2½	S	July, 1903	111	114
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s	3,000,000	2½	S	July, 1903	100	104
††B'n R. T. 4s, new	5,000,000	2	S	July, 1903	75½	77
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	110	112
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1903	240	[illegible]
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	117	121
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1903	200	210
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Oct., 1903	130	120
Coney Island & B.	2,000,000	4	Q	Nov. 2, 03	340	370
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	2,000,000	2	S	July, 1903	95	100
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 03	60	62
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	103	105
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1900	115	125
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	108	110
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1903	98	100
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	[illegible]	Q	Oct., 1903	385	405
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	Nov., 1903	385	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1903	102	106
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sep., 1903	105	107
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	....	80	90
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	Nov., 1903	92	[illegible]
Grand Rapids Ry	2,000,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 03	80	[illegible]
Int. Trac. of Buf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	..	20
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	....	..	60
Do 4s	15,715,000	2	S	July, 1903	73	79½
J.C., Hob. & Pat.	20,000,000	..	..	....	15	20
Do 4s	16,904,000	2	S	Nov., 1903	65½	67
††Nassau Elec. (Bkn) con. 4s, 1951	10,467,000	2	S	July, 1903	76¼	77½
New Orl. common	27,588,900	..	..	....	9½	10½
Do preferred	8,732,400	..	..	....	30½	31
Do 4½s	17,800,000	2¼	S	July, 1903	76	[illegible]
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 03	180	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	....	17	21
††Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1903	65	[illegible]
Pub. Serv. Corp.	125,000,000	..	..	....	90	[illegible]
Do certfs.	....	..	..	....	42	43
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	....	71	74
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 03	[illegible]	[illegible]
††Do con. 5s, 1930	3,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	106	[illegible]
††Do 2d 5s, 1933	1,305,950	2½	S	Dec., 1903	102	104
St. Louis Transit	17,251,300	..	..	....	12	12½
[illegible] 1st 6s, 1916	[illegible]	3	S	Sep., 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	[illegible]	Q	Sep., 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	[illegible]	2½	S	Aug., 1903	110	112
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	101½	102½
Do deb 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1903	101½	102½
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	[illegible]	Q	Oct., 1903	165	180
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1903	105	109
So. Ferry 1st 5s, [illegible]	350,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	105	109
Staten Is. Ry. 1st 5s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1903	112	116
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	....	21	[illegible]
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	75	78
Do gen. 5s, 1946	[illegible]	2½	S	Sep., 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	[illegible]	2½	S	Nov., 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]
28th St. Crosst'n 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	112	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	Nov., 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1903	105	110
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1903	99½	100½
[illegible] and 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1903	110	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Aug., 1903	108½	111½
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	[illegible]	1¼	Q	Oct., 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1½	Q	Oct., 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st 6s, 1933	[illegible]	3	S	Sep., 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wash'ton R. & El.	[illegible]	..	..	....	[illegible]	12
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do general 4s	[illegible]	2	S	Dec., 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'chester Elec. 5s, [illegible]	[illegible]	2½	S	July, 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] … " S. S., July 1, [illegible]

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

MONEY FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

This Week's Demands Imply Good Business, and Large Railway Traffic.

Currency transfers to San Francisco during the past week assumed large proportions, nearly $2,000,000 being reported as the shipment for a single day, attributed to seasonable demands for moving crops, not only of grain but of fruit. Growth in the fruit-raising industry of California has been on a steadily progressing scale, subject, of course, like all other products depending on climatic conditions, to considerable fluctuation. Nevertheless, proof is forthcoming that expansion in area under cultivation has proceeded, and that, all things being equal, yearly changes would show yearly increases in aggregate yield and marketings. So much has the industry broadened out, and so large has became the problem of gathering the crops, that the financing of the fruit harvest has to be accorded a prominent place in considerations of the money movement, brought home quite forcibly by recent developments. Distributing points for the output of California fruit have sprung up in all parts of the country where none had existed, and the proposition as a whole has come to be a feature of National progress.

The Atchison Railroad Company's reports throw interesting light upon the subject. Frequent mention is made therein of the California fruit crop on account of its effect upon earnings, importance of which may be seen in the fact that fruit and vegetables together furnished the company with 805,818 tons of freight last year. This is more by nearly 200,000 tons than the road was able to secure from corn, despite the large mileage which it operates in Kansas. The figure, too, shows a heavy increase over 1902, with its record of only 481,094 tons, and also over previous years, ranking next to wheat and live stock, which in turn gave way only to bituminous coal. Fruit and vegetables stand fourth on the list of commodities carried by a road whose aggregate freight movement approximates 12,000,000 tons.

If the Southern Pacific Company's records be turned to, so far published only up to the fiscal year 1902, it will be found that fruit and vegetables cut an even more prominent figure in this company's business. Below are brought together totals for both roads mentioned, those of the Southern Pacific coming from the Pacific system only, where grain alone stands in the lead, and where more than 1,000,000 tons of fruit and vegetables constitute nearly 11 per cent. of the company's entire freight movement.

	Atchison.		Southern Pacific.	
	Fruit and Vegetables, Tons.	Total Freight, Tons.	Fruit and Vegetables, Tons.	Total Freight, Tons.
1900	[illegible]	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]
1901	418,978	11,112,814	857,776	8,707,[illegible]
1902	427,094	11,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]
1903	805,818	12,[illegible]	......	......

It must be admitted that such records as these go far to prove not only the extent of the crops of which they are a reflection, but the extent to which they are shipped from points of origin. Likewise, the indication of course is thrown out of the necessity for funds at those periods when the movement is most active. While not separately stated, it is known that fruit figures for the larger part of the totals introduced above. And, anyway, if taken together, the demonstration is clear of the importance as well as the growth of the industry, which bids fair to increase rather than decrease its call on the money market.

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Eastern Trust Co.
115 Broadway, New York.
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Charles S. Fairchild, James J. Hill, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, M. C. D. Borden, John G. McCullough, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edmund D. Randolph, George W. Perkins, Abram M. Hyatt, Norman B. Ream, Charles M. Schwab, John S. Phipps, Frank Tilford, Woodbury Langdon, Osborn W. Bright, E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

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54 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,
Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
BANKERS,
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FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice Pres.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d Vice Pres.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th Vice Pres.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. and Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Secretary.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.
TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

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BANKERS.
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Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.
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BRANCH OFFICES:
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Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
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FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital . . $3,000,000
Surplus . . 4,500,000
Deposits . 34,000,000

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